RACE PROBLEM- 1939

UNITED STATES

How Hitler Can Shame U. S. On Treatment Of Negro Is Told In Vigorous Editorial In "American Magazine"

NEW YORK—(C)—How Adolf Hitler, chancellor of the German Reich, can shame the United States on its TREATMENT of the Negro whenever criticism is leveled at him for his treatment of Jews in Germany, is told in a vigorous editorial in "America," national Catholic weekly journal of opinion, 329 W. 108th street. The editorial, entitled "Hitler Can Point," says:

"HITLER CAN POINT"

"Pitiful indeed is the plight of the 907 Jewish refugees from Germany who have been wandering around the Atlantic on the Hamburg-American liner, St. Louis, unable to land at any port. Little imagination is needed to picture their agony of mind when refused admission to Cuba.

"The National Coordinating committee of New York has been working day and night continuously for the rescue of these unfortunates, particularly in trying to raise the money for the $453,000 bond required by the Cuban Government for their temporary maintenance.

"The publicity given to their plight may help right a grievous wrong. But why, in a land of free speech and democracy, should some wrongs be publicized and others passed over in total silence? Surely the cause of all would profit if publicity were given to the wrongs of all.

"In the solid South as in the "Liberal" North, over the difficulties of the refugees, why can no word be uttered concerning events that take place right within our own borders? Where is there any notice given to the lynching on May 8 of Joe Rodgers, a Negro lumber worker and a respected citizen of Canton, Miss.? According to the testimony of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Rodgers, a deacon in Canton's Mt. Zion Baptist church, enjoying a [illegible] reputation, was tortured with hot iron, brutally cut, and [illegible] by a foreman of a local lumber mill, where he was employed. He had been notified by his foreman that he must live in mill quarters, and he refused the order. The company deducted from his weekly wages none the less the sum of $5.50 for rent. Rodgers protested; torture and death followed. His lynching brought no arrests, no publicity in the local papers. Town officials issued an order advising local citizens to refrain from discussing the crime; despite the fact that Rodgers' body (like that of Saint John of Nepomuk) had been recovered from the river and given a decent burial. Even the local press has kept total silence on the incident.

"The year 1939 has already seen four other lynchings, of three Negroes and a white man. When we cry out to Hitler about the refugees, Hitler can perfectly well point to over 5,000 lynchings, which our supposedly democratic State governments have shown themselves utterly incapable to cope with; can point to the silence of our local and national press, and humble us with unanswerable sarcasm."

Places Blame for Peac Talk Failure on Woll and Rickert

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, June 14. — Jol L. Lewis, President of the CIO, t day placed on a small group reactionary A. F. of L. leaders r sponsibility for the collapse of la bor peace negotiations.

He said that the CIO executiv board, which is now in sessio agreed unanimously that peac could not be achieved as long a the A. F. of L. "is still under th control of a small group of leader reactionary in their attitude towar public questions, and tolerant of th evils which exist in the A. F. of L.

"These leaders," he declared, have formed a "liaison and entente cordial between the heads of the A. F. of L. and business and financial interests in an attempt to emasculate and destroy the CIO and bring about a crystalization of anti-New Deal sentiment on the country."

Lewis indicated at a press con ference this evening that the CI believed that the vested interes of two of the A. F. of L. peace ne gotiators, Thomas Rickert and Mat thew Woll, made agreement impos sible.

BIG INCOME AT STAKE

He said that he had told the CI presidents convened at the boar meeting that Rickert is a larg beneficiary from advertising for th American Federationist, official or gan of the A. F. of L.

"Rickert enjoys an income of $20,000 a year which he knows would be forfeited if the CIO became part of the A. F. of L.," the CIO chief said.

This amount, Lewis said, was be queathed to Rickert by John Mor rison "who had a monopoly of ad vertising in the Federationist" i his will. Morrison, Lewis informe newspapermen left $700,000 whic he had accumulated from his ad vertising income. Lewis continued was divided between Rickert an other A. F. of L. officials includin President William Green and Secre tary Frank Morrison (No relatio to John Morrison.)

Lewis remarked that Woll bene fited from a large insurance bus ness which depended largely trade union business and that h

Mayor's Flag Day Speech Condemns Race Hatreds

Assailing "people engaged in creating race hatreds" and "some people who seem to be able to display their patriotism only by the height of a flagpole and the size of a flag," Mayor LaGuardia officiated yesterday afternoon at two Flag Day celebrations, one at the Worlds Fair and the other at City Hall.

"The test of patriotism is not in the height of the pole or the size of the flag but in how deep it is embedded in the hearts of Americans," he told 3,000 persons gathered in the Court of Peace to witness the raising of the Stars and Stripes atop a **permanent pole near the Lagoon of Nations.**

"The test of our devotion is not in lip service but in actual conduct in seeking to impose conditions to demonstrate the success of democracy."

Later, at City Hall Plaza, the Mayor took a similar jab at reactionary groups who are demanding that a special U. S. flag be flown from a place higher than the World's Fair Soviet Pavilion. He extended his criticism to take in those who attacked his speech at the opening of the Soviet exhibit which reminded critics of the Russian revolution that American Democracy was born in a "bloody revolution."

"These exercises are held under the auspices of the Sons of the Revolution," he told the City Hall Flag Day gathering, "I cannot think what some of my critical friends will say about this.

"A few days ago I reminded them that we came into being through a revolution. Some people who are engaged in creating hatreds criticised the Mayor for saying we had a revolution in this country. I am proud of that revolution. I as proud that one of my ancestors discovered this country to furnish a battlefield for your ancestors."

SYMBOL OF A NEW IDEA

Speaking at the World's Fair ceremonies, the Mayor said:

"I accept with great gratitude the custody of the flagpoles and the flags just presented to the City of New York by Grover Whalen, President of the World's Fair of 1939. I can assure you, Mr. Whalen, that the poles will be carefully preserved and the flags zealously protected and we will deliver them, perhaps with greater significance, to our successors.

"Since men have gathered together they have always had some person to symbolize their purpose and association. Whether America should have such a person was a matter of long debate in the Constitutional Convention.

"Out of that debate a new form of government was created as near perfect as imperfect human beings could create. At that moment the flag became the symbol of that government. The flag of our country symbolizes it in every way.

THE REAL TEST

"Some people do not yet appreciate the symbol of our democracy. It serves as an inspiration of all oppressed people. And I hope we will continue the leadership in that spirit and by our progress and prosperity overcome the temporary tendency now leading to totalitarian states. We want peace and happiness for all the people."

He pointed out that Park Commissioner Robert Moses had presented him plans to make a public park out of the World's Fair grounds and that the two new flagpoles, one flying the national emblem and the other the City flag would stand in the center of the park. He concluded:

"Talking about the height of flagpoles, some people seem to be able

It's Not the Height of the Pole Nor the Size of the Flag, but How Deep the Ideal Is Embedded In Hearts, He Says at Ceremony

No Such Thing As Race Superiority Says Dean Of New York University

NEW YORK, July 21—Speaking before a colored congregation at the 19th annual university celebration Sunday in St. James Presbyterian church, 141st street and St. Nicholas avenue, Dr. E. George Payne, dean of the New York university school of education, declared "there is no such thing as racial superiority."

Institutions represented besides N.Y.U. were the Union Theological Seminary, Talladega college, Rust college, University of Pennsylvania, Drake university, Lincoln university, Howard university and Knoxville college. Dr. William Lloyd Imes, pastor, presided.

"The human race," declared Dr. Payne, in his talk, "created the democratic form of government which in the course of centuries has survived every autocratic government. A totalitarian regime starts with racial elimination to be followed by religious elimination. By finally trying to eradicate entire minority groups it insists upon the superiority of its own race. However, there is no such thing as racial superiority since all races are natively equal."

Race Group Declared One Of The South's Most Valuable Assets

Armand May, Textile Official, Makes Statement

"The South is almost as dependent on its colored population as the colored population is dependent on the South." Armand May, white Atlanta textile manufacturing official, said Tuesday as he defended the group as "one of the most valuable assets the South has."

In making this statement, Mr. May called attention to a recent report to the Georgia Citizens' fact-finding movement by William D. Anderson, another textile official, of Macon, who described the colored population as one of the South's handicaps.

Contacted at his Ponce de Leon Avenue home Tuesday evening, Mr. May was even more emphatic as he stressed his belief of the valuable place the Negro holds in this section. He had informed a white national press agency of his beliefs in this matter earlier in the day. Said he to the group:

"So far as ability, loyalty and service go, they have surmounted many obstacles since the War Between the States days. They are a responsibility now that we cannot shirk. Simply because there is a present-day labor problem efore us, whereas we have an overflow of unemployed, do we forget that in the day when there was a scarcity of help they were the savior of the South.

"Since that time they have improved themselves, developed into better citizens. It is not, therefore, fair to knock them back as they make steps forward... "

Negro Rights Parley Assails Anti-Semitism

By Ben Davis, Jr.
(Sunday Worker Correspondent)

RICHMOND, Va., July 1.—A vigorous condemnation of "fascism and Nazism" and of "spreading anti-Semitism in America" featured a resolution here today adopted at the final session of the 30th annual conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

This resolution, along with one calling for the freedom of the five imprisoned Scottsboro Boys, and several urging the abolition of discrimination in the country against "Negroes and other minorities," received an unanimous vote.

Unfortunately, under the mistaken impression that it was effectively hitting the race discrimination still remaining in the labor movement, the conference, in the face of strong opposition, went on record for amendment of the Wagner Labor Act to deny its benefits to unions where discrimination exists. There was a sizeable negative vote, but not even the affirmative vote was intended against the Wagner Act or against labor since the virtually unanimous sentiment of the conference favors both.

The opposition, also against race discrimination in organized labor, contended that any amendment of the Wagner Act now would play into the hands of the tory employers who were enemies of both labor and the Negro, and who wanted to scrap the entire act.

Dr. James E. Jackson, Richmond Negro youth leader; Frances Williams, Harlem social worker and others spoke against the resolution. Many delegates voting stated openly on the floor that they "wanted more information" as to whether such a resolution was the way to "fight discrimination in trade unions."

At youth night "Last Night" greetings were read from James W. Ford, noted Negro Communist leader, who sent the wishes of the entire membership of the Party for the future success of the NAACP in the struggle for equality and democracy.

During the civil rights discussions Negro and Southern white leaders joined in blasting the reactionary poll tax system which disfranchises millions of Negroes and poor whites in seven Southern States.

POLL TAX ASSAILED

W. Willeroy Wells, of Richmond and president of the Young Democrats, and Dr. Arthur Raper, author and member of the Inter-Racial Commission of Atlanta, both progressive white Southerners, assailed the poll tax as disfranchising the South. In addition, they scored bitterly the nullification of the 15th Amendment granting Negroes the right to vote.

Hubert T. Delany, Negro City Tax Commissioner in New York, assailed disfranchisement as a "menace to civilized government and democracy" and attacked tory efforts to deny the ballot to WPA workers and "jobless Americans on relief." The right to vote occupied the main attention of the Civil Rights Panel at which James M. Nabrit, young Negro lawyer of Howard University, and Mrs. Grace Town Hamilton, Negro social worker of Memphis emphasized the ballot in the fight against police brutality also.

Outstanding at the conference has been its recognition of the unity of Negro and white in the fight to achieve full Negro citizenship, the increasing realization of labor as the foundation of the movement to combat discrimination and lynching, and the emphasis placed upon cooperation with other organizations in defense of democracy.

CHANGE IN EMBARGO RISKS WAR BENEFITS ONLY A FEW, FORD SAYS

Detroit, Mich.—Henry Ford, avowed opponent of war, said today he was opposed to "any tampering with the Neutrality Act" and that "only the makers of war munitions profit financially from the human misery entailed in warfare."

"The present Neutrality Act," Ford said in an interview, "was written by men who know what war means. It is fool-proof; if we change it one iota we take the first step toward getting this country into war—a war that will bring untold misery to millions of people and set us back thousands of years."

Ford expressed doubt as to the extent of the present warfare in Europe.

"This war—if there is one," he said "is none of our business. However I agree with what Senator William E. Borah said the other day regarding the situation on Europe's Western Front."

(Borah, Idaho Republican, was quoted Monday as saying that there was "something phoney" about the whole war.)

Ford said that his efforts in the present stuation would be confined, for the present at least, to "an appeal to reason," and added that he was convinced that "common sense" would prevail.

Of the peace ship he sent abroad a quarter of a century ago in an effort to "get the boys out of the trenches by Christmas" he said today:

"I wouldn't take $1,000,000 for what I learned on that expedition. It cost about $500,000, but was worth it to me.

"At that time here were relatively few people in the world educated to what war really meant Now that the world is filled with people who know all of war's horrors and its utter futility."

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UNITED STATES

Albany, Ga., Herald
June 5, 1939

SEVENTY-FOUR YEARS AFTER.

The average Northern editor is readier to admit than were the editors of an earlier generation that the South is not to blame for many unpleasant things that happened in this section in the years following the close of the War Between the States.

Written in the history of the post-war South is a story of travail and struggle and sacrifice under conditions always trying and often humiliating. The South did the best it could, and Senator Borah said last year that no other people could have handled a delicate and difficult situation as effectively as did the people of the South.

Editor William Allen White's Emporia Gazette refers to a recent Supreme Court decision in a case sent up from Oklahoma, and comments that under that decision a colored man can vote in the South. As a matter of fact, colored men have been voting in the South for a long time, and nobody tries to keep them from voting.

The Emporia Gazette's editorial is worth reading by Southern people.

"Seventy-four years ago this spring, the last shot of the Civil War was fired at Appomattox," says that paper. "Yesterday, the United States Supreme Court decided that a colored man could vote in the South. This is the beginning of the end of the settlement which Grant and Lee negotiated under the apple trees that spring day in 1865.

"The Civil War settled little about the crucial question of human slavery. It left the slaves free to go from one plantation to another, from one state to another, and starve as they pleased. An amendment to the Constitution went through the idle form of giving colored men civil rights. But in the South, those civil rights have been narrowed and abridged until they amounted to no protection at the ballot box; also nothing like equality in the public schools.

"However, the fault was not the South's, nor chiefly the South's. Hot-headed radical Republicans in the sixties and seventies prevented any decent settlement of the race question in the South. Lincoln had formulated a humane plan for reconstruction which would have left the whole question of Negro rights to settlement under the evolutionary process of the democratic government. He would have taken the passion out of the war by avoiding any appearance of revenge. He would have left the Southern people without rancor even in defeat. In such a mental, spiritual and political atmosphere, with ten or a dozen years the questions arising from race differences could have been easily settled.

"These questions would have been settled honestly and equitably. But the Republican majority in Congress in those reconstruction days eager for spoils, thirsting for revenge, mad with pride, precipitated a situation which prolonged the Civil War for a generation in the conquered territory. It gave the South a bitterness that made the Negro the pawn and his rights the forfeit of a wicked, ruthless policy of reconstruction.

"Now that the passion of the war has died, the decision of the Supreme Court in the Oklahoma case may well be the opening for an honest attempt to give the Southern Negro his rights. He should have no special privileges, but a decent educational clause in the ballot laws of the Southern states, honestly administered, affecting both blacks and whites, would settle the matter of Negro suffrage in a short time. The ignorant Negro is no worse a citizen than the ignorant white. Schools in the South plus an educational clause affecting Southern ballot boxes will soon remove the scar of reconstruction which was, indeed, more painful because it was unnecessary, than the scars of the war. It's a long way to Appomattox but if the generous words of Lincoln and the common sense of Grant can again be revived and 74 years be forgotten, we may at last have a united nation."

Jewish Schoolboy Branded; 18 Other Students Ousted

BALTIMORE —(AP)— School authorities suspended 18 high school students today in an investigation of an alleged attack by 40 boys on a Jewish youth who accused them of having carved the letter "H" on his neck after they inked swastikas on their arms.

Meanwhile, City Councilman Leon Abramson said he would try to find out why school authorities did not report the matter to police when it occurred Friday.

Melvin Bridges, 14, told this story of the assault:

"I was playing ball when about 40 of these boys came up. One of them said to me, 'Are you Jewish?' I said, 'Yes, and I'm proud of it.'

"Then they jumped me and took me over on the grass. Somebody scratched my neck with something. I couldn't see who did it or what it was they did it with."

Dr. David Weglein, superintendent of schools, declined to comment or release the names of those suspended. Members of the accused group said they had not scratched the boy, but had inked a swastika on his forehead. They denied anti-Jewish feeling and said it was a schoolboy joke.

Morton Rosen, 19, a friend of Bridge, was charged with disorderly conduct and assault after he allegedly attacked two of the youths. He was to be tried today.

Birmingham, Ala. News
July 24, 1939

Facts About The Jews In This Country

In this wave of often-misplaced nationalism which is now prevalent in the country, the Jews come in for a lot of attack. To a large extent, this attitude toward the Jew is based on an unreasoning belief that the Jew exercises a commanding position in our national business life. The facts do not support this idea.

The Jew constitutes only 3.46 per cent of the total population, his numbers being estimated at 4,000,000. It is inconceivable that this small percentage of the population should dominate the nation or even be able to if it tried.

It is true that the Jew has entered largely into special lines of work. He is to be found in considerable numbers in the professions—the law, medicine and dentistry particularly. But the percentage of Jewish practitioners in the professions is only about 17 per cent of the whole country.

In only two kinds of business are the Jews predominant. They produce most of the motion pictures of the country, and they control the garments trades industry. Hardly can it be said, however, that in either line of industry there is any general public dissatisfaction.

Contrary to a too-common belief, the Jew does not control banking. Not even in New York, with the largest Jewish population in the world, is the Jew in control of banking. In New York only one bank of any size is controlled by Jews.

Only four dailies of any size, out of the 1,900 dailies in the country, are owned by Jews. The book-publishing business is largely non-Jewish. The organs of opinion and propaganda in this country are independent of Jewish influence except for obvious instances.

In line with the Jewish dominance of the garments industry, Jews are to be found in large numbers in the retail trade, especially in the clothing line. Nevertheless, the majority of the department stores in the country are not Jewish. The two largest mail-order houses in the nation are in control of Gentiles. Neither do Jews own, control, or operate, most of the great store chains.

A common charge against the Jews is that he is international-minded, and hence not so apt to be patriotic and loyal to the country of his adoption. The percentages of Jewish soldiers in the World War does not sustain that charge. Hitler might not like to remember that the percentage of German Jews killed in battle in the World War was greater than the percentage of German non-Jews. American soldiers in the World War were not listed as to religion, but it is a generally recognized fact that Jews enlisted as freely as others.

Out of this same charge of internationalism on the part of the Jew grows the idea that the Jew is communistic. There are only 85,000 members of the Communist party in the United States. If all of them were Jews, which of course they are not, there would still be 3,915,000 non-Communist Jews in the country.

As a matter of fact, Jews belong to all parties. There are Republican Jews and Democratic Jews and Socialist Jews and Progressive Jews and Farmer-Labor Jews. Like other people, Jews are not a unit in their political beliefs. And even if they were, it must be remembered that they constitute only about 3.46 per cent of the population.

From these figures, it would seem preposterous that there should exist any large amount of anti-Semitism in this country. Yet it is estimated that there are from 100 to 150 organizations in the United States which either openly or secretly are partly anti-Semitic in purpose. Some of these organizations are honest and sincere, but many are designed solely to fatten the pockets of men who are willing to thrive by pandering to prejudice and emotion.

Although one may still trust in the fundamental soundness and sanity of the American people, there is still a danger that this kind of prejudice will continue until it destroys our American spirit of fair play and justice and kindness. The chief thing we need to do is to remember that anti-Semitism, along with lynching and denial of civil liberties, is positively un-American.

Congressmen Buck Anti-Semitic Floor Speeches by Thorkelson, Moseley Aide

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 27.—Rep. Jacob Thorkelson, the Nazi Congressman from Montana, now faces stiff opposition to his practice of having anti-Semitic propaganda printed in the Congressional record at Government expense.

In a sharply worded talk on the House floor, majority leader Sam Rayburn served notice late yesterday that he was not disposed to tolerate much longer Thorkelson's insertion in the record as an "extension" of his remarks anti-Semitic speeches which he does not dare to make openly on the floor.

Thorkelson, who acted as aide to General George Van Horn Moseley when the treasonous ex-army officer appeared before the Dies Committee, has been putting these scurrilous Nazi and anti-Semitic "speeches" in the record almost every day.

Liberation, organ of the Silver Shirts, and similar publications then print these speeches. In addition, reprints are made through the Government printing office and mailed throughout the country.

Rayburn rose to assail Thorkelson after a particularly virulent piece of propaganda which he inserted in the record last Thursday naming the four Jewish members of Congress who hold committee posts and leaving the impression that they hold allegiance to an "invisible" Government of Jewry to which Thorkelson constantly refers.

Despite his criticism of Thorkelson, Rayburn did not make a formal objection and permitted the Nazi spokesman in Congress to insert in the record another anti-Semitic diatribe which trotted out against the discredited "protocols of Zion." Unanimous consent is needed to put remarks in the record.

Fear that Thorkelson and his Republican cronies including two equally open Nazi sympathizers, Reps. John C. Schafer and Charles Hawks of Wisconsin, would object to all insertions in the record by Democratic leaders was given as the explanation for Rayburn's step in not objecting.

SABBATH ENTERS OBJECTION

Rep. Adolph Sabbath, Chairman of the Rules Committee, who has been singled out for attack by Thorkelson, did object once to the insertion of the Montanan's anti-Semitic remarks in the record.

At no time has minority leader Joe Smith or any other Republican in the House censured Thorkelson.

If Martin would agree with Rayburn that Thorkelson's anti-Semitic utterances should not be printed at Government expense, the difficulty in the way of formal objections on the floor could probably be overcome.

"Does the gentleman intend to place in his extension of remarks as he does so many times, material that would appeal to racial prejudice?" Rayburn asked Thorkelson yesterday.

Referring to Thorkelson's listing of Jewish members of Congress Rayburn asked if he intended "to accuse these Jewish members of being Communists, or did he infer that they were getting emoluments and favors from foreign countries."

This attack on Thorkelson was cut short by Rep. Dewey Short, an extreme tory Republican, who demanded the "regular order" and thus stopped the exchange between the majority leader and the anti-Semitic Congressman.

Rep. Donald L. O'Toole, of New York then rose to object to the insertion of Thorkelson's remarks in the record, but Rayburn asked him to withdraw his objection because of the possible effect on attempts by Democratic Congressmen to extend their remarks in the record.

Georgetown, S. C. Times
July 14, 1939

Un-Americanism

The importance of the negro vote to the Roosevelt administration is recognized by all. Even Mrs. Roosevelt recognizes it by intimately associating herself with them at their gatherings and conventions.

But, like everyone else, they are not satisfied with the benefits they have received and the results they have obtained.

According to an Associated Press dispatch from Richmond, Va., July 1, "The National Association for Advancement of Colored People adopted resolutions today advocating the appointment of a Negro member of the National Relations Board and of qualified Negroes to Federal judgeships.

"The conference will close tomorrow afternoon with a program at which Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt will speak and present the Spingari Medal to Marian Anderson, Negro singer."

It was this same negro association which, with the approval of President Roosevelt, nearly pushed the anti-lynching bill through Congress, and would have but for the bitter fight put up by Southern Senators.

It is this same association which today is demanding equal privileges for the negroes as the white people have.

This nation of ours was settled by our white ancestors who have governed with justice to all.

The South and especially South Carolina had negro and carpet-bag rule during the Reconstruction days. The whole world knows what kind of rule that was.

The things advocated by this organization are tied very closely with those doctrines of Communism and other un-American activities.

The Workers Alliance, a WPA organization, is saturated with Communism. These are policies bred by the New Deal.

Negro World War Record Emphatic Proof Of Sacrifices If National Leaders Force U. S. Into New War

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Colored citizens throughout the country are deeply concerned as to whether or not the United States will eventually be drawn into the European War, and also as to whether or not during this period of controversy "politics is to be adjourned." They have a very definite concern in the first of these questions because, constituting one-tenth of the population of the United States, that is 12,000,000, their fathers, their brothers, or other kin, will be called to bear arms in a proportionately large number if we enter the conflict abroad.

The Negro has gallantly borne arms in every war of the Republic, from Revolutionary times down to the World Conflict of 1917-18. However, he loves peace for the sake of peace, and because he knows that war bears heaviest always upon the poorer groups of the country. His place in the economic scale is such as to consign the masses of the race to this category.

During the last World Conflict 400,000 Negro men were called to the colors and, of these, 200,000 went overseass. They endured the same hardships and suffered the same proportionate number of fatalities and disablements, and thousands of them have been compelled to have recourse to hospitalization in the effort to "patch up" shattered, battered bodies. These former Negro veterans and their families, and the new eligibles for selected draft service, do not wish to face the hardships and the illusions of another World War, except to protect America from invasion. Negro public opinion seems quite generally crystalized against any legislation which will threaten these dire results.

Should Politics Be Adjourned?

While efforts are being made by Congress, through Neutrality Legislation, to keep the country out of war it has been repeatedly stated that "politics should be adjourned."

With the headquarters of the two dominant politic parties located here in Washington, the minority party, through Chairman John Hamilton, has explained the attitude of Republican National Headquarters towards the present fight for Neutrality Legislation in the U. S. Senate and the House of Representatives.

"It is my opinion", said he, "that the Republican Party should dedicate itself to the task—not of hoping this country will stay out of war—but seeing that IT DOES STAY OUT OF WAR.

"Obviously there will be differences of opinion within the Republican Party as there are in the Democratic Party as to the effect of individual measures of legislation. Because such matters should be approached from a non-partisan viewpoint there will be honest differences of opinion.

"The Republican organization as such will not permit itself to be placed in a position where it cannot render service to the party as a whole by taking sides in any matters upon which Republican leadership in Congress may have differences of opinion. Our whole objective will be to see that this country is not called upon to dissipate its material resources or sacrifice its men upon the battlefields of Europe."

The task of keeping the country out of war is one to which colored citizens, along with other citizens of the country, may well dedicate their best efforts and influence.

Unless, we wish to become involved, we should keep and stay out, and devote energies of our people to solve those problems which so directly affect our social order—a recovery program which will put 12,000,000 unemployed men back to work; the expansion of business enterprise, punitive tax relief, the reduction of our mounting public debt, provide markets for farmers, and the solution of those related problems which are as critical and important to us

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UNITED STATES

Fayetteville, N. C. Advocate
August 31, 1939

Can the Negro Survive? - A Discussion of The Possibilities For The Future Of The Negro In The Southern Industrial Scheme

(By William R. Johnson, Consultant and Field Agent on Negro Work State Board of Charities and Public Welfare.

Recently in the city of Kinston, N. C., one hundred jobs in the tobacco industry were taken from Negroes and given to whites. This is another basic industry which has traditionally belonged to Negroes even before the Civil War. It was always beneath the dignity of whites to stem tobacco. Prior to the enactment of the Wages Hours law Negroes were paid so much a pound for stemming tobacco. They went about this work cheerfully. No greater singing has been heard in the South than that which emanated from these factories.

In my childhood I would stand outside the Imperial factory at Oxford, and listen to those songs and wait for lunch hour when I would sell peas and butterbeans grown in my father's garden and apple jacks cooked by my mother. When I graw older, prior to the opening of school each year, with my next oldest brother who is now rounding out eleven years as disciplinarian of the Virginia Manual Labor school for Boys, would stem from twelve to eighteen pounds a day. This money was banked in our names for little necessities at the opening of school It took one a long time to learn to stem 25 pounds in a single day. For one to develop such skill does not come over night not even to Negroes who know tobacco from the fields of the south to the shipping of it to all parts of the world for generations.

Now comes the news that in Wilson, N. C., one of the largest tobacco markets in the world, that machines are being installed to replace 2,000 negro stemmers and 1,000 other workers. Can the Negro survive?

Other than agriculture, the seasonal tobacco work is the Negro's chief mainstay. There are almost no Negroes in the textile industry in North Carolina save a few janitors and truck drivers. This and the tobacco industry are the leading industries in North Carolina. There are approximately 1,000,000 Negroes in North Carolina who, other than domestic service and farming in the main, must look to the tobacco industry for bread.

To knock this prop from under the Negro will mean untold suffering among North Carolina's minority group. North Carolina has always pointed the way for the the South and in more recent years has been a very definite example for a large number of States above the Mason and Dixon line. To me as a welfare worker with the cares and desires of this large group of people at heart, I take occasion to appeal to those in charge of factories not to desert so loyal a group at a time like this. The Negro desires to work. We know that there are those who are shiftless and unconcerned These are found among all races, creeds and colors. The Negro desires to live decently and to train his children under normal conditions. To pay him a living wage for his work raises his morale in general. In addition to this he is going to spend his money in the locality in which he lives. Where he once bought one pair of shoes a year, one suit of clothes, two dresses for his wife, and one change of clothing for his children, he now can double all purchases Does this money not make the merchants richer and does not the bank do a greater business? Does this not mean more home ownership; and wherever one is able to own a home in which to live, is there not more civic pride? Further, does it not mean a more stable community? A better community? A better community? Not even the N egro cares for the shiftless migratory individuals who come into our communities and create problems in addition to those we already have. The native white man and the native Negro know each other better. In spite of many unpleasantnesses that have arisen from time to time, there still exists a common understanding. It is the desire of the Negro that this continue.

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In the financial analysis this great cut - off of people will mean untold burdens to society, for there is no place for them to turn but to the welfare department. Today money appropriated for general relief must be spread very thin. With the more than 4,000 dropped by WPA, plus those being let out of the tobacco industry, it makes one tremble when he thinks of the incurred burden that must rest upon the welfare departments along the "Black Belt" with so little money and such small staffs to work with. Surely the State cannot afford the great setback that must follow in the wake of these thousands who must go without bread.

Surely this group represent the common people, and it is impossible to achieve any progress unless the underdog is cared for. It is a fine thing to talk of the Negro's contribution in art, literature, science, and education but I predict a breakdown all along the line if the little fellow is left out. He needs shelter, food and clothing as a result of the work of his own hands. We do not want a dole. It takes something out of a man to place him where he must beg. From the very beginning of the South the Negro has by the sweat of his brow contributed to its upbuilding and he desires to continue in spite of all his hardships. He still remains loyal to the old South and asks none the less from the South itself. It was in the cotton fields of the South that such songs as "Stea Away," and "I Couldn't Hea Nobody Pray" were born an are living monuments unlik brick and stone, never to b destroyed. From the fall o Crispus Attucks, the first soldier to die in the Revolutionary, a black man whose monument stands on Boston Commons, to the loyalty of the slave to his mistress and young master during the Civil War, to Colonel Roosevelt's Rough Riders in Cuba, to Colonel Haywood's Hell Fighters in the World War many who who lie in Flanders Field, that the world might be safe for democracy, through the depression which followed the great catastrophe until the present time we sing, "America the land of the free and the home of the brave," the Negro is still loyal. Can the Negro survive?

Treat Negroes Better, Urges Religious Body

Minority Group Caus Pleaded; Hits Race Exploitation

NEW YORK.—Better treatment for America's minority groups, such as Negroes, is being demanded by religious leaders comprising the American Committee on Religious Rights and Minorities in the United States.

In a statement issued here, last week, the Committee said that organized religion and its leaders have not only opportunity, but responsibility to act to strengthen the elements of democracy that "we hold priceless."

"Negro Americans," the statement says, "are saying that they can sympathize more deeply than other Americans with Jews in Germany because they have known oppression ever since the beginning of the Republic. Is it not imperative that organized religion and its leaders should now act more decisively in whatever way they can be effective:

In those states and cities where unequal and unfair educational facilities for Negroes and unequal pay for their teachers are proverbial;

In communities where Negroes are unfairly excluded from many occupations in commerce and industry;

In the Cotton Belt where exploitation under the sharecropper-tenant system has not only created a class of black serfs but has become a yoke upon a large number of landless poor whites;

In the courts where tragic cases like that of the Scottsboro boys (half of whom are still in prison for alleged crimes for which the others were set free) still disgrace us;

In legislation to protect Negroes where they are menaced by merciless mobs;

Where they are denied parks, playgrounds, and other public advantages;

Where they are not given equal accommodations on trains, buses, airplanes; and where in 'ghettoes" of towns and cities they are without public improvements and decent housing conditions.

"We appeal for action in specific cases where principles may be concretely applied," the statement stated.

Two Plus Two Equals Four in Germany as in America

By ROBERT QUILLEN.

This is a matter difficult to write about without hurting feelings, yet nothing else can serve so well to make us understand what has happened in Germany.

In certain parts of America the negro is not a citizen. He cannot attend a school or patronize a restaurant or ride in a public vehicle alongside white people. He can own a farm, but in town he must live in a section set apart for his race. He is charged more than white people pay, and knows it, yet he has no recourse. Even the law is prejudiced against him.

He may have white friends, and a few may defend him, but in a thousand ways he is made to realize that he is an inferior without any share in human dignity.

As a small boy he may have white playmates. He may even be the pal of one. But soon the white boys become race conscious, and then he is ostracized.

One day a group of white boys see him on a back street and begin to jeer and throw rocks at him. He learns how it feels to be a hunted animal.

If the mothers of the white boys see the attack, some of them scold their sons, but if there is one among them who "hates a nigger," she says nothing.

The white boys do not inherit race feeling; they absorb it from their environment.

One day a negro boy in his teens is loafing in an alley behind a public garage. A white boy, for no particular reason, throws a cup of gasoline on him. Another, acting without thought or personal malice, strikes a match and throws it at him. He is cruelly burned before a white man, disregarding danger and pain, beats out the flames.

In an alley frequented by colored people, a negro farm hand creeps up behind another and fells him with a club. The injured man gets up and is warding off other blows when a policeman arrives. Both negroes are fined the same amount for "fighting."

This obvious injustice is protested by a white witness, whereupon a white official growls in honest puzzlement: "Why should you care about a couple of niggers?" The same official would demand fairness in a dog fight.

Substitute Jews for negroes and you have a picture of Nazi Germany. If you know how Americans in the sections mentioned above feel toward the negro, you know exactly how the Nazis feel toward the Jew. The Nazi's behavior is more brutal because the government encourages lynching, but his attitude and the result of it are duplicates of the attitude and the result in America. Human nature functions in the same way everywhere if fed the same meat.

NEGROES IN THE SOUTH JEWS IN GERMANY

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Robert Quillen is a noted white newspaper writer. His column is syndicated to daily papers throughout the country.)

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Negro Neutratily

Neutrality engages the attention of Congress in special session assembled, and the word drops with more or less ease from the lips of the man in the street. Whichever way the decision is made, it will affect the Negro.

As a minority group, his interests will be ignored in national debate; yet he will arise to any crisis which the nation may face. Since the Boston Massacre his patriotism has been trusted and tried; his loyalty to country continues without taint.

While the majority group debates neutrality in the Senate chambers, over the radio and in the press, Mr. Colored American would do well to reflect a bit on his own neutrality or indifference on matters of great moment to himself. This characteristic of taking no active part on his own behalf in affairs which concern his economic, social, or civic well-being is unfortunately typical. It is the Negro's greatest curse. Because of it, he is forced to endure what a more generally belligerent group would not submit to.

There is no more appropriate time than now for the Negro to abandon this attitude of neutrality and to exhibit a marked interest in conditions on his own side of the fence or those on the other side of the fence which may advance or retard his progress.

There is no better time for the Negro to realize that he must buy his own freedom by regular contribution to and support of those organizations whose leaders find Negro indifference a constant impediment to their several causes.

The Washington branch of the N.A.A.C.P. has well over 2,000 members, but it should have several thousand more.

It is not enough for Negroes to applaud the result of N.A.A.C.P. victories over a labor union's jim-crow policy or a university's practice of discrimination. Indifference must give way to enthusiasm which ends in financial support of the whole program of advancement.

RACE PROBLEM- 1939
UNITED STATES

Fayetteville, N. C. Advocate
August 31, 1939

Can the Negro Survive? - A Discussion of The Possibilities For The Future Of The Negro In The Southern Industrial Scheme

(By William R. Johnson, Consultant and Field Agent on Negro Work State Board of Charities and Public Welfare.

Recently in the city of Kinston, N. C., one hundred jobs in the tobacco industry were taken from Negroes and given to whites. This is another basic industry which has traditionally belonged to Negroes even before the Civil War. It was always beneath the dignity of whites to stem tobacco. Prior to the enactment of the Wages Hours law Negroes were paid so much a pound for stemming tobacco. They went about this work cheerfully. No greater singing has been heard in the South than that which emanated from these factories.

In my childhood I would stand outside the Imperial factory at Oxford, and listen to those songs and wait for lunch hour when I would sell peas and butterbeans grown in my father's garden and apple jacks cooked by my mother. When I graw older, prior to the opening of school each year, with my next oldest brother who is now rounding out eleven years as disciplinarian of the Virginia Manual Labor school for Boys, would stem from twelve to eighteen pounds a day. This money was banked in our names for little necessities at the opening of school It took one a long time to learn to stem 25 pounds in a single day. For one to develop such skill does not come over night not even to Negroes who know tobacco from the fields of the south to the shipping of it to all parts of the world for generations.

Now comes the news that in Wilson, N. C., one of the largest tobacco markets in the world, that machines are being installed to replace 2,000 negro stemmers and 1,000 other workers. Can the Negro survive?

Other than agriculture, the seasonal tobacco work is the Negro's chief mainstay. There are almost no Negroes in the textile industry in North Carolina save a few janitors and truck drivers. This and the tobacco industry are the leading industries in North Carolina. There are approximately 1,000,000 Negroes in North Carolina who, other than domestic service and farming in the main, must look to the tobacco industry for bread.

To knock this prop from under the Negro will mean untold suffering among North Carolina's minority group. North Carolina has always pointed the way for the the South and in more recent years has been a very definite example for a large number of States above the Mason and Dixon line. To me as a welfare worker with the cares and desires of this large group of people at heart, I take occasion to appeal to those in charge of factories not to desert so loyal a group at a time like this. The Negro desires to work. We know that there are those who are shiftless and unconcerned These are found among all races, creeds and colors. The Negro desires to live decently and to train his children under normal conditions. To pay him a living wage for his work raises his morale in general. In addition to this he is going to spend his money in the locality in which he lives. Where he once bought one pair of shoes a year, one suit of clothes, two dresses for his wife, and one change of clothing for his children, he now can double all purchases Does this money not make the merchants richer and does not the bank do a greater business? Does this not mean more home ownership; and wherever one is able to own a home in which to live, is there not more civic pride? Further, does it not mean a more stable community? A better community? A better community? Not even the N egro cares for the shiftless migratory individuals who come into our communities and create problems in addition to those we already have. The native white man and the native Negro know each other better. In spite of many unpleasantnesses that have arisen from time to time, there still exists a common understanding. It is the desire of the Negro that this continue.

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In the financial analysis this great cut - off of people will mean untold burdens to society, for there is no place for them to turn but to the welfare department. Today money appropriated for general relief must be spread very thin. With the more than 4,000 dropped by WPA, plus those being let out of the tobacco industry, it makes one tremble when he thinks of the incurred burden that must rest upon the welfare departments along the "Black Belt" with so little money and such small staffs to work with. Surely the State cannot afford the great setback that must follow in the wake of these thousands who must go without bread.

Surely this group represent the common people, and it is impossible to achieve any progress unless the underdog is cared for. It is a fine thing to talk of the Negro's contribution in art, literature, science, and education but I predict a breakdown all along the line if the little fellow is left out. He needs shelter, food and clothing as a result of the work of his own hands. We do not want a dole. It takes something out of a man to place him where he must beg. From the very beginning of the South the Negro has by the sweat of his brow contributed to its upbuilding and he desires to continue in spite of all his hardships. He still remains loyal to the old South and asks none the less from the South itself. It was in the cotton fields of the South that such songs as "Stea Away," and "I Couldn't Hea Nobody Pray" were born an are living monuments unlik brick and stone, never to b destroyed. From the fall o Crispus Attucks, the first soldier to die in the Revolutionary, a black man whose monument stands on Boston Commons, to the loyalty of the slave to his mistress and young master during the Civil War, to Colonel Roosevelt's Rough Riders in Cuba, to Colonel Haywood's Hell Fighters in the World War many who who lie in Flanders Field, that the world might be safe for democracy, through the depression which followed the great catastrophe until the present time we sing, "America the land of the free and the home of the brave," the Negro is still loyal. Can the Negro survive?

RACE PROBLEM - 1939
UNITED STATES

Atlanta, Ga. Georgian
June 27, 1939

Wake Up, America, Before It Is Too Late!

THE administration's "neutrality" bill in the form of a resolution introduced by Representative Sol Bloom, which will soon enter the period of debate in Congress, is not a neutrality bill at all.

It is:

1. A bill to make a war dictator of the President by giving him the right to proclaim the existence of a war and naming the nations involved.

2. A bill to sacrifice our people abroad and divide them at home by making the United States a partisan and participant in territorial conflicts, social conflicts, racial and religious conflicts in any part of the world, according to the prejudices of any incumbent President.

3. A bill that will breed not only war but UNENDING war, with the ever-present possibility of conceivable defeat would deprive us of our liberty and even our territorial integrity.

The minority report of the House foreign affairs committee accurately analyzed the bill in the following terms:

"No neutrality law at all would be better than this resolution which, in the name of neutrality and under the guise of preventing provocative acts of American citizens, gives the President additional powers to be unneutral.

"Under this resolution as it comes from the committee, the President, after making a 'neutrality' proclamation, can authorize the sale of arms on 'ordinary commercial' credit to one side and deny such sales to the other side; he can permit our vessels to enter the ports of one belligerent loaded with needed supplies, while barring our vessels from the ports of another belligerent; he can prevent a foreign vessel carrying arms from leaving our ports by requiring prohibitive bond whenever he SUSPECTS that the shipment will be transferred to a tender belonging to a belligerent but 'the evidence is not deemed sufficient to justify forbidding the departure of the vessel,' while permitting exactly the same sort of shipment to proceed to another belligerent.

"No President ever had such power before.

"The President has no such power under the Constitution.

"Congress alone can give him this power.

"To urge that the President would not misuse this power is not to state a reason for granting it."

When this bill gives the President power to define "combat areas" through which citizens of the United States may not travel it makes not only the President a referee as to just where foreign nations shall fight on the seas

Negroes in the South and Jews in Germany - - -

(From the Oklahoma City Times of October 5)

- By Robert Quillen

THIS is a matter difficult to write about without hurting feelings, yet nothing else can serve so well to make us understand what has happened in Germany.

In certain parts of America the Negro is not a citizen. He cannot attend a school or patronize a restaurant or ride in a public vehicle alongside white people.

* * *

He may have white friends, and a few may defend him, but in a thousand ways he is made to realize that he is an inferior without any share in human dignity.

As a small boy he may have white playmates. He may even be the pal of one. But soon the white boys become race conscious, and then he is ostracized.

One day a group of white boys see him on a back street and begin to jeer and throw rocks at him. He learns how it feels to be a hunted animal.

If the mothers of the white boys see the attack, some of them scold their sons, but if there is one among them who "hates a n---," she says nothing.

The white boys do not inherit race feeling; they absorb it from their environment.

In an alley frequented by colored people, a Negro farm hand creeps up behind another and fells him with a club. The injured man gets up and is warding off other blows when a policeman arrives. Both Negroes are fined the same amount for "fighting."

* * *

This obvious injustice is protested by a white witness, whereupon a white official growls in honest puzzlement: "Why should you care about a couple of niggers?" The same official would demand fairness in a dog fight.

* * *

Substitute Jews for Negroes and you have a picture of Nazi Germany. If you know how Americans in the sections mentioned above feel toward the Negro, you know exactly how the Nazis feel toward the Jew. The Nazi's behavior is more brutal because the government encourages lynching, but his attitude and the result of it are duplicates of the attitude and the result in America.

but makes him the DICTATOR of the legitimate movements of all Americans whose business may call them abroad.

IN DROPPING the present bill on exports of arms, this bill would put us DIRECTLY into a foreign war, for those countries which can buy here will automatically make us their allies (as they did in the World War) and those who cannot buy here because of blockades or for other reasons will automatically become our enemies (as happened also in the World War).

This provision of the bill plays directly—and is MEANT TO PLAY DIRECTLY—into the hands of Imperialist England, Socialistic France and Communist Russia in case of war.

The fact that arms and munitions cannot be transported on American vessels but must be carried away in belligerent ships is merely a transparent subterfuge, for it makes little difference from the standpoint of this UNNEUTRAL administration measure what boats take away their murderous cargoes so long as it is taken BY THOSE PARTIES THAT THE THEN PRESIDENT DESIRES TO HELP.

If this "Bloom bill" had been written in Downing Street, the Quai d'Orsay or the Kremlin it could not, in its overt and covert meanings, have suited those powers better who have been working for years to force us to take sides in a European and Asiatic war which could only mean for us the slaughtering of millions of our youth and the final bankruptcy of our republic both materially and as a free political entity.

THE American people must wake up NOW to this impending raid on our WILL-TO-NEUTRALITY and on our constitutional form of government.

They must be thoroughly awakened to this PLOT to drag us into the European murder-mills before it is too late.

This "anti-neutrality" bill MUST be beaten, and in its stead the Ludlow amendment to the Constitution, forbidding the transportation of our armies to foreign parts without the consent AT THE POLLS of the American people, should be passed.

In any foreign war THE UNITED STATES MUST REMAIN GENUINELY NEUTRAL.

The "Solomon Bloom bill" makes us the ENEMY of one side and GOAT of the other in any and every foreign war.

We Will Fight to Defend Our Country

THOUGH people who do not understand the inner workings of the Negro people will not agree with this, the black segment of the American constituency is, perhaps, its most intensely nationalistic group. Comes war, he invariably forgets the bitter social, economic, and political repressions accompanying his earnest attempt to integrate himself into the structure of American civilization, and dives, head foremost, for the nearest rifle or implement of war.

He wants to fight for his native land. Deep within his bosom, burns a passionate love for the land on which he lives, no matter how cruelly the land has treated him, and for the institutions of American democracy, no matter how unfairly they have been administered by people who desired, for social or economic reasons, to repress the Negro in spite of the guarantees of equality which inspired our democracy.

Last time, Uncle Sam didn't give his Negro soldiers much chance to get at the Kaiser. He called 400,000 to the colors but only 50,000 shouldered rifles in combat divisions, according to one reliable source. Needless to say these black soldiers gave a splendid account of themselves.

Today, with war in progress in Europe, and United States participation a matter of national conjecture, American Negroes want to know what the federal government plans to do about the race in wartime. If anybody is going to take on Mr. Hitler, the black American really wants to be along.

The picture at present seems encouraging. Washington officials have revealed that they are cognizant of the intense resentment among Negroes against being assigned almost solely to labor and service battalions in such disproportion as was the case in 1917.

* * * *

Washington officials this week granted civilian air training units to two Negro colleges and it appears that others will be added to the list. The government would hardly train flyers, under the new program, if it did not plan to use them. And the air corps has nearly always absolutely excluded Negro youths. A wedge in this division of the service is most encouraging.

From Washington comes information that white service battalions will be organized to go with the Negro groups and that more complete integration of the Negro in the fighting forces is being planned. It is possible that the relation of combat troops to stevedores will be in direct proportion to the number of white and colored men enlisted in the army.

The trend in recent years has not been this way, and the new information from fairly reliable sources is a ray of hope in a discouraging picture. Recently the four famed Negro units of the regular army, the 24th and 25th infantry units and the 9th and 10th cavalry units have been reduced to virtual labor battalions and assigned to posts where they have almost lost combat status.

In the marine corps, there are absolutely no Negroes in any capacity and in the navy Negroes are permitted to enlist now only as messmen or stewards.

Horrible as front line combat war is, it may seem paradoxical to some that Negroes resent relegation to the relatively safe jobs of stevedore units. But it isn't strange to those of us who know that, though we hate war, if America fights, Negro America wants to be in the thick of it.

* * * *

The Negro can forgive and forget when the nation which oppresses him is periled. The modern American Negro has roots on no other continent in this universe save America. The United States is his native home in the strict sense of the word. Unfair as his democracy is, he won't trade it for any other government on earth and will fight to the death to defend it. **All he asks is a fair chance.**

RACE PROBLEM 1939
UNITED STATES

Present and Future Position Of The Race Discussed In Journal Of Negro Educatior

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In the current Yearbook issue of the Journal of Negro Education, a symposium, entitled "The Present and Future Position of the Negro in the American Social Order," which was released this week, constitutes what is perhaps the most comprehensive and significant cooperative contribution that a group of scholars has made concerning the American Negro. The Journal, of which Dr. Charles H. Thompson is the editor, is published by The Bureau of Educational Research of Howard University.

The purpose of the Yearbook is to present a comprehensive and critical definition of the present and what appears to be the immediate possible future position of the Negro in the American social order. The organization is such as to permit a definition of the present status of the Negro in the various aspects of American life and an indication of what position the Negro might be expected to occupy in the immediate future.

The Yearbook is divided into three parts. Part I, "The Negro as a Racial Minority Group in the American Social Order" is devoted to a general comprehensive statement of the problem of the Negro as a racial minority in the American social order. Such questions as the following are attempted:

(1) Why does the presence of the Negro constitute a problem in the American social order?

(2) What are the similarities and dissimilarities in the problem occasioned by the presence of other racial or minority groups in American such as the Mexican, the Oriental, the Jew and European immigrants, etc.?

(3) What changes, if any, have taken place in the general character of the problem in the past seventy-five years, particularly during the past ten years?

Contributors to Part I are Professors Sterling A. Brown and Wolfgang S. Seiferth, of Howard University, Joseph S. Roucek and Francis W. Brown, of New York University, E. B. Reuter, of the State University of Iowa, Charles S. Johnson, of Fisk University, and Allison Davis, of Dillard University.

In Part II of the Yearbook, "The Present Status of the Negro in the American Social Order," appears a detailed appraisal of the present position of the Negro in various aspects of American life. Various chapters are devoted to interpretive accounts of such specialized aspects as biological, phychological, and sociological factors, and the health economic, legal, educational and political status of the American Negro. The author of each chapter presents not only an account of the present status of the American Negro but suggests, as well, the condition that will need to obtain in order that the status of the race may be improved.

Contributors to this section are Professors W. Montague Cobb, Paul B Cornely, and Virginia M. Alexander of the Howard University School of Medicine; Professors William O Brown, E. Franklin Frazier, George O. Butler, Hylan G. Lewis, Edward E. Lewis, Charles H. Wesley, Doxey A. Wilkerson, Charles H. Thompson Martin D. Jenkins, Alain Locke and Ralph J. Bunche of the Howard University College of Liberal Arts James M. Nabrit, Leon A. Ransom and W. R. Ming of the Howard University School of Law; and Benjamin E. Mays of the Howard University School of Religion.

Part III of the Yearbook—"The Position of the Negro in the American Social Order in 1950"—is not so much an attempt at prophesy as it is an effort to summarize Parts I and II, to give a comprehensive definition of the Negro's status in dynamic rather than in static terms, to establish reasonably definite goals toword which efforts may be directed in the immediate future, and to suggest what part education in particular can play in the attainment of these goals.

Contributors to this section are Professors W. E. B. Dubois, of Atlanta University, Horace Mann Bond, of Fisk University, Howard W. Odum, of the University of North Carolina, President Buell G. Gallagher, of Talladega College, Judge William H. Hastie, United States District Judge, Virgin Islands, and Dr. Howard H. Long, Assistant Superintendent in charge of Research, Public Schools of Washington, D. C.

Although several shades of thought are represented among the thirty-one contributors, there is general agreement that:

Agreement On Five Points

1. The American Negro suffers severe prescription in practically all areas of American society; political, legal, occupational, educational, religious, and social.

2. These prescriptions are due to sociological, psychological and economic factors rather than to any biological or intellectual limitations of the American Negro.

3. The "Negro problem" is basically an economic problem and cannot be isolated from the economic maladjustment of contemporary society In the words of DuBois "This symposium is arresting and unique in the emphasis put now for the first time on the underlying economic problem of the American Negro as pointing the next step in emancipation."

4. Negro labor must, in some way incorporate itself in the American labor movement.

5. The American Negro must adopt a definite minority group strategy in his struggle for emergence.

The Yearbook constitutes a significant milestone in the progress of the American Negro because:

1. It constitutes the first attempt under Negro leadership, to make a comprehensive analysis of the position of the American Negro on the basis of the findings of scholarly investigations.

2. It marks, in the words of Bond "A high point of distinction in its reflection of the arrival of the Negro scholar. He is objective; he is mature; he approaches today, is not a mastery of all that is to be known about the American Negro, at least to a method and insight enabling him to speak about the Negro with seasoned, calm, expressive authority."

3. It represents the thinking and the strategic advice of representatives of the most highly trained element of the American Negro population.

4. It provides a valid basis for social and educational programs of the immediate future and as a fruitful source of departure for further research concerning the American Negro.

Pelham, Ga., Journal
August 3, 1939

A WOOING [illegible] ALL GO"— We note with interest, the wooing of Marion Anderson (col), the visit to Tuskeegee Institute (col) and now, the reposted issuance of a Bookes T. Washington (col) stamp. When Southern people lick the back of this stamp we wonder what they will be thinking! There is a reason—the negro votes hold the balance of power under normal conditions in northern boundary line states, controling 227 electoral votes; the 11 Southern provinces have only 135 electoral votes. Naturally the vote getting New Deal is much interested in the negro-controlled states rather than in the Southern provinces, commonly known as "Problem No. 1."

Durham, N. C., Morning Herald
August 16, 1939

THOMPSON WRITES ON RACE QUESTION

Duke University Sociologist Says Problems Have Become World Concern

The problem of racialism bids fair to surpass that of nationalism in embracing importance during the centuries that lie ahead, it is the belief of Dr. Edgar T. Thompson, Duke university sociologist editor of a volume entitled "Race Relations and the Race Problem," issued by the Duke press and constituting a symposium on the subject.

In addition to the editor's bibliography, there are 10 chapters in the book, each written by a different conributor and treating a particular phase of race relations problems. Special reference is made to the south, but the volume emphasizes the growing importance of race relations in international affairs.

Contributors and the subject of their chapters are as follows: "The Nature of Race Relations," Dr Robert E. Park, University of Chicago; "Competition and Race Relations," Dr. E. B. Reuter, University of Iowa; "The Interracial Struggle for Evistence," Dr. S. J. Holmes, University of California; "Racial Competition for the Land," Dr. Rupert B. Vance, University of North Carolina; "Patterns of Racial Conflict," Dr. Guy B. Johnson, University of North Carolina; "The Negro as a Contrast Conception," Lewis C. Copeland, Rosenwald fellow at Duke university; "The Plantation: the Physical Basis of Race Relations in the South," Dr. Edgar T. Thompson, Duke university; "Race Relations as Caste Relations," Dr. Lloyd Warner, University of Chicago, and Dr. Allison Davis, Dillard university; "Race Mixture and the Mulatto," Dr. Everett V. Stonequist, Skidmore college; "Race Relations and Social Change," Dr. Charles S. Johnson, Fiske university.

Asks Truce Of Negroes And Jews

Appeals for End of 'Growing Anti-Semitism' In Harlem

New York—A plea for a "truce" between Negro and Jew to end a 'growing anti-Semitism" in Harlem was voiced by Samuel S. Leibowitz, the lawyer, in an address, Monday, to 500 delegates at the fortieth annual convention of the Negro Improved Benevolent Protective Order of Elks at St. Mark's Methodist Episcopal church, 138th street and Edgecombe Ave.

Two thousand delegates from all parts of the country and Panama, including 900 members of the Grand Temple the women's auxiliary, have invaded Harlem for the convention, which will end Saturday night after a week of business meetings parade and balls. Yesterday's meeting was sponsored by the order's civil liberties division.

"Lately," said Mr. Leibowitz, who was made a life member of the organization after his defense of the Scottsboro prisoners, "I have heard complaints that Negroes have been victimized by Harlem landlords. We Jews denounce exploiters. If

you register your complaints where Jews are involved with organizations like the B'nai B'rith, the American Jewish Congress and the American Jewish Committee, I am sure something can be worked out. "I plead with you to pay no attention to Coughlinites for Coughlinism is synonymous with Ku Klux Klanism. Both of us—you and I—are in the same boat together."

Mr. Leibowitz was introduced by J. Finley Wilson, Grand Exalted Ruler. Other speakers included Mary McLeod Bethune, director of the Negro division of the National Youth Administration; Abbie M. Johnson, Grand Dougaher, Ruler, and Mrs. Crystal Byrd Fauset and Hobson R. Roynolds, Negro members of the lower house of the Pennsylvania Legislature.

After a meeting this morning at the Abyssinian Baptist Church 132 West 138th street, which Mayor LaGuardia and Governor Lehman are scheduled to attend a parade, advertised as the greatest Negro parade in history" will move down Lenox Avenue from 146t6h street. Tomorrow the Elks march at the Worlds Fair.

Mebane, N. C. Enterprise
September 14, 1939

NEGRO IS PROBABLY DIXIES BIGGEST PROBLEM

The Dixie is compley, but perhaps its most baffling and important division is the negro question. Some southerners, clinging to the old school of reasoning that relegated the negro to the extreme background fo social and economis position, still decline to admit the immensity of this question. Others, more aware to what is going on in the 20th century, are attempting to formulate solutions for benefit of both races.

The very newest phase of this part of the puzzle is not well defined but is being whispered all around. There aren't any accurate or even approximate figures to be had on it and it's something Americans — not southerners alone — don't like to believe.

It's the rumor of intense communist activity among the Dixie Negro.

Well Guarded.

The rumor is frequently well guarded, sometimes vague, perhaps often exaggerated, but always persistent and always disquieting and ust a little confusing. No one, including the thoughtful southern negro leaders wants to believe there is a word of truth or possible reality in the reports. But their existence should be recognized, because the longer it is ignored, the better the chances for such propaganda to materialize into realism. I do not think a Communist upheaval in Dixie is an imminent possibility — on the other hand, why shouldn't the communists logically stoop to that? They have tried almost everything else the Dies committee notwithstanding, if evidence of evtensive red activity among the southern negroes can be proven, this is th best time to expose it.

One of the most difficult tasks I have ever undertaken westerner now living in the north, of the essential differences between th northern negro and one who suns himself in Dixie. The differences are quite clear to those who "know and have studied the southern negro, but such knowledge and study is necessary for any kind of understanding. The difference is about as great as that between the negro cotton picker and the white planter who pays him.

More Tribal.

This dissimilarity in itself may be the one thing that makes a broad Dixie negro adherent to communism currently improbable. En route to the deep south, as the climate warms, the negro becomes more tribal more superstitious, more of the native African and less of the modernized individual living in the District of Columbia or Harlem. In Dixie, he has a far less rigid civilization into which to fit himself, and he is predominantly a happy and rural character, even in the villages and towns. The negro of lower Dixie, however, is not altogether the ignorant black of the 1800's, and as he has learned to read and write and play he also has learned to listen. His listening ability and his understanding are growing with each new generation, which is as it should be.

On the surface, the southern negro still appears primarily a person content with warm sunshine, religious festivals, solid if not varied foodstuffs, and any old cabin for living quarters. He is a peasant in the literal sense. Southerners long have pictured him as a happy-go-lucky individual with a large family and that's largely the way he has been. Yet, despite an apparent understanding of him, I often wonder ust how much anyone knows about the Dixie negro. How much does the ruling class — an assential in southern society — know of his secret meetings of his societies, of the "classes" some of the local negro leaders now conduct ostensibly for education in political matters so their "students" can qualify before the register? New generations have removed some of the listless characteristics of the negro in the south, but no one knows ust how much. Thousands of southern negroes, especially those in the remote areas, are virtually unapproachable, to all outward appearances. Illustration of this tribal tendency is furnished by difficulties encountered in instigating public health and education programs in some sections. The negro of the north and of some large southern urban centers is clannish, but in the rural south the clannishness is of a more primitive sort and the imagination runs wilder because contact with more wordly factions is not clear cut. The difference between the southern and the northern negro may be said to start just north of the Virginia-North Carolina line where the south and the north begin to blend industrially and socially.

Wide Differences.

Advocates of equality of treatment for the southern negro have failed to consider these wide differences between the Dixie negro who is at heart a country fellow, and his fellow of the north. In this failure, in this coming out for equality all at once, these advocates have stirred the ire of Dixie and their cause has suffered in consequence. Their tact and diplomacy have been bad and their ideals have not been based on sound reasoning. They have in fact, done the negro an injustice by not understanding haste.

When the negro question is analyzed with care, the negro leaders themselves fall into two distinct classifications. The first and most level-headed group says: "Equip yourself and be sure you deserve and are prepared for the benefits before you demand them; pull yourself up to a higher level by doing the work to which you are now suited and by doing that well enough to merit more opportunities". The second group voices vehement demand for everything that equality and abolition of the Jim Crow theories and actualities could bring.

The two lines of reasoning are not in the least related. They exist, however, and they have their respective supporters who come out in the open. I talked the other day with a southerner who had just completed graduate studies at Columbia, and he told me a story that shows clearly the existence of the two opinions among educated negroes.

This southerner admitted he had some difficulty accustoming himself to the presence of negroes in his university seminar, but finally became adjusted and reconciled to the fact and "didn't mind it." Two of the negro students especially interested him. One was a man who believed in a gradual adjustment of the negro to a new and better environment, letting him continue primarily as a laborer until his education and fitness for other work becomes more general. The other demanded equality with no further ado and didn't care how that equality was acheived, reasoning that it was the only way his race could get any advantages. Neither was a hot-headed youngster and each believed implicity in his concepts.

The most interest and perhaps the most vital part of the story was this: The two students argued between themselves the merits of their thesis Each challenged the other.

The least this can indicate is a sharp diversion of thought among studious negroes who would succeed to the leadership of those who have stood out since the emancipation. The same division of thought is apparent in almost any group outside academic circles, but in these instances it is not so easy to discern.

Are the communists taking advantage of the bombastic expressionists who want everything changed at once? Uness the reds have changed their methods, these are their dark hopes. About the only group that could possibly benefit from such a beguilding of a hardy race is the KU KLUX KLAN, which then would have an excuse to rear its white-robed head and plant its crosses on the hillsides. The KLAN WOULD profit; but when a situation from which that organization profits can arise, things are in a pretty bad way.

RACE PROBLEM - 1939
UNITED STATES

OPINION

Judges and Things

"Do you claim the man hit you with malice aforethought?" the new judge asked.

The plaintiff looked at the bench suspiciously.

"You can't mix me up as easy as that, judge. My story is he hit me with a Ford and I stick to it."

Up in New York, Mayor LaGuardia's newest justice ascended the family court bench. She is Justice Jane Bolin, 31 years old, graduate of Wellesley and Yale, and until recently an assistant corporation counsel in a little office just outside her present big court room.

Heretofore she has been what some cities term an assistant district attorney. Now she is a full-fledged judge; thanks to Mayor LaGuardia, who has now appointed two of New York's four colored judges. No other city has so many. Philadelphia has two and Chicago none. Washington has one, and Baltimore and Richmond none.

Right here we insert this memo to cities like Richmond and Baltimore, where not only colored judges, but colored police are sorely needed.

But getting back to the question raised in our first paragraph. Chief Judge Panken, in welcoming Judge Bolin as a new justice, reminded her well-filled courtroom that the modern idea of justice is not to confuse witnesses or punish criminals, but to salvage and rehabilitate them.

"No one contributes to salvaging by ignorance. One must seek to rebuild," Judge Panken said. "Humaneness alone will not do the job, but humaneness and common sense will.

"The word 'justice' is not a vain word as far as you are concerned. We welcome you with complete gratification."

* * * *

Just by way of contrasting justice in New York and in South Carolina, let us recall here the Columbia, S.C., judge who fined Mrs. Eloise Blake fifteen dollars for referring to another colored woman as "Mrs." in addressing a telephone operator. Of course, there is no comparison, for where we have judges in New York and other parts of real America, the lynching area still has its jackasses.

Restrain not your tears; weep, America, for such backward backwoods communities. They do not know about real democracy yet.

* * * *

Nevertheless, we like Judge Panken's conclusion. Here it is:

"It is not amiss to say here, 'Bless America, bless its traditions and the democracy it has given the world regardless of religion, race or color.' People come here from the four corners of the world and find no distinctions."

We say, too, Bless America (north of the Mason and Dixon Line) and get out of the jim crow, separate schools, and lynching States as soon as you can get better jobs somewhere else.

Until you can get out, protest, agitate, organize and, in general, raise the devil for true democracy.

Also we say, Bless LaGuardia. Executives such as he, who aren't afraid of a lot of prejudiced sissies, can do more for tolerance, good will and progress in a big city than a thousand churches talking about the Golden Rule but never doing anything about it.

* * * *

LaGuardia is young. He has an outside chance to become nominee for governor of New York or maybe President. We'll have more opportunities to vote for him.

Crystal Springs, Miss., Meteor
August 11, 1939

EDITORIAL COMMENDED BY MANY.

Our recent editorial on "No Negro Business Within the Postoffice Block," met with much commendation. Thirty-two phone calls came into this office in one day commending our stand on this threatened nuisance. Calls came in over the residence phone after the editor had retired at night. This means that a large majority of our citizens are opposed to negro business in the postoffice block, either on Jackson street or in any back alley. The only criticism we received, if in fact it was a criticism, was "that we had not gone far enough; that there should not be any negro settlement in the postoffice area." One of our grand "Old Ladies" of this city came to us in church last Sunday and requested that we keep up the fight on this issue. She stated that it was impossible for her to go to the postoffice on Saturday afternoon at this time on account of negroes congregating on the sidewalk in front of the negro business places. Mayor Waddell tells us that the editorial in The Meteor has been called to his attention and that protests against negro business in the postoffice area has already come to him.

We have made a check and find that 98 per cent of our citizens who would have the negro business houses provided for in this area are acting from a purely selfish standpoint, very few if any, owning any property in the city.

In the face of an overwhelming majority of our citizens being opposed to negro business or negro "back allys" in this area, we do not believe the owners of this rental property in this area will undertake to rent any of this property to negroes. At least we certainly hope not!

'Good White Folks' By John W. Haywood, Jr.

SHORT SHORT STORY

. . Complete In This Issue . .

"'N——' is a word never heard around here," said Professor Waxton boastfully. Four persons were seated in a sedan outside a confectionery store awaiting service. The other three were Mr. Tomason, a Philadelphia postal clerk, his wife and the speaker's wife; the clerk's and professor's wives were sisters.

"Yes, sir," Professor Waxton waxed more warm, "we've been living in Norrisville for nearly six years and our experience has been such as to discover that these Western North Carolina white people are most unusually liberal and agreeable. Of course, this is the South after all; but you almost forget it at times. They are truly good white people. I count many staunch friends among them."

Mr. and Mrs. Tomason made exclamations of pleased incredulity. The confectionery attendant, arriving at that juncture, expertly distributed his cargo of drinks, cakes and fancy ice cream. Pocketing payment and his tip, he politely bowed off with a sincere, "Thank you, sir; call again, sir."

"Can you get served at any of the stores here?" inquired Mrs. Tomason, as with dainty magic she made cake and other delicacies disappear. The professor replied rather slowly:

"I don't know about that, but suspect not. That brings up an interesting point, however," he went on more evenly. "Several white patrons of this place objected to the proprietor's serving Negroes at the curb. Then, when they told him that he'd either stop serving colored people or lose THEIR business, he was said to have answered that he didn't care if their business was lost; that he had a large number of dependable colored patrons; that their money was as good as the next fellow's, and that as long as they came to his store he would serve them, no matter who didn't like it."

Professor Waxton, naturally eloquent, had again fascinated his guests with the force of his feelings. They could almost hear Lincoln reading the Emancipation Proclamation to upturned, thankful black faces.

It might have been noticed that Mrs. Waxton did not add a syllable to her husband's praise for Norrisville. Perhaps she was thinking that if the Tomasons had come one day later, they would not have been able to go to a matinee, since Negroes were allowed to attend afternoons but once a week; and nightly crowds in the gallery were always so uncouth and smelly. Or, perhaps she was thinking that in the three local factories only one Negro was employed. that prominent white citizens had blocked the establishment of a tobacco unit in the town because the company's officials had insisted upon following their policy of hiring a large quota of colored workers.

Soft drinks, cakes, ice cream slowly disappeared as the shadows of late afternoon stretched toward twilight. The party watched through the sedan's windows the almost unchanging street scene.

"What occupations do people follow in this section?" Mr. Tomason started conversation again.

Mrs. Waxton chuckled and responded quickly:

"Mostly just what you see them doing now." She motioned toward the figures up and down the sidewalks. "They keep the South behind the sun and behind everything else, too." They sat on the store steps and in doorways. Some leaned against posts, buildings, auto fenders. All seemed to feel obliged to hold up or sit upon something. Faces were vacant and swart, crinkled and glum; hands like dried bark; voices that passed oh, so slowly, from nose to mouth; and always . . overalls, from generation unto generation . . overalls, over bodies long unwashed, over dirty tie-less shirts, sockless feet and thick-soled shoes, over molded underwear—overalls! Time for them was a huge heap, to be wasted at leisure.

As the Waxtons and Tomasons looked around at these human sights, all four became amused. Mrs. Waxton, keenly witty, by calling attention to particular individuals here and there soon had the whole party aching with laughter added to too much refreshments.

* * *

The sun was speeding its last aureate shaft into the air. The foursome decided to take a short drive out toward the Smoky Mountains before supper time.

Faint glimmerings of daylight speckled the frosty blue haze that lies forever over the mountains like a quilt of smoke. Soon a wide, tawny moon climbed up and up, casting its huge stage light upon the mountainous figure of Death-Asleep-Beneath-a-Veil.

After a pleasant and cooling spin, they came back with appetites edged for supper. That is to say, all except Mrs. Tomason hungered; for, as she put it, the ice cream and cake still left her "too full for sound or foam." The meal being over, weariness from the day's activities sent them shortly to bed.

* * *

A sharp elbow blow knocked Mr. Tomason from satin slumber into startled wakefulness. He turned toward his wife to find her clutching her stomach, twisting from side to side and moaning low as if witches were clawing her frame.

"Lottie, Lottie, Lottie!" he made efforts to arouse her, at once noticing the chill dampness of her body. Now, fully alarmed, he snapped on the table lamp.

"Darling, something's troubling you. Don't you want a doctor?" Anxious eyes and hands searched her; but the barbed piercing misery inside allowed her few intelligible sounds.

"A doctor, Jack, quick, a doctor!" she begged her husband. She groaned and panted coarsely.

Mrs. Waxton, a light sleeper, came to see what was wrong. Immediately she recognized the symtoms . . . acute indigestion . . . and yelled urgently to her husband to get a doctor without delay.

"I THOUGHT that ice cream tasted a little queer. Glad I took a dose of soda," she spoke to an inattentive Mr. Thomason.

Meanwhile, Mr. Waxton had called Dr. Helton, an elderly white gentleman well known for his skill and charity; a "pillar" in the First Presbyterian church.

"This is Fred Waxton of the Norville Academy," he went on confidently. "My wife's sister is having an attack of acute indigestion. Can you come at once"

The voice on the other end of the wire sent back with sleepy unconcern:

"I'm very, very tired. I don't take night calls, anyway. Call Dr. Deemster . . ."

Mrs. Thomason was now gasping in great rapidity while huge drops of sweat moistened the unfriendly sheets around her.

"Dr. Deemster," Mr. Waxton hopefully began, "this is Fred Waxton of the Norville Academy. One of our house guests has acute indigestion. Won't you please come over right away?"

"Yeah," drawled the physician, "What's that number again?" Waxton repeated.

"Norville Academy. Norville Academy. Oh. that's the COLORED school! O, er, just a minute, just a minute."

Seconds of grisly silence and then a voice resumed conversation . . . this time a woman's voice.

"Hello," hard feminine tones, "the doctor just had a patient to come in." . . . At 2:50 in the morning . . . He's very sorry but he can't get over there right now . . ."

"But, but tell the doctor," sputtered the professor, "the woman may be dying. We'll pay you anything you want. I've got the money in my pocket waiting for you . . . any amount you ask . . ."

"He can't get away, I told you he has a patient to be treated here and that's that." The voice had grown nasal and nasty. "You better try someone else."

Agony squeezed tears from Mrs. Tomason's tightly shut eyes. The fear of despair treaked over the faces of the other three.

"Surely, there must be one doctor in this town human enough to save my . . . to save my wife's life! His eyes implored Waxton.

"There IS another . . . just one other," but Mrs. Waxton was not at all optimistic.

Professor Waxton had already called him:

"Dr. Smart, this is Fred Waxton of the Norville Academy. My wife's sister is critically ill with a bad case of acute indigestion. If you will come over at once, we'll pay you anything you charge and we'll pay you before you begin treatment. A longer delay would be dangerous and perhaps fatal to her. Can we depend on you?"

"Can't you get one of, er, er . . .?"

Waxton thought he sensed the doctor's meaning.

"There are no NEGRO doctors in town," the school man disliked such a confession; but he had become damply desperate. He might have added that the last Negro doctor had been forced to leave town two years ago. His patients showed greater patience in paying than he did in waiting.

"Well, I'm sorry," at least Dr. Smart was civil in his heartlessness "I just started getting ready for an operation . . . an emergency case."

"How long before you'd be through with that?" Waxton cut in with a sandy sound . . . like a sob . . . in his unsteady Adam's apple.

"We won't be through before morning. If you want to wait, I'll come over soon's I can in the morn . . ."

Jack Tomason, catching the drift of things from the bleached despair on Waxton's face, snatched the telephone from the teacher, struggled to control his speech:

"Er, Dr. Smart, I'm the sick lady's husband . . ."

CLICK!

Click click, click went Mrs. Tomason's teeth upstairs Mrs. Waxton's continued efforts at easement were unavailing. Suddenly, Mrs. Tomason ceased to writhe and to clutch her scorching abdomen and to click her teeth madly together. Her body settled into cold calm and her eyes into a heavenward stare fastened upon the other world.

Waxton was putting in a long distance call for a physician friend in Knocktowne; but all know he would arrive too late. Waxton's "good white friends" had seen to that.

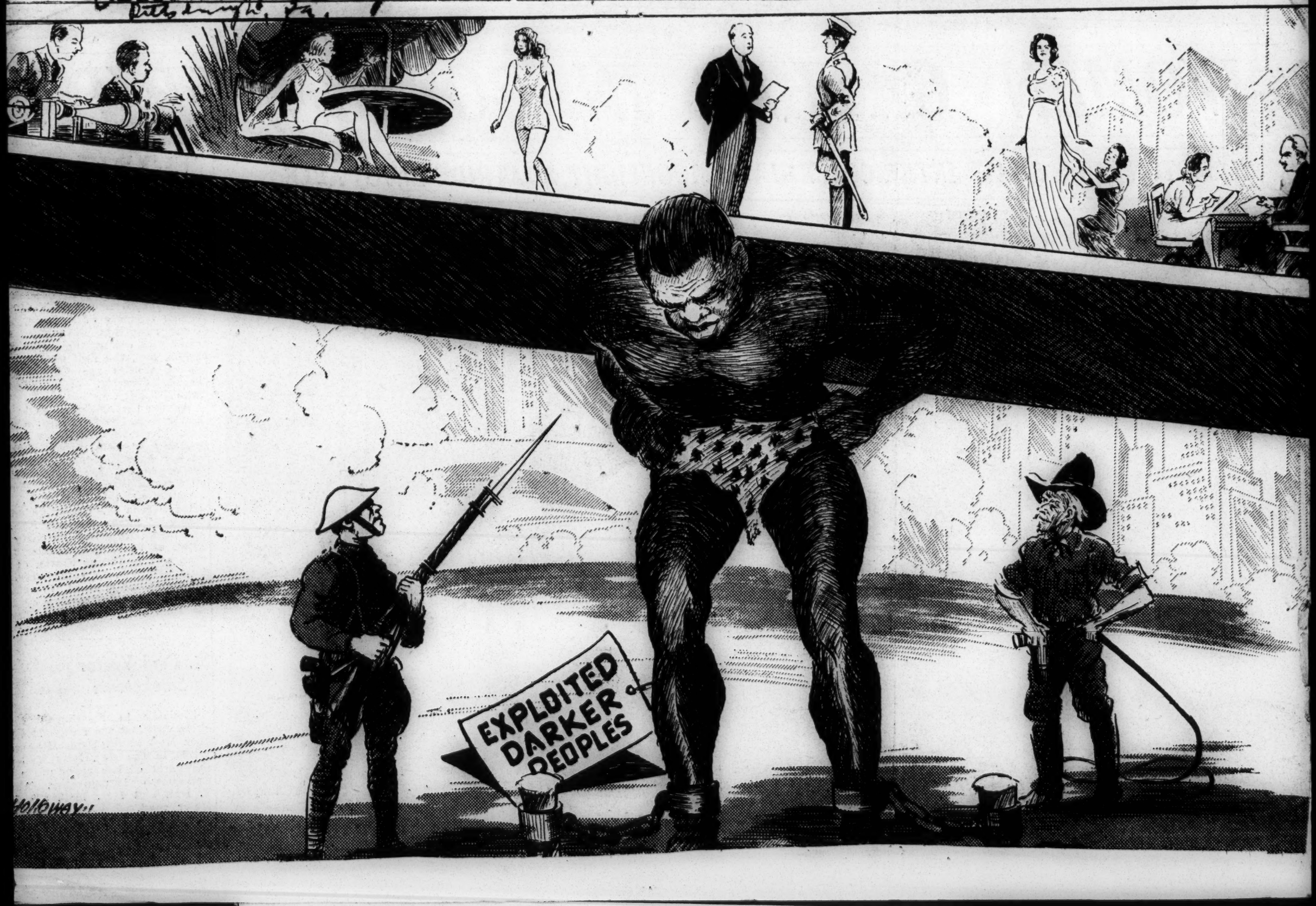
The Author

Born in Waxahachie, Texas, 32 years ago, John W. Haywood Jr. teaches Latin in a Baltimore (Md.) junior high school. He holds degrees from Lincoln University (Pa.), Columbia University and will shortly receive his Ph.D. from the University of Chicago. He holds a diploma from the American Academy for Classical Studies and Arts, Rome, Itary, where he studied in 1937.

RACE PROBLEM - 1939
UNITED STATES

WORLD PEACE

Illustrated By HOLLOWAY



IN the above picture the artist shows you graphically the MEANING of world peace to YOUR kind of people; to the EXPLOITED, underpaid, underfed billions of Africa, Asia and the islands of the sea.

You have heard much talk of WORLD PEACE and the necessity of PRESERVING it.

You have heard LEARNED MEN say that civilization is DOOMED unless men stack their ARMS and beat their SWORDS into pruning hooks.

You have READ not-so-fanciful accounts of what will HAPPEN if the great nations of the earth again CLASH in mortal combat. Courier

You have read the stories of the SMALL WARS that have been raging on a half dozen fronts in the past score years and you have some idea of the DEVASTATION wrought by modern war. 7-22-39

Books, magazines, newspapers, statesmen, clergymen and philosophers say that there must be NO MORE world wars if we are to be SAVED from barbarism.

On every hand we learn that once the dogs of WAR are unleashed we must bid goodbye to ALL liberty, freedom, culture and brotherly love.

It is a TERRIBLE THING to contemplate, this possibility of ANOTHER holocaust perhaps WORSE than the last one.

But you see what is the BASIS of this civilization which we are told will be DESTROYED by another war.

The BASIS of white civilization is the EXPLOITATION of darker men, women and children in Africa, in Asia and in the islands of the sea.

The SPOKESMEN for white civilization all express great eagerness to avoid war at ALL costs and maintain peace, but they mean peace FOR WHITE PEOPLE.

WORLD PEACE means, in the last analysis, the continuation of the IMPERIALIST SYSTEM that enslaves and exploits a billion dark people in order to maintain a HIGH STANDARD of living for a half billion white people.

The efforts of most of the reformers is not to improve the lot of the DARKER PEOPLES whose enslavement has piled up the wealth that has made this civilization possible, but to improve the lot of the WHITE PEOPLE.

BRUCE BARTON RAPS RACIAL REMARK OF CONGRESSMAN

New York Representative Makes Stirring Speech from House Floor Against Attitude of Montana Colleague

WASHINGTON, —(ANP)—When Jacob Thorkelson, Republican representative from Montana, "extended his remarks" meaning that the speech was published in the Congressional Record, and named five members of the house, all of the Jewish faith hailing from New York as alleged members of the Communist party who preerred the Communist regime of Soviet Russia to the new" jeaceful Christian regime" in Spain, it was more than Rep. Bruct Barton, Republican of New York, could stand and forthwith Rep. Barton lashed out in a speech which brought down the cheers of his colleagues in no uncertain fashion.

Said Mr. Barton, "In this house sit men of every creed and color, and it is not true of any other legislative body in the world. We glory in this distinction. That any remark, however innocently intended, should stain the pages of the Congressional Record by seeming even remotely to countenance, race or religious intolerance is an occurrece which must have brought to all of us a sense of profound regret and sorrow."

Thorkelson sat silently through the castigation, an able speech by the brilliant New Yorker.

This was not the first time Thorkelson has drawn the displeasure of individual members of the house.

Most dramatic was the moment when the distinguished looking New Yorker rose and addressed the speaker of the house. In ringing tones, he denounced his colleague and pleaded with other members for tolerance.

When Thorkelson again sought to claim the privilege of every congressman to revise and extend his remarks, Rep. J. Parnell Thomas of New Jersey reserved the right to object until the Montanan had outlined the nature of the material he wanted to insert in the record.

Seldom does a congressman draw down on his head the tirade which Bruce Barton unleashed, but the roars of approval which greeted his speech as he took his seat, indicated that he had the whole group with him in rebuking any man who sought to inject racial or religious antagonism in the records of the governmental deliberative body.

Named by Rep. Thorkelson were Rep. Bloom, Dickstein, Sirovich and Celler of New York and Sabath of Illinois. Each representative is chairman of an important committee in the house and with the death last week of Rep. Sam McReynolds, former chairman of the House Foreign Affairs committee, Sol Bloom, who has been acting chairman, succeeds to the full leadership of this important group.

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
July 26, 1939

The Negro in America

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—It is not my intention to present an exhaustive study of the Negro in America, but merely to recall a few of the high points in the phenomenal and distinctive progress made by American Negroes in their unprecedented march through the 74 years of freedom given them by the issuance of the Emancipation Proclamation.

Taking into consideration the adverse conditions under which Negro culture and life progressed, you will agree with me in saying that a remarkable accomplishment has been made by a people whose life has been surrounded by a barrier of prejudice and abhorence, a condition brought about by those who fostered their introduction into a new and growing civilization in America. Because of their 250-year tenure in bondage a feeling of contempt and inferiority has become an obstacle in harmonious inter-racial relationships. Yet in full realization of their social and economic conditions, in early American history, a civilization within a civilization was created by the Negroes in a determination to brighten the horizon of a new nation with Negro contribtions to an interracial society. In spite of the past and present status of the Negro, in any field of endeavor in which he has participated his name may be found recorded by the side of equally successful members of the white race.

Any Negro should be proud to say that he is a member of a race that has accomplished so great a victory over an unseen enemy existing in the hearts of men who obviously do not realize that prejudice and hate are thought and judgment.

LESLIE W. HOOPER.
Esmont.

ALL RACES ARE EQUAL, NOTED EDUCATOR SAYS

Post 7-30-39

NEW YORK CITY, July 27—(ANP)—Addressing the 19th annual university celebration last Sunday at St. James Presbyterian church, Dr. E. George Payne, dean of New York university School of Education deplored race prejudice in America, said there was no such thing as racial superiority, since "all races are natively equal."

St. James' pastor, Dr. William Lloyd Imes, presided over the meeting which attracted a capacity audience and other institutes represented at the celebration were: Union Theological Seminary, Talladega college, Rust college, University of Pennsylvania, Drake university, Lincoln university, Howard university and Knoxville college. Dr. Payne declared:

"The human race created the democratic form of government, which in the course of centuries has survived every autocratic government. A totalitarian regime starts wth racial elimination to be followed by religious elimination. By finally trying to eradicate entire minority groups, it insists upon the superiority of its own race . . . However, there is no such thing as racial superiority, since all races are natively equal."

THE DEFENSE OF AMERICAN DEMOCRACY

President Roosevelt in unmistakably clear language charged that the attack of Martin Dies upon the members of the American League for Peace and Democracy who are government employees was a "sordid procedure." We are in complete agreement with this accusation. But the President's indictment of Mr. Dies failed to go far enough. It touched only the surface. It hides the real crimes of the Texas Congressman who has been given the grave responsibility of defending American democracy.

Let us, however, for a moment speak of the activities of this League in Washington. Police brutality in the District of Columbia is notorious where our people are concerned. Black men have been indiscriminately and in cold blood murdered on the streets of the nation's capital. To the eternal disgrace of the people's senators and congressmen, no word of protest ever issued from the Congress' halls.

But this American League in cooperation with the National Negro Congress has openly condemned the terror. The shame of our nation has been noised abroad. So effectively have the League and the Negro Congress worked that a policeman has been suspended. We do not know where Mr. Dies was during these struggles for the rights of the most forgotten sections of America, but he has made no effort to halt the murderous course of the district of Columbia police.

We do not know whether or not Communists who are members of the league were responsible for its fight for the lives and rights of our people. However, we do not hesitate to declare the democratic action of the league to be the highest order of Americanism.

It is to be hoped that every black man in America who can afford a radio listened in while the Texas congressman gave what he called his answer to the President. In defense of his "sordid procedure," Mr. Dies made no specific charges against the league. His only and somewhat hysterical cry was that there are Communists in the league.

Black America demands more than this from Dies. The sordidness of the congressman's procedure neither begins nor ends with his ranting against the American League for Peace and Democracy. But it begins in Texas. We wish to call the attention of our President to this fact.

It is precisely because Martin Dies has not been checked before that he dares rave now like a hooded klansman before a fiery cross. Liberalism in America will itself suffer more because it has failed dismally to intervene courageously and sincerely against the persecution and suffering of black Americans.

We gain no personal satisfaction in uttering this condemnation. We regard it as an extremely regrettable fact. But we record it emphatically because it is not too late to apply a remedy.

Mr. Dies cannot speak for democracy, nor can he speak in defense of constitutional rights. He has violated the one with impunity and the other without a disturbed conscience. His violation of democracy has made a mockery of our Constitution.

Mr. Dies' background is steeped in Ku Klux Klanism. We do not charge him with being a member of the klan. That is of little or no importance. His complete failure to speak against discrimination of black citizens in his own state places the brand of Cain upon him. It is for black America, it is for progressive Americans as a united whole, to raise the issue nationally of democracy in the district from which Dies hails. In fact, the presence of Martin Dies at the head of a committee to investigate un-Americanism and subversive activities raises very sharply the question of whether or not a certain element in Washington and elsewhere is not trying to bury the issue of lynching, Jim Crowism and segregation altogether.

There is a grave danger in this anomalous situation. This paper is not communist. We state this not defensively, but as a matter of fact. But this paper has recorded the benefits which have flowed to black America through the tireless fight Communists made for the innocent Scottsboro boys. No one can deny that black men now sit occasionally on some southern juries because of this battle.

As Dr. Carter G. Woodson, dean of Negro historians, and Dr. Channing Tobias of the Y.M.C.A., have said. black America has no quarrel with Communism.

We are of the opinion that Mr. Dies raises this bogey to hide the activities of a whole array of terrorist organizations—the Klan, the Black Legion, the White Camelias and others—all of which are growing more active against black men daily.

We call attention to the terror against Race men in Fountain Inn and Simpsonville, North Carolina. Nothing has yet been done in the department of justice about this case. Our people expect some action from Frank Murphy, who for years has been an executive board member of the N.A.A.C.P.

The pages of the Negro press are filled weekly with cases of segregation and discrimination against black men and women. This is a national disgrace.

Think of our national congress hurrying to adjourn because it does not want the issue of an anti-lynch bill raised. Is it possible that such behavior will continue without a voice being lifted in congress against it?

The time is here to carry forward the fight for black America in particular. This is a fundamental issue. The level of political, economic and cultural exploitation to which black America has been driven marks the level to which reaction will drive all of the American people.

Dies is to be challenged. He is symbolic of the old South which history has doomed.

URGES RACE TO SEEK BENEFITS OF DEMOCRACY

'ganization Launches A Iembership Campaign In Washington

WASHINGTON, D.C., Dec 5—Apparently defying the attack upon the American League for Peace and Democracy as a Communist-controlled organization, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, NYA executive addressed the local branch of the organization Monday, at the Friends Meeting House, at its membership drive meeting.

Particularly urging her own race to rally to the principles of the league and fight "to bring to this grand old world of ours democracy and opportunity and all that it stands for," Mrs. Bethune did not mention the House Committee on Un-American Activities which recommended the firing of all government employes in the league, but sang the league's praises in glowing terms.

Declaring that she was an optimist, the speaker pleaded with her race to put forth all of its efforts at this time to gain the benefits of what real democracy should offer, she asserted that the day was surely coming when the ideals for which the league stood would come to pass.

Courage Will Win

"Particularly I think in terms of the Negro," she said, "that the goal we seek, by our perseverance and by our courage we will win. We can't afford to sit down and wait. We must muster our strength. We must concern ourselves. We are going to concern ourselves more than we are doing today."

"This is our day," she continued in a calm and even voice, "let us bestir ourselves. Let us put forth every possible effort we can to bring about the enforcement of the laws that are already in existence and help to stimulate the passage of new ones that will open wide the doors of opportunity for us all.

"I think this is a great day of encouragement for us. We have so many high young minds coming over the horizon, who are fearless and can speak clearly and think clearly. I feel that this is the time for us to put into motion all of the mental and spiritual knowledge that we have in order to defend ourselves."

Discusses Dies Attack

Robert L. Ming, Howard university law school professor, spoke briefly on a civil rights bill for the District which is being sponsored by the New Negro Alliance, planned for introduction in the next Congress.

The Rev. Thomas L. Harris, white, of New York, national executive secretary of the American League, also addressed the group. He welcomed the resignations that came into the organization following the Dies attack, he said, saying that "only a living tree has the strength to shed its dead leaves."

Only two Race government employes have resigned from the local branch of the League since the publication of the membership list by the Dies committee, it was learned.

RACE PROBLEM - 1939
UNITED STATES

Business Recovery Real Key To Success For American Negroes

Thoughtful Colored Voters Realize Lowered Standards of Living Also Affect Them—Poor Whites As Helpless Politically As Negroes.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14—It is a matter of general remrak that colored citizens as a rule, do not discuss broad principles of government during political campaigns, but confine themselves to propaganda statements calculated to appeal to emotional prejudices. While there may be some truth in this statement with reference to certain classes of voters, it is NOT TRUE of thoughtful, progressive colored business and professional men, educators and others of that growing army of colored people who are thinking in terms of long-range vision and of those things which directly affect the welfare of the country as a whole.

CONCERNED WITH ECONOMIC FUTURE

That this latter is true is evidenced by the increasingly large number of colored men and women from all parts of the country who are calling at Republican National Committee headquarters they express themselves as being concerned with the economic and political future of their people. Particularly, they are interested at this time in seeking to ameliorate present conditions which condemn the great masses of their race to sub-standard levels of existence.

A Southern editor of national reputation recently called attention to the fact that 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 of the colored population of the United States live in the 13 Southern States, and that in such States as Mississippi, Georgia and South Carolina the colored population alone is respectively 51 per cent, 37 per cent and 45 per cent; that of the 36,000,000 people in the South, 71 per cent, or more than 25,000,000, is white; that most of these 25,000,000 white Americans are the poorest of their group in the nation, and in many instances worse off than the colored people that the philosophy of waste, exploitation of poorer groups, and political and economic oppression are contributing to a distressed situation which threatens progress of every kind, including educational facilities, which are worse than in any other portion of the land.

WHITES HELPLESS

The 25,000,000 poor whites are as nearly helpless politically as the colored group, which is disfranchised and disreagrded in all matters of governmental participation, local and national. It is for this reason that thoughtful colored men and women are deeply concerned with respect to a Republican program which will change these conditions and put underway forces of progress and change.

The first of the objectives of the Republican program as outlined by the Republican National Committee, and Republican members of Congress is the basic problem of unemployment. No program which will not help to force black unemployed back to work can offer hope for encouragement, they say.

FOUGHT DEBT

Because of this problem of unemployment, Republicans in the 76th Congress devoted themselves to specific accomplishments "under the banner of honest liberalism," the design being to help labor, agriculture and industry, and to put the jobless, white and black, back to work. Concerned with this program of industrial recovery, the Republican leaders in Congress fought against increasing the national debt above the existing statutory limit of $45,000,000,000, and rejected the spend-thrift leadership of the administration which sought a $3,800,000,000 appropriation in efforts to evade the limitation upon the national debt.

The tax revision program put forward by Republicans to relieve business of punitive taxation was for the purpose of enabling industry to get on its feet again. Colored Americans are interested in these matters because they, more than any other element of the population, recognize the fact that they are being pushed to the outer periphery of our domestic economy.

The program committee of the Republican party has had made a broad survey of conditions among colored groups. The findings, undoubtedly, will point out that a progressive, political program cannot ignore the acute situation in the South to which reference has here been made. Northern colored people, who are mainly migrants from the South, are greatly concerned with this question as it so definitely affects their brethren in the South.

SAVE STANDARDS

It has been revealed that colored citizens are also interested in a program designed to save the American standard of living, particularly for the middle and lower classes of the American population to which they belong. These standards of living have been greatly lowered under New Deal policies of free trade and aggressive destruction of production. They want a program which will open opportunities for them to work and support themselves without having to depend upon "hand-outs," doles and relief. They know that sustained business recovery is the one thing that will help them and their country.

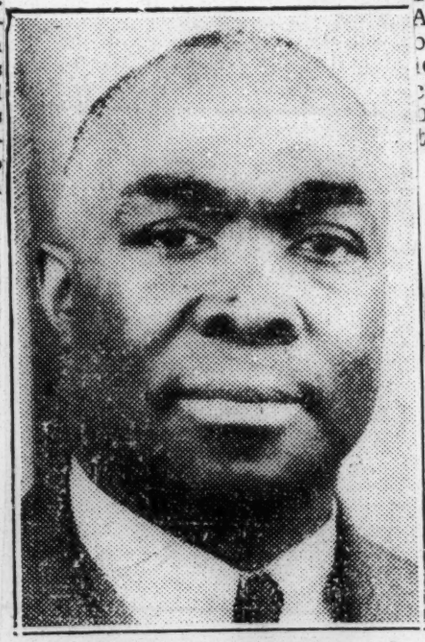
Working in co-operation with other elements of our country's population, they believe that 1940 offers the opportunity to bring about such changes as will serve to advance the economic and political interests of their race and the country.

The Republican program is not one of negative criticism without constructive objective. The fourteen specific accomplishments of the Republican party, as set forth by the leaders of the Republican party in Congress, are directed toward economy and common sense in governmental functioning.

These accomplishments, with the announced program for the second session of Congress to begin next January, assure substantial achievements of recovery prior to the Presidential campign of 1940.

With an abiding faith in a government of constitutional laws and the American system of free, private enterprise, they are "set" to help bring about a change in governmental functioning, so as to get away from bureaucratic direction, dictatorship, and political vassalage to New Dalism, and to restore economy, thrift and individual initiative as the basic fundamentals of our Americanism.

Harmonizing Racial Elements Should Be Country's First Thought



JESSE O. THOMAS

New York City Oct. 11—In an address before the student body of Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri, Jeses O Thomas, Acting Executive Secretary of the National Urban League said: "Because racial prejudice and racial intolerance, together with a struggle for economic supremacy threaten to engulf the civilized world in the most devastating war known to mankind, it would seem appropriate that we in America, so far removed geographically from the scene of action should give some intelligent concern as to how the various race elements in our country might live together harmoniously and helpfully. It is significant that so large a percentage of persons here assembleh comprise the younger element. The people who makeup our citizenship all speak one language. The aims and objectives of all Americans insofas as they embrace our national culture are identical. No group of American citizens owe allegiance to any other flag or country. We read the same papers books, periodicals; we profess the same religion; and we salute the same flag. This ought to make it much easier for us to find a common denominator as a way of life than is true in many countries where they have different language-speaking groups many conflicting religious cults and contradictory political philosophies.

"The Negro has been identified with every phase of American culture since the foundation of this government. He has performed every duty imposed, from the battle fields to our legislative halls, with efficiency, fidelity and patrotism. He has never betrayed a trust or refused to answer his country's call. Crispus Attucks, the first martyr of the American Revolution, gave his life that white men might have freedom and democracy even though he was still a slave. In every institution in the nation where the Negro has been permitted to enroll as a student on the basis of comparative excellence of work done. He has achieved distinction. Where he has entered industry he has met the standard in unit production. Through his art, music and literature, he has enriched American culture. Having met every test, he has earned the right after more than three centuries of continuous citizenship to inquire as to why he should be denied participation in the social heritage on an equal footing with other race elements. As an American citizen, he is interested that his country shall reach the highest possible stage of development. He knows this cannot be done so long as a double economic standard and racial differentials are inflicted upon ten per cent of the most loyal and patriotic segment of our population. He today is knocking at the doors of industry, shops, school houses and legislative halls for admission not as a naturalized but as a natural-born American citizen.

THE JEWISH PRESS AND THE JEWISH NEGRO PROBLEM

(Released By the American Jewish Committee)
(Continued from last week)

In the Forward of October 27, Vogelman again takes up the question of Negro-Jewish relations. His article this time was stimulated by a letter he received from a reader who operates a small candy store in Harlem. In this letter the Jewish storekeeper enumerates a series of complaints in reference to Negro behavior in Harlem.

In reply to this letter Vogelman states: "I do not believe that such a general accusation of Negroes can contribute in any way to a solution of the delicate problem of the strained relationship now existing between Jews and Negroes.

"It is basically unjust to accuse the entire Negro people merely because of a few demoralized and ignorant Negro elements in Harlem whose conduct is a source of embarrassment to the thousands and thousands of poor and honest Negroes who earn their livelihood under great hardship.

"We ourselves have always fought against the anti-Semites who condemn the entire Jewish people for the crimes of a few individuals. Therefore, why should we commit the same injustice against the Negroes who have been and are ever more persecuted, suppressed and enslaved people than we Jews?

"Why should we not take into consideration that even today the Negroes suffer from evil and deep-rooted prejudices; that even in America the Negroes are still citizens of the second degree, and that until now Negroes have had very little opportunity for proper physical, spiritual and moral education and development?

"Why should we overlook the dire poverty and misery, unemployment and ignorance which is so widespread among the poor Negro masses?

"Why should we overlook the miserable circumstances in which the average Negro spends his life?

"We Jews, suppressed and persecuted for so many generations, must regard the faults and weaknesses of certain Negro elements with sympathy and understanding. It is our duty to extend a friendly hand.

"Thus, the Negro in turn will understand us and will claim us as his true friend.

"By his very nature the Negro is friendly and genial. He is very

earn a living. In other words, Jewish storekeepers in Negro neighborhoods ought to find a place for Negro employes.

"The Jewish collector, insurance man and landlord too should consider the Negro-Jewish situation in their daily dealings.

"It is no exaggeration to say that the Negro finds more sympathy and understanding in the Jewish community as such than in any other part of the American population. Certain Jewish groups agents who only contribute to their demoralization and degeneration.

"And if we want to fight this abominable propaganda, we must bring the Negro closer to us; we must enlighten him as to who are his true friends; we must approach him, not with evil accusations which are entirely out of place even when some of these accusations are perhaps justified, but with sincere friendship and with true commiseration."

Mr. Vogelman ends his article with these words: "Our relations with the Negro should not be based on cold reckoning but on a desire to establish a friendlier and more peaceful attitude."

* * *

THE DAY

The Day is one of the three largest Yiddish dailies in New York with a circulation of 80,000. It serves mainly the Jewish middle-class, storekeepers, manufacturers and intellectual groups. Two-thirds of its readers reside in New York and its vicinity, the rest in the other large cities of the United States.

On September 24th, The Day printed an article entitled, 'Negro Anti-Semitism" by S. Dingol, one of its prominent contributors. At the beginning of his article Mr. Dngol points out that: "No group in America is as free from racial hatred and racial discrimination as we Jews are, if for no other reason than that we ourselves are too frequently victims of this sinister hatred and discrimination."

But despite this, there is a growing anti-Semitic movement among Negroes which is revealed in anti-Semitic leaflets, street meetings, etc. "These facts," says Mr. Dngol, "are particularly painful because deep in the soul of the Negro there is no anti-Semitism. The Negro is romantic and tends rather to love than to hate. The Negro is ready to show apreciation to anyone who befriends him and makes him feel that he is an equal instead of an inferior.

Mr. Dingol points to the fact that during the riots in Harlem a Jewish drugstore was not touched because it always made a practice of employing Negro pharmacists. This shows "that the Negro people can be friendly when they are treated in a friendly manner; and that similarly they can be incited to anti-Semitism when the Jewish people are presented to them in the role of exploiters and enemies. It is, therefore, necessary to conduct an extensive educational campaign among Jews and Negroes in order to create better understanding between them."

On October 9th, A. Glanz, another of The Day's prominent contributors, deals with the subject of Negro-Jewish relations in an article entitled, "It Would Have Been a Great Misfortune." After citing the specific complaints of the Negroes—the employment situation in Harlem, the slave markets in different parts of New York, etc. He states: "The Jew, more than other whites, should have consideration for another suppressed people, especially since we Jews have suffered suppression and discrimination. Who can better appreciate the feelings of the Negro who is awakening and demanding his human rights?"

The writer points out that it would be a great misfortune for the Negroes to permit themselves to be utilized by the Nazis, the Coughlinites and other reactionary elements who fight the Jews. He also remarks that Jewish maltreatment of Negroes is nothing more than a phase of the general pattern of the relations between Negroes and whites in the United States. He continues by saying: "But the Jew must show more sympathy and understanding for the life of the Negro and his sufferings.

"The Jewish woman who hires a Negress to do her housework should not do so with an eye for unusual bargains. She should realize that everyone deserves a fair remuneration for his or her services.

"Jewish businessmen, since their customers are Negroes, ought to remember that Negroes are entitled to an opportunity to work and

Quit Before When Singer Was Snubbed

Novelist Notes Objections To Some Policies

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Resignation of Mrs. Frances Parkinson Keyes, author and lecturer and widow of former Senator Henry W. Keyes of New Hampshire, is attributed in part to differences with the Daughters of the American Revolution over their ban on colored artists appearing in Constitution Hall.

Mrs. Keyes resigned from the D. A. R. and as editor of the National Historical Magazine which it publishes. She declined last week to enlarge on the reasons for resigning in a letter to Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., of Annapolis, Md. president general.

Mrs. Robert, who was in Washington for an executive committee meeting, would not comment on Mrs. Keyes' action.

OUTLINES IDEALS

The retiring editor wrote that she had tried to publish a magazine 'embodying a great purpose and a great ideal which would be an asset in both the material and spiritual sense," but that "because of certain obstacles and restrictions I cannot see my way clear to carry out this purpose.

"And I should not be sincere as an individual if I did not admit that I am not in accord with certain policies and actions which seem to be at variance with activities and aims for which I long had such respect."

Mrs. Keyes' mother, Mrs. John H. Wheeler, was an honorary regent of a Vermont chapter, and Mrs. Keyes had been publisher of the National Historical Magazine since September of 1937.

RESIGNED PREVIOUSLY

Mrs. Keyes submitted her first resignation last April, but withdrew it at the request of Mrs Robert.

At that time, Marian Anderson world-famed contralto, had been denied the use of Constitution Hall for a concert here under the auspices of the Howard University School of Music. The D. A. R. own Constitution Hall.

Dark Future Visio ned By Dr. Arthur Rap er

FORT VALLEY, Ga., (SNS)—Dr. Arthur Raper, speaking to Fort Valley students and faculty here Thursday in the weekly Faculty Seminar, painted a dark picture of "Cotton Today" and the place of the Negro in the future industrial and agricultural life of the South.

Pointing out that the replacement of Negroes, long characteristic of urban positions, was also taking place in rural areas, the Georgia author and social scientist showed how cotton production in foreign countries and the Southwest had impoverished the Southeast and displaced millions of poor white and Negro farmers.

In the lively panel discussion that followed, it was pointed out that the future may seem darker for Negroes today, not because prospects are actually worse than they were twenty years ago, but because such social scientists as Dr. Raper and others have discovered and are reporting with greater courage and intelligence than ever before the difficulties of Southern life.

Fort Valley and other students it was declared, had a brighter outlook than Negro and white students in the past in spite of the dark picture because for the first time in history those students were in institutions where their problems were revealed to them, as compared to the past when just as great problems existed. but no one knew or concerned himself with them.

RACE PROBLEM - 1939
UNITED STATES

The Call Hits Time Magazine's Comparison Of Negroes, Nazis

In an attempt to be facetious, Time, the weekly newsmagazine, handed a left-handed insult to the 12,000,000 American Negro citizens by comparing them with Nazi Germans.

Reporting Hitler's latest speech to the Reichstag, Time says on page 34 of its October 16 issue, under the Foreign News section:

"Herr Hitler did not begin by talking peace. In fact for almost an hour of his 80-minute address—a loosely knit discussion with few of the great dramatic lifts the characterized Fruhrer's oratory—he talked about almost everything except peace. **Germans and colored folk like their sermons long** and discursive, and, in spite of a disordered world's need for straight plain talk, that is the way the Germans are still getting them from the Aggrandizer."

The reference of the way Negroes like their sermons has nothing to do with the text at hand—The statement, "Germans and colored folk like their sermons long," is extraneous matter in the report of Hitler's speech.

In protest against this unwarranted insult to American Negroes who have no sympathy and no good will toward the Nazis, The Call sent the following telegram to the editors of Time:

EDITORIAL OFFICES,
TIME MAGAZINE,
TIME AND LIFE BUILDING,
ROCKEFELLER CENTER,
NEW YORK CITY.

TWELVE MILLION LOYAL AMERICAN NEGRO CITIZENS RESENT YOUR COMPARISON OF THEM IN ANY WAY, SHAPE OR FORM WITH NAZI GERMANS. STATEMENT 'GERMANS AND COLORED FOLK LIKE THEIR SERMONS LONG' ON PAGE 34 OF OCTOBER 16 ISSUE OF TIME INTENDED AS HUMOROUS ASIDE IN REPORT OF HITLER SPEECH IS UNCALLED FOR INSULT TO ONE-TENTH U. S. CITIZENS. NEGROES WILL BE FIRST IN ARMS IF U. S. GOES TO WAR TO DOWN NAZISM. NO SYMPATHY WITH NAZI PRINCIPLES. HISTORY RECORDS NO NEGRO TRAITORS. AMERICAN COLORED FOLK ASK APOLOGY FOR UNWARRANTED COMPARISON WITH HITLER'S FOLK.

L. H. BLUFORD,
MANAGING EDITOR,
THE CALL,
1715 E. 18TH STREET,
KANSAS CITY, MO.

* * * * *

Negroes are not always treated unfairly by Time. Pictures of many Negroes of achievement have appeared in the newsmagazine, Commendable write-ups have been given Negro celebrities.

On page 31 of the October 16 issue the picture of Joe Louis appears with such American figures as Alfred Sloan. John Hartford. John L. Lewis, Dorothy Thompson, Thomas Hart Benton, John Rockefeller, Fiorella LaGuardia in a sketch of what has transpired in America during the 10 depression years.

Of Joe Louis, the magazine says, "U.S. Heavyweight Champion Joe Louis has abundantly demonstrated his ability to beat anybody."

New York Legislator Say Americans Must Overcome Negro Apathy

NEW YORK. — "American citizens who are rightly concerned about the loss of democratic rights in many countries abroad, will have to overcome their apathy toward the minority problem faced by the Negro citizen in this country if democracy is to be kept alive in the United State," Representative Caroline O'Day, of New York, told more than 100 persons here at Columbia University's Women's Faculty Club on October 29.

Mrs. O'Day was the principal speaker at an afternoon tea given at the club by Mrs. Alfred Meyer, of 1225 Park avenue.

Democracy Will Wither

"Unless," she said "the right is made to pass a federal anti-lynching bill, and to open up to the Negro opportunities for education and cultural advancement on a plane of equality with every other citizen, respect for democratic rights and democracy itself will wither away.

"It was recently brought to my attention," she said, "that the American woman and the Negro citizens represent two groups in our country whose struggles for equality of opportunity and recognition in all phases of American life, have been almost parallel, and these two groups have made the greatest strides during the history of our country in the last hundred years."

Mrs. O'Day paid tribute to George Washington Carver, the Tuskegee scientist, who was an honor guest at the tea.

Walter White Speaks

Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, who also spoke on the program, told the group that a recent investigation conducted by the Association, revealed that more than 20 unreported lynchings of Negroes have taken place in the state of Mississippi this year.

"The growing force of the nation-wide condemnation of this crime," he said, "has driven lynching 'underground.' The new technique is for the mob to appoint a small committee who take the victim off to the swamps and then return to report quietly that everything has been handled satisfactorily."

Mr. White predicted that the anti-lynching bill, now at the top of the congressional calendar, will pass the house by a 3 to 1 majority vote.

"But in the senate," he said, "we can expect a repetition of the disgraceful filibuster which cost the American taxpayers $461,000 in 1938. The filibuster will be led once again by Connally, of Texas; George, of Georgia; Byrnes of South Carolina; Ellender of Louisiana, and other reactionaries who are determined to keep the myth of 'white supremacy' alive no matter what the cost is to the nation."

Professor Sticks to Stand That U.S Not 'Land of Opportunity' for All

Daily Worker 11-22-'39 N.Y. Cuty

ENGLEWOOD, N. J., Nov. 21.—A loud "boo" rewarded the efforts of a prospective delegation of book-burners here yesterday when Dr. Harold Rugg, professor of education at Teachers College, Columbia University, defended his text books from the joint attack of the Harworth school board and the Harworth post of the American Legion.

Dr. Rugg was present and conducted his own defense at the hearing before the Parent-Teacher Association in Cleveland School.

George West of Harworth, who acted as spokesman for the complaining delegation, read from one of Dr. Rugg's books used in the Harworth schools:

"'Is America the land of opportunity for all the people? No, not for all the people.'

"It's un-American and the reverse of the truth," stormed Mr. West.

A loud "boo" answered him from the audience while the Harworth delegation sat in disgruntled silence.

Dr. James A. Mitchell, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, heatedly asked Mr. West:

"Were you ever in the South? Have you ever seen sharecroppers? If you have do you still contend that this is the land of opportunity for all the people?"

The trial was the result of charges of "un-American" writing by B. C. Forbes union-baiting, red-baiting financial writer for Hearst papers. Forbes failed to show up at the hearing.

"Ever since hearing of Mr. Forbes' objections I have written him and invited him to talk it over the American way to find out what he objected to, but he has flatly refused," Dr. Rugg stated.

AMERICAN RACE PREJUDICE

Democracy, our democracy, is in danger. The danger comes from within. It comes from those who grow more arrogant because their "right" to lynch and Jim-Crow has gone unchallenged by governmental authority for more than a century. Are the objectives of these men to become openly the policy of state in its relations to black men? Black America wants to know, for it must govern its whole future life upon the answer.

Defender 12-2-39

Truly it is time that a more practical attitude were taken toward the Chicago Defender's platform for America. Men and women must be directed toward a course of action which will assure the realization of our aims and ideals. They are American aims and American ideals. The persistence of the anti-American institutions of lynching and of segregation has neither tarnished nor obliterated these ideals. Indeed they are more dear by virtue of their distance.

We have always said to ourselves that the treatment of the black man was the acid test of American democracy. Our faith in the victory of good over evil has led us to believe that sooner or later good men would bring democracy to America and the "Negro" people would come into its own.

Such thinking is, of course, childish. It is bad for us, and worse still for democracy. Democracy is not given. Democracy, as Jefferson, Jackson and Lincoln have shown, is to be won in struggle with the forces that would withhold it from us as well as from millions of other Americans. This we must understand.

The Defender raises this point in connection with its platform. That platform must be taken from the pages of our paper and made reality by the people, who alone can make it live. We aspire to aid in this, to give leadership to the struggle for full realization of our democratic, constitutional rights.

The Defender will follow with a series of editorials dealing with practical steps whereby each and every plank of our platform can become a living symbol.

Democracy is a thing to live for, and if needs be, die for. It is something more than words.

American race prejudice must be destroyed. That is the voice of our founder—Robert S. Abbott. That is the need of the hour.

U.S. Treatment Of The Negro Scored By N.A.A.C.P. Aid

Compares U. S. With Europe's Dictatorships

Hits America's Ballot Barriers To 8 Million Negro Citizens

Measures dictated by hatred and bigotry in Europe, at which Americans sneer, are "common places in America in our treatment of our Negro minority," said Roy Wilkins, assistant secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and editor of "The Crisis," the organization's official organ, in a radio address over WPEN last Sunday afternoon.

Wilkins, who was guest speaker on the Negro Spiritual Hour, calmly and dispassionately dissected public opinion in America against the European dictators and compared it with the treatment of colored American citizens.

Flays Hypocrisy

"We laugh cynically at the plebiscites of Hitler and Stalin," said Wilkins, "yet we have in America a system of balloting which bars some eight million Negroes from the polls in certain states, along with millions of poor whites.

"We have flung the Stars and Stripes before the world as a symbol of liberty and peace, of brotherhood and equality of opportunity. Particularly have we been outraged at racial prejudice," he said. "Yet, here in our own land we have millions of colored people who fare little better than the victims of Hitler terror."

There was no difference, the speaker argued, between European secret police "from whose hands victims disappear never to return" and "lynching mobs who find it an easy matter to take prisoners from our sheriffs;" no less a "disgrace to make one race scrub a sidewalk in Vienna, while Negro Americans can not even walk certain streets of a large southern city without passes."

Test of Democracy

"The Negro is the acid test of the ideal of democracy envisioned in our laws and our constitution. American democracy is strong in proportion to the completeness of his participation in it. The liberties of all our people are safe only as he has liberty," Wilkins warned in conclusion.

Pittsburgh Courier 12-16-39

JEWS AND THE PRESS

The other day we heard a misguided soul spout off that Jews control the newspapers in this country, and therefore dominated public opinion.

We explained that it wasn't so, but we did not at the moment have the facts and figures to refute him. Since then we have obtained a digest of the recent survey by Fortune magazine on the extent of Jewish activity in business, agriculture and the professions.

Out of a total population of 130,000,000 in the United States there are only about 4,500,000 Jews. Save for The New York Times, which must rank on any basis of real distinction as the leading American newspaper, the interest of Jews in the newspaper field is small. Here are the facts, boiled down, from Fortune's survey: There are only four important chains in which Jewish control is important: the Sulzberger interests owning The New York Times and The Chattanooga Times; J. David Stern, who owns The New York Post, The Philadelphia Record and The Camden Courier and Post; Paul Block, owning The Newark Star-Eagle, The Toledo Blade and Times, The Pittsburgh Post-Gazette and The Duluth Herald and News-Tribune; and Emanuel P. Adler, of Davenport, Iowa, who owns a string of papers in towns such as Davenport and Ottumwa, Iowa; Madison, Wis.; Hannibal, Mo., and Lincoln, Neb.

There are nearly 2,000 dailies published in the United States and several times that number of weeklies; practically every one is controlled by Gentiles. So you see how silly is the suggestion that American newspapers are controlled by Jews.

Moreover, the papers listed above as controlled by Jews are seldom to be found in agreement on any public question. In New York, for example, The Times is independent and a halfway supporter of the New Deal, The Post is violently New Deal, whereas The Philadelphia Record is equally violent in conservatism.

There are just as many radical Gentiles per capita as there are radical Jews. Economic and political questions know no racial lines in this country. We are all Americans, and as such we are traditionally disagreeing among one another on every question under the sun.—Dothan Eagle.

RACE PROBLEM - 1939
UNITED STATES

Jew Editor of "Pulse" Lends Endorsement to Jim Crow, Declare Leaders in Chicago

Black Dispatch
1-18-39
Oklahoma City, Okla.

Negro Baiting Slur Of Chicago University Magazine Would Percipitate Riots And Force Upon Negroes

Housing Expert Replies to Vicious Article

By ALBERT G. BARNETT

CHICAGO.—(ANP)—For many years Chicago's colored leaders have openly charged that the University of Chicago, through its assistant business manager, George E. Fairweather, and associates, has preached segregation, advocated property restrictive covenants, and led the fight to keep Negroes from buying or renting homes in the Woodlawn area—60th to 63rd streets, South Parkway to Cottage Grove avenue.

In the October issue of "Pulse," official student magazine of the University of Chicago, the editors threw caution to the winds, commented so caustically on the subject that an immediate protest was sent the magazine's editor by Horace R. Cayton, Fellow of the Rosenwald Fund and a noted sociologist and housing expert, who earlier this year concluded a city-wide land-use survey for the Works Progress Administration.

Pulse Editor Has Famous Family Name

Editor of Pulse is a Jew—Emil G. Hirsch, II, reportedly related to the late great Rabbi Hirsch of Chicago's Sinai Temple, who was respected as a humanitarian and friend of the oppressed and a frequent speaker at Douglass Center, forerunner of the Chicago Urban league.

Local colored leaders are wondering how Negro-baiting Editor Hirsch (himself a Jew) can square his present attitude with the treatment accorded his German cousins by Jew-baiting Hitler who recently seized one-fifth of the wealth of German Jews ($300,000,000) as "indemnity" for the slaying of a minor Germany embassy employee in Paris, by a young Jew, Grynzpan. Here are a few hot excerpts from the article in Editor Hirsch's Pulse magazine:

Calls Negro Landlords Profiteers

"Probably the only ones to gain through a lowering of the restrictive barriers would be certain Negro landlords, who after buying property cheaply from whites fleeing the Negro invasion, would turn about and charge exhorbitant rentals to incoming Negroes, in spite of the fact that rentals in the Black Belt are already two and three times the amount charged in any corresponding white area . . .

"The Negro would not profit by a dissolution of restrictions, for chiseling landlords would take over in most cases, returning housing to the previous situation, and if nor, 'vigilante' committees of whites would precipitate riots and force the Negroes from their community . . ."

Concerning the recent action of the Illinois supreme court in upholding restrictive covenants, barring Negroes from "white" residential districts, Pulse said: "Last week, the validity, force and effect of an agreement, made in 28, barring Negroes from owning or renting property (in the disputed Woodlawn area), was upheld in the case of Lee vs. Hansberry. . . .

"This property borders on extensive holdings of the University; it is and will be a continual worry to Fairweather (U. of C. assistant business manager), who fears a drop in value and University income if Negroes are not barred from it by restrictions . . .

"It has been charged that the University is responsible for certain conditions in the Black Belt, since it allegedly has lobbied for restrictive agreements through certain community councils in which it holds the balance of power, notably the Woodlawn Property Owners' association; President Hutchins, though regretting it, declares such a stand is pragmatically necessary to protect the University's holdings."

Cayton's Reply To Editor Hirsch

Rosenwald Fellow Cayton, who has also done graduate work at the University of Chicago, wrote Editor Hirsch in part, as follows:

"In the first place, the recent decision by the State Supreme Court was based upon a decision which was laid down in a previous case brought before the court. As Mr. Hansberry intends to appeal this case the legal fight on restricted covenants is far from settled. You might be interested to know that recently a State supreme court has held them as constitutional.

"You state that the only ones to gain by the lowering of the restrictive barriers would be certain Negro landlords, who, after buying restricted properties from whites would charge exorbitant rentals from incoming Negroes. This is obviously an over simplification, if not distortion of the truth. A very small percentage of the property in the Woodlawn area would be purchased if all restrictions were immediately removed, for throughout the community Negroes own less than 10 per cent of the property. That there would be a few Negroes who would benefit along with the multitude of white real estate owners is an interesting, but unimportant detail.

You completely overlooked the fact that the entire Negro community gains to an extent from any expansion of the area. You state in the next paragraph that "all laws of supply and demand have been suspended in the black belt since 1910"; certainly any increase in the supply of houses would make possible some lowering of the rent, some relief to the doubled-up families and an opportunity for some few families to live under more healthy and sanitary conditions.

Your statement that Negroes would not profit by a dissolution of restrictions because "chiseling landlords would take over in most cases," is not sound. The entire Negro community is characterized by "chiseling landlords," but this does not obviate the fact that nearly 200,000 Negro citizens are forced to live in an area which has housing facilities for only 150,000.

I might suggest that the "vigilante" committees of whites whom you assume precipitate riots are the same groups which have been organized and financed by the University of Chicago. If that support was withdrawn, neither the continued resistance to the expansion of the area, nor the possibility for a riot would in all probability obtain."

Pope's Encyclical Hailed by Opportunity As Step Toward Better Racial Understanding

NEW YORK—Strong hope for a more liberal attitued toward the Negroes of America on the part of this country's Catholics is seen by Elmer Anderson Carter, editor of Opportunity Magazine, in an editorial appearing in the December issue of that magazine. Mr. Carter compares the recent Encylical of Pope Pius XII with a papal Bull issued a hundred years ago by Pope Gregory XVI, and expressed the hope that the latest statement on the Negro to come from the Vatican will have an effect equal to that of the earlier one.

The papal Bull of Gregory XVI denounced the African slave trade and the institution of slavery in America. According to Mr. Carter, it gave hope to the Abolitionists, caused consternation and remorse among the slave-holding Catholics of Louisiana, and was used freely by the anti-slavery propagandists in their agitation for the abolition of this traffic in human beings.

"It is not too much to expect that the words of His Holiness Pope Pius XII will accomplish as much for the Negro as a freeman as those of Gregory accomplished for the Negro as a slave.

"The blessing of the Pope on the work of those inspired members of the church who have been working to eliminate racial discrimination in Catholic colleges and universities, and to widen the doors of employment opportunity for Negro youth should bring increased cooperation and support from their co- religionists. And Negroes of every faith welcome the interest and sympathy expressed by Pope Pius XII and have high hopes of future accomplishments by the Catholic Church in the field of race relations."

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
December 7, 1939

Mrs. Keyes Quits DAR Because of 'Restrictions'

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—(AP)—Mrs. Frances Parkinson Keyes novelist and widow of former Senator Henry Wilder Keyes, of New Hampshire, resigned Wednesday night from the Daughters of the American Revolution and from the editorship of its magazine.

She wrote Mrs. Henry M. Robert Jr., president-general, that she had tried to publish a magazine "embodying a great purpose and a great ideal which should be an asset in both the material and spiritual sense" but that "because of certain obstacles and restrictions, I cannot see my way clear to carrying out this purpose."

"And I should not be sincere as an individual," her letter added, "if I did not admit that I am not in accord with certain policies and actions which seem to be at variance with activities and aims for which I long had so much respect."

She declined to specify the policies she referred to or to amplify the statements in the letter. She wrote, however, that she had planned to resign last April but reconsidered at Mrs. Robert's request because "you have always been fair to me." At that time Marian Anderson, Negro singer, was denied the use of the D. A. R. Hall here for a concert.

Macon, Ga. Telegraph
December 1, 1939

SOLUTION OF NEGRO'S PROBLEMS RESTS WITH WHITES, SAYS BOONE

Telegraph Editor Conducts Second in Series of Forums on Mercer Campus

The white man can solve the problem of the Negro by recognizing his rights of suffrage and admitting he deserves better opportunities, according to Buford Boone, managing news editor of The Telegraph, who led a forum discussion at Mercer last night.

Speaking on The Southern Negro in Politics, Mr. Boone declared, "It's a fact that the Negro is with us and we must continue to live together as neighbors."

Describing as erroneous the idea of the whites that they can elevate themselves by suppressing the Negro, the speaker urged abandonment of this "unmanly attitude" and said, "we ought to admit we've made a failure of a scheme based on selfishness, and try something a little more in keeping with a people who regard themselves as exponents of honesty and fairplay."

Are Our Neighbors

He called Negroes "our brothers and sisters" and explained that they were not kin to us "in the sense that we have mutual fathers and mothers, but we all are members of the great family of mankind. They are our neighbors. They have the same emotions, the same ambitions, the same thoughts and the same purposes as you do."

"The difference lies in their color and in certain other characteristics which distinguish the Negro race from the Caucasian," he continued. "But most of the differences between us and them is not biological, it is a difference of environment, of training and opportunity."

Declaring that the Southern Negro does not figure heavily in the political picture, Mr. Boone stated, "He's so nearly out that it's difficult to bring him into focus as a recognizable part of the pattern of our political life. The Southern Negro does not occupy an envious political position, if you want to be perfectly frank about it, but he has made progress and he is making more."

Blaming the carpetbag era following the Civil War for much of the discrimination against the Negro by the white man, he said that political gain by an oppressed minority usually is a slow and tedious climb.

Voice Denied

"One of the most interesting things about the political situation in this section is that we live under a federal government whose constitution says that all men are created free and equal and that no one's right to vote shall be abridged by, among other things, color. But we have thousands of citizens all around us who are denied any voice whatsoever in operation of their governments for the sole reason that they are black," he continued.

He mentioned the poll tax as operating against the Negro and called attention to Florida's recent decision to abandon such levy. "When the necessity for paying the annual levy as a prerequisite to voting was swept away, the Negro registration began increasing immediately," he said. "And when a city election came up last May in Miami, the city had the largest number of Negroes on its voting lists in history."

Despite white resentment shown by demonstrations, the public learned that the Negroes had voted "just about like their white brothers" when the votes were counted, he said.

Negroes, Mr. Boone quoted R. R Moton, former president of Tuskegee Institute, as saying, "Negroes merely want to share in government in proportion to their merit, ability and fitness."

Changes to Come

"So here we are in a section with nine million black people whose voices can be raised in scarcely nothing more potent than their plaintive old spirituals," he said in summarizing his remarks. "If nothing positive is done to bring greater recognition of their right to participate and be represented, slow changes will come. They will be made possible by a more liberal attitude based upon a dawning conviction that the Negro, after all, is a human being."

Mr. Boone was the second speaker to address the university group. At the first session last month, Dr. Fritz Redlich, head of the Mercer economics department, discussed Russia's Recent Political Move.

Date and speaker for the next forum will be announced later, according to Harry Goldgar, chairman.

RACE PROBLEM- 1939
UNITED STATES

Valdosta, Ga., Daily Times
January 10, 1939

THE NEGRO IN THE SOUTH

A recent article entitled "A Negro Looks at the South" written by a negro born below the Mason and Dixon line who lived in the North for a number of years and then returned to the section in which he was born, contains much food for thought. The author has given much study to conditions in this section as they concern the negro and he has reached the conclusion that the South offers the negro his greatest opportunity for future development and progress.

After a recital of his early life in the South and his migration to the North, where he spent a number of years, the author tells of coming back to the South and finding in this section the area which is best suited to the needs of the members of his race.

"I am no Pollyanna", he concludes. "I know that the Southland is far from perfect in its treatment of the black folk. I know that anybody who looks can find discrimination and inequalities. But I am convinced that the future of the black man lies in the South. The only frontier left in the United States, the only section with raw materials unexploited and industries undeveloped, is the South. If the negro can't develop as the South develops, he has no future anywhere."

His article speaks of many changes which have occurred in recent years in the relations between the blacks and whites in the South. While it is doubtless true that there are now and will ever be lines of demarkation which will forever prevent any intermingling of the races in this section, most thoughtful members of the black race agree with his conclusion that the South offers the negro wider opportunities than he can find in the North or East.

Advances which have been made in the South have been designed to give the negro his chance to educate himself, elevate himself, improve his moral standards, afford him an opportunity to develop his ingenuity and enterprise and in general make him a better citizen of the state and the nation.

There is no place where the white and black race can exist on the same plane of amity and goodwill as in the South, despite the passion and prejudice that is sometimes resorted to by the ignorant and uninformed.

There has been a marked increase in the number of negro property owners in the South. More and more the members of the black race are coming to take their places as responsible members of our social order. They are fully aware that in this section there is a place for them and they do not often endeavor to step over the bounds. On the other hand, the white residents of the South understand the black men far better than they are understood in the North. Many agencies that have studied racial conditions in both the North and South are convinced of the fact that the author of this article is correct in his conclusions.

While there may be some exploitation of the negro in the South, it is far less marked than elsewhere. The negro is an integral part of the economic and business structure of this area and, when left alone, is content here. Truly, the South offers the negro his best and most acceptable opportunity.

THE THING IS HERE

The dogs that gnaw at the vitals of Miss Columbia, the heroic symbol of "Liberty Enlightening the World," were 20,000 strong in Madison Square Garden Monday night, while 100,000 outraged Americans outside were held back by 1 500 armed policemen.

The gallant mayor of New York, faithful as ever to the principles of liberty, gave orders before leaving his town that the "bund's" right to "freedom of speech" should be respected and enforced. The right was enforced, if not respected. Nothing finer has recently issued from the lips of an American statesman than this order to his policemen that the enemies of democracy and the American ideal should be given a full hearing. In this La Guardia in whose veins hot Italian blood mingles with the silver stream that has made Israel the talking point of human history in every age.

The great heart of this man must have ached as he read his morning newspaper yesterday. Even so, he probably tightened his lips, shrugged his shoulders and said: "No matter what was said, we Americans can take it!"

But it is hard to take it. It is easier to give than to receive in such circumstances, and so The Advertiser for one, prefers to give.

The beasts that snarled and yowled in Madison Square Garden in honor of the name of Hitler that deserves no respect among honorable men, the beasts that mocked our institutions and ideals, the beasts that insulted their neighbors and betters, the beasts that flaunted the obscene swastika, that reviled our countrymen, the beasts that wore alien uniforms and poured their foul emulsion upon the sacred, delicate sheen of willowy folds that lie gracefully upon the precious ankles of The Goddess — these arrogant, miserable wretches strutted in glory for an hour while their countrymen grieved at the sight of such obscenities.

What a ghastly spectacle! Yet it is authentic. Filth occupies a favored place in the minds of a minority of Americans. The black, bitter truth is that The Monster has arrived and chosen a front seat near the orchestra that plays "The Star - Spangled Banner."

Much as ordinary Americans of decent instincts may deplore it, the fact is that The Hun is at their gate, barking, snarling, whimpering and whining—ready to run, of course, at the first show of force, but nasty while he lingers nevertheless.

The Hun spirit is alive in this country. Because we are tolerant we must permit Huns to spew on us. That is what the episode at Madison Square Garden Monday night means.

The Huns are here! The rascals even dare to invoke the name of George Washington—who had every vice but prejudice. —George Washington, liberty's heroic warrior, president of the Constitutional convention that made all Americans, including "bund" buzzards free.

We are glad that Mayor La Guardia did not let the 100,000 honorable Americans outside crash the gate of Madison Square Garden. Otherwise the old flag might have been defiled by the blood of the beast.

'U. S. HOLDS NO DEMOCRACY FOR NEGROES'

Charge Made In Recital By Critic Writing In Survey Graphic

NEW YORK, Feb. 10 — America falls far short of being a democracy so far as Race rights are concerned, asserts Lewis Gannett, well known book critic of the New York Herald-Tribune in an article in the Survey Graphic for February.

The February issue of the Survey Graphic is devoted entirely to "The Challenge to Democracy," under the title of "Calling America." The special guest editor for the issue is Raymond Gram Swing.

In his article showing up the shortcomings of American democracy toward the Race, Mr. Gannett points out the discrimination in schools, jobs, sports, housing, legal rights and basic citizenship rights.

He calls for equal opportunity for individual Americans everywhere and expresses the hope that America's new awakening to the denial of democracy abroad will result in fulfilling the promises of our own democracy at home. He concludes:

"We still have a habit of forgetting about Negroes when talking about democracy, in America. And while we are resenting the plight of the Jews in Germany, we may well think harder about Negroes in America."

Hypocrisy Of Race Prejudice Is Shown By Literary Critic

"We're Another," Appearing in March Issue Of Survey Graphic From Pen of Lewis Gannett, a Real Eye-Opener

NEW YORK CITY, Feb. 16—(ANP)—In a remarkable article, "We're Another," appearing in the March issue of Survey Graphic and authored by Lewis Gannett, gifted columnist and literary critic, the fallacy and hypocrisy of racial prejudice are made glaringly apparent.

Author Gannett's observations and deductions touch on almost every phase of human relations—schools, jobs, sports, housing, justice, basic citizenship rights—all as they affect the American Negro, and he declares with great directness: "The democratic duty as to Negroes is simply to count them into the democratic system—not to treat them as the Jews are being treated in Germany today."

His definition of democracy: "Democracy is a matter of the individual. It asks only equality of opportunity for individuals. It does not ask that either races or individuals be treated as equal. It asks that no man be stopped from fulfilling the possibilities within him because of his religion, his poverty or his race. It does not demand 'social equality;' it isn't concerned with social rank. It does demand that where distinctions are made, they are not made en masse, because of skin color, nose angle or racial inheritance.

"As to jobs, the American Negro is in some respects worse off today than he was immediately after the Civil War . . Race prejudice is such that relatively few whites consult Negro doctors or lawyers, despite their recognized competence. Negro girls find almost no jobs as stenographers open to them in white offices, even in New York City. The building trades unions, North and South, tend to exclude Negroes; the railroad brotherhoods bar them; and while the industrial unions affiliated in the CIO are insistent upon absence of race discrimination, they control only a limited field.

"Race lines are curious things indeed. Men and women who have been nursed at colored breasts will insist that they cannot sit comfortably in the same room or car with colored people. The prejudice vanishes, however, when the Negro enters as a servant. Southern railroad stations have not only separate waiting rooms for black and white, but often separate gates to the trainsheds. But the color bar drops when the colored man carries the white man's bag; then he may walk through the white man's gate.

"In some places in the South a colored person may be put out of a bus if his seat is needed for white passengers . . But the picture is not all dark; the trend is not all backward . . Some credit must go to the Communists. Preaching and practicing complete racial equality, they made a dent in the South. All over the South, young people's groups meet today almost flaunting their determination to abolish the tabus which once kept the two races apart and misunderstanding. The injustice of the discrimination against Negro schools is being agitated and faced.

"We still have a habit of forgetting about Negroes when talking about democracy in America. And while we are resenting the plight of the Jews in Germany, we may well think harder about Negroes in America."

OTHER PAPERS SAY—

HELP THE NEGRO

(The Daily Jewish Courier)

At the dinner last week in New York, former Governor Al Smith made a strong plea for educational opportunities adequate for the Negroes. He said, "Our Negro problem, so-called is no longer sectional but national."

Introduced at a gathering of faculty, alumni and trustees of the Lincoln university of Chester, Pa., by Rev. W. H. Brooks, for many years a Baptist minister and an ex-slave, Mr. Smith said: "The number of Negroes has trebled since freedom came to the race," and there has been 'talk about the Negro problem' ever since that time.

"In the first place, part of what we call the Negro problem is a white problem. The white part of the population hasn't always done all it could to help the Negroes on their long upward climb. Today we are trying to make our institution serve them better and give them more opportunities. Opportunity is all they ask. They can and are solving their own destiny. But they need some help."

Pointing out that the Negroes represented "one-tenth of the population only three-quarters of a century out of slavery, and only a few hundred years out of savagery," he added:

"It strikes me that the remarkable thing is not that we have a Negro problem but that the Negro is so little of a problem and has come so far in such a short time.

"We can help them work out their economic and educational future if we provide more adequate educational opportunities for them. We should stop crowding them into slums, both country slums and city slums. The Negro problem would be much more quickly solved, too, if better health and medical service were available to the Race, and that is one of the things we must give attention to along with education, housing, jobs and better working conditions in the future.

"There isn't any bigger job ahead of us in this country than to help give the opportunity to this Race that they are entitled to as citizens of the nation. To give them their opportunity will not only help them, but will help the entire nation. It will make this a better and more harmonious country. This problem of race relationships will take care of itself largely when the colored race is given educational advantages, health and medical care, better living conditions, and more of the good jobs and not all of the poor ones."

We can sympathize with the efforts that the colored man is making to better himself. We can enthusiastically and sincerely approve the sentiments expressed by Mr. Smith. Our struggles for education in environments too often hostile to us, and our age-long traditions of learning, both secular and religious, should move us to lend a hand in cooperation with his own efforts to help the Negro educate himself.

The aid given to Negro education by our own Julius Rosenwald should set the example and create the desire to render as much help as we can to our colored fellow citizens.

Sees Strange Economy In The Making

Says Plight of South Almost Equals Russia's

Staff Correspondence

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va.—In an eloquent, and at times, poetic appeal to Virginians and Americans to pay the price of economic and social justice whereby homes and jobs would be provided for underprivileged families, white and colored, Dr. Douglas S. Freeman, Richmond editor and historian, told a cheering audience in Ogden Hall Thursday night, November 30, that the alternate to this is the failure of Democracy.

Developing the theme, "Whither America?" the speaker emphasized three things to be borne in mind: That nothing is going to be as bad as it seems; that political revolution can be accomplished with great rapidity—much more than it did a century ago; and that, in spite of this, industrial revolution will go on for a long long time.

WHITHER EDUCATION?

He noted that the economic distress of 1929 was not a panic, but an industrial revolution brought on by the effects of inventions. Dr. Freeman admitted that while no one knows what's going to happen to America as a result of such a revolution, there were some things worth studying, chief of which was, "Whither is education going?"

Asserting that education is as essential to political and social progress as religion, he stated that "the success of our new political experiment is going to depend primarily upon the result of our educational experiment." His own opinion was, that we need in America more than anything else, "an education for happy citizenship."

Dr. Freeman warned that we cannot abandon cultural education and turn all attention to vocational training, nor vice versa. Here he digressed to weigh the effect of shorter working hours on people who did not know how to use their leisure profitably. Said he: "The shortening of working hours is going to do no good unless we are going to teach men how to develop avocations. Men are not going to be wholly satisfied with work alone. What good is leisure to the man if he does not know how to employ it? We ought to give every American worker a hobby in which he may find happiness."

STRANGE ECONOMY

Pointing out that patriots like John Marshall, Patrick Henry, and others made citizenship their avocation, the speaker declared that "America can be saved if American business men would give the half the time to citizenship which they give to God."

In the field of economics, he said he did not believe we will have a Facist or Communist economy, but, if we have another war in which we have to intervene, or, if we continue huge national deficits, "we are going to develop the strangest economy the world has ever known." He warned business men, many of whom were in the audience from Newport News and Hampton, that, by virtue of this strange economy," we are not going to have any great fortunes in America; that government will allow all who have the capacity to make fortunes to do so, but will take 85 per cent of the profits to be distributed to others."

Dr. Freeman said that while he believed we are going to find it profitable from the standpoint of government to maintain the profit system, the wise distribution of such profits among the people who need it will constitute a great problem.

SOUTH INDICTED

However, the noted editor said he did not look for revolution from the underprivileged of America, white or colored, but can observe a new sense of obligation towards them by leaders and citizens. He branded the spectacle of economic distress in the South as almost equalling that of Russia.

As a parting plea to relieve under privileged families, the speaker said that, "in education, in economics, and in politics, those we have displaced by the machine are those by whose distress America is to stand or fall."

In brief references to the war in Europe, Dr. Freeman said England will muddle through the present crisis; that the struggle might last 30 or 40 years; but that the important thing for Americans is—to maintain economic and social justice at home, rather than be so concerned over who will win or lose in Europe. He was introduced by President Arthur Howe.

RACE PROBLEM- 1939
UNITED STATES

Columbia, S. C., Leader
September 23, 1939

THE NEGRO FACES THE THE SECOND WORLD WAR

America confronts a second World War now raging in Europe. "To fight or not to fight" is the great question which now agitates the American people. Dictatorship and Democracy come to grips. Shall the nation which release Democracy to the World stand supinely by and see its light sniffed out forever? For reasons of international prudence, our government may deem it wise to be neutral in conduct. But the people cannot be neutral at heart.

President Roosevelt is now urging the nation to observe an attitude of benevolent though not impartial neutrality, as did Woodrow Wilson prior to entering the struggle on the side of Democracy. There can be no genuine neutrality in a duel between antithetic theories of Government.

The Negro minority will follow the lead of the majority under Franklin D. Roosevelt as it did under Woodrow Wilson. Then the President as leader of the nation out of mistaken zeal misled the American people by the slogan "A War for Democracy" as the watch word and rallying cry. Bitter experience proves that this so-called War for Democracy proved to be the forerunner of the most ruthless Dictatorship now threatening to over-run the world. The inevitable query arises "will history repeat itself?"

Will America again rush into a conflict between the nations of the old world with the hope of vindicating its ideology The Negro minority followed the nation's lead in 1917, as undoubtly, it will do again whenever the American people reach the great decision. When the nation's life is in jeopardy the minority is left no choice. It must either conform or be destroyed.

In 1917, the Negro had many grievances and just complaints against Democracy as then operated. He has a similar bill of grievances and complaints today. He was then called upon to withstand the attack of Wilhelm, the German Kaiser on the stronghold of Democracy. How will the case stand today? Dr. W. E. B. Dubois, perhaps the most vociferous mouthpiece of the rights and wrongs of the race declared that his fingers were itching to clutch the trigger to put an end to the German's impious assault on human liberty.

The race with one voice and with the might of one man, upheld the American ideal in that great struggle. But, Alas, it was destined to bitter disappointment. The Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States were brought non nearer to realization. The Negro's provocation against Hitler is immeasurely greater than against Wilhelm. Hitler's hatred and slaughter against the Jews and all other weaker breeds of men in the interest of a tribal state has outraged human nature and shooked the conscience of mankind.

But the intelligent leadership of the race must confront the world as it is today and not as it was a quarter of a century ago. The fighting to uphold a theory of gov Negro now knows the folly of ernment in the abstract when he is distined to bear concrete disabilities imposed upon him by the democratic and authoritarian states alike.

But regardless of grievances and disabilities the minority must uphold the ideals of the majority or be wiped out from the equation altogether. This is but salutary prudence. The Negro's deference for the culture and civilization which he has inherited makes it easy for him to do this. Loyalty is his second nature, heightened by tional appeal. His religious endow his instantaneous response to emoment is an inalienable co-efficient of his nature. He fulfills to the letter the Apostle's definition of charity; "Charity suffereth long and is kind; charity envieth not; charity vaunteth not itselw. if not puffed up. Doth not behave itself unseemly, seeketh not her own, is not easily provoked, thinketh no evil; Rejoiceth not in iniquity, but rejoices in the truth; heareth all things, believeth all things, hopeth all things, endureth all things." The Negro can no more change his moral and spiritual inheritance than he can alter his ethnic peculiarities or physical characteristics.

If and when America enters the conflict which must needs be on the side of Democracy, the Negro will follow the flag enthusiastically and emotionally wherever it may lead just as he did in 1917. He will follow the lead of Franklin D. Roosevelt even more enthusiastically than he did that of Woodrow Wilson for he already has had a foretaste of what Roosevelt leadership portents. Whenever the American war drums beat and the American battle flag is unfurled the Negro volunteer will give the ready, and loyal response "surely the captain may depend on me." But when the battle is won the black patriot does not expect to be robbed of his fruition of victory as he was in the first World War. But he shall hope to participate in the benefits of that victory which he helpel to win. For not withstanding inborn humility, long suffering and forgiveness of spirit be it ermembered that he "Rejoiceth not in iniquity but rejoiceth in the truth."

Kelly Miller

SPARTANBURG NEWS

Tuskegee President Sees U. S. In War

CHICAGO—(A N P)—Leaders of Negro thought continue divided on whether it would be better to have an all-Negro army division or continue as has been done in the past, this week's symposium by the Associated Negro Press reveals.

Dr. D. O. W. Holmes, president of Morgan college, Baltimore, thinks it would be better to be organized in regiments which would be scattered throughout the army for, he says "I am very much afraid that a Negro division would be given very difficult tasks to perform and the whole race would be blamed for any failure in the accomplishment of those tasks."

While he hopes America will not become involved in the new war, he favors enlistment by the Negro should hostilities start. Another college president, Dr. Samuel N. Laing of Knoxville college, Tenn., sees America sending over only supplies and equipment "if the war lasts long enough." He believes that formation of a Negro division should depend upon the race's opinion as expressed through a thorough canvass.

President J. R. E. Lee of Florida A. and M., Tallahassee, sees no racial advantage if war starts He favors a Negro division and also hopes "President Rooseveit's conscience would enable the Negroes to get better recognition for their services at the close of such a war than they received during the war of 1914."

If the war lasts a year, America will enter it, thinks President F. D. Patterson of Tuskegee. Because a nation is drawn closer together in periods of stress, the race would probably benefit. Since "it seems highly improbably that Negro officers would be permitted to command white soldiers and that segregation actually does exist in the way in which our army is organized," he favors a colored division.

One woman, Oneida Cockrell of Chicago, supreme basileus of the Phi Delta Kappa sorority, foresees America's entry in two years but can see no advantages for the Negro except perhaps temporarily to a limited degree economically. She opposes a Negro division because she feels it would be used to further curtail our rights as citizens.

President J. B. Watson of Arkansas State, Pine Bluff does not believe America will be drawn in. However, he favors a Negro army division because "under present conditions we hardly have a chance to get to the top unless we accept segregation. I think we would do better still if we had a separate state, or a seperate country. From all practical purposes I am for separation, or segregation if you call it that. This is not from choice, its is from historical reason and tradition."

Gatesville, N. C., Index
November 15. 1939

DANGER IN RACIAL PREJUDICES

WHAT is going on in America reflects what is happening in the rest of the world. Powerful nations are attacking weaker nations and justifying their conduct by claims of racial superiority. The "right" of people of one race to dominate peoples of other races is used as an excuse to seize their territory by force, or to oppress or massacre those of the "inferior" race.

We haven't got to the point yet in America of countenancing the murder of the people of any race because some other people consider their own race superior, but propaganda is at work, inspired by European examples, aimed at certain racial and religious groups. Prejudices are being stimulated, antagonisms aroused, which are so contrary to the very spirit of Americanism as to give concern to every citizen who believes in the fundamental principles of our democracy.

At a great gathering of scientists at the New York World's Fair the statement was made and unanimously indorsed that there is no such thing as a pure racial stock, and that democracy is

threatened by the assumption that certain races or racial strains are mentally superior or inferior. From that assumption it is but a step to the restriction of the liberties of the supposedly inferior races by those who assume themselves to be superior.

There is danger that racial animosities long since silenced may find new and violent expressions under the emotional currents set in motion by events far beyond our shores. There are evidences of such unreasoning and un-American expressions already visible.

Thoughtful people are beginning to take steps to counteract the trend. The New York Herald Tribune, sponsors of the great public forum for the discussion of current social and economic topics, held annually in New York, has this year included among the lecturers the Negro scientist, Dr. George Washington Carver of Tuskegee Institute. That doubtless will offend many unthinking persons. To thoughtful Americans it is merely a deserved recognition of the fact that talent and ability are not the sole possession of any one race.

Gainesville, Ga., News
November 22, 1929

No Rabid South Hater Could Have Written a More Inaccurate Report

The worst South hater in the nation couldn't have written a more bitter or incorrect statement than that adopted by the Georgia Baptist Convention in Augusta last week submitted by its Social Service Committee when it indicted the people of the South for the manner in which they deal with the negro, if a press release correctly gives the story of the purported action of the convention.

When the report alleges that "More negroes are held in peonage today than were held as slaves before emancipation," a statement is made that cannot be successfully defended because everybody who knows anything about conditions here in the South in that respect knows that they are not true.

We do not unjustly discriminate against the negroes in education, in provisions for their health nor in recreational provisions, as alleged by the resolution. We do not permit negroes in our white schools nor whites in negro schools—nor will we ever do so—but we do provide good schools for our negroes and tax ourselves that they may have these privileges and opportunities. Here in Gainesville, for example, our negro school building is equally as good as our wihte school buildings and it is well-equipped and manned by teachers of wide experience. Likewise, the Northwestern and the Beulah Rucker schools, as well as other negro schools in the county are doing a work with the negro children which commends itself to white and black alike.

It looks like nobody can write a report or make any reference to the negro race without talking about lynchings, which are almost entirely a thing of the past; in fact, they are so few here in the South that we have almost forgotten that such a thing ever happened down here. In the North, however, the press frequently reports a lynching or the burning of a negro who has run afoul of the law. The truth of the matter is, if we see it correctly, the people of the North have less feeling for and sympathy with the negro than we do here in the South.

We do not think it is an act of Christianity to stir up feeling between the races here or anywhere else in the nation, as the adoption of such a report as referred to above is calculated to do, hence we are of the opinion that the Social Service Committee report must have been submitted and adopted by the Georgia Baptist Convention on the heels of its adjournment when everybody except perhaps the chairman of the committee had gone home.

We are a member of the Baptist faith and naturally stand for whatever the denomination fosters that tends to advance its interests and the well-being of its membership, but we do not approve such reports as the convention purportedly adopted at Augusta, because we believe the statements made were incorrect and such action tends to create dissension and engenders bad feeling between the white and colored people of our state.

RACE PROBLEM- 1939
UNITED STATES

LINCOLN TRANSLATED DEMOCRACY FOR BENEFIT OF ALL MINORITIES, SAYS AUTHOR OF BROADWAY SUCCESS

Tribune 11-4-39
Washington, D.C.

NEW YORK—That "Abe Lincoln in Illinois" has in it the expression of the democratic ideal which a great President of the United States tried to translate for the benefit of all racial minorities in America, was the sentiment expressed recently by Robert E. Sherwood, author of the Broadway success now playing at the Adelphi Theatre.

Sherwood issued the statement in connection with the forthcoming special performance of the play Thursday, November 16, for the benefit of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Said Mr. Sherwood:

"It makes me happy to think that my play, 'Abe Lincoln in Illinois,' is to be presented at a benefit performance on November 16 in aid of the work of the N.A.A.C.P.

"Abraham Lincoln dedicated himself and his life and his immortal works to the proposition that all men are created equal. The N.A.A.C.P. for the past thirty years has striven to continue Lincoln's ideal of democracy as it must operate to the full advantage of all racial minorities in our commonwealth of states.

"Those who support the N.A.A.C.P. are practicing what Abraham Lincoln preached"

Although announcement of the benefit is less than two weeks old, association officials stated that nearly half of the 1,400 seats at the Adelphi have been sold.

Is Democracy Safe In America? Negro Americans Perplexed Over Present Governmental Tendencies

Age N.Y. City

By Dr. EMMETT J. SCOTT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Is Democracy Safe in America?, is a question being debated these days throughout the country before town hall forums, community groups, college fraternities, sororities, press clubs, women's clubs business, professional and other organizations.

12-9-39

Everywhere there is apparent a revival of the old American spirit of community debate of the "give and take" of goodnatured, yet serious, discussion of what is probably the most fundamental question in our life today.

Men and women are groping about, seeking an answer to this question of questions. The basic fabric of American life is involved in the right answer, and they know it.

One thing, more than any other stands out, whatever divergencies of opinion may exist there is common agreement, and, apparently greater determination than ever to make Democracy sure in this United States of ours, and that the integrity of our democratic system shall be preesrved.

The people find themselves disturbed, distracted by an overshadowing, intangible something that seems to suggest that things are not what they should be; that in some way, the democracy of which they have boasted so long is threatened, endangered, by new fangled programs that smack of socialistic, bureaucratic control and the death of that spirit of freedom,—free enerprise and daring, intended by the founders of the Republic.

This disturbance of mind and spirit has gripped colored Americans also; they, too, find themselves bewildered, confused, perplexed.

Whither are we drifting?, they ask. With millions of others in this land of ours, they find themselves victims of a menacing uncertainty that weakens their morale and makes them afraid. Of what? Debt, debt! Taxes, taxes!

A Wrecked Morale

Society and the state alike are embroiled in the hopeless tangle of a wrecked morale. The people of this country are the unfortunate victims these last few years of a system which has spiraled downward economically with apparently no prospect of a change.

They know that the people of Italy, Germany and Russia was saddled with a debt structure far beyond their ability to carry. They know that because of such a huge debt structure the people of those countries found themselves in hopeless despair. Communism, Fascism and National Socialism appeared on the scene as substitutes for Democracy — and the minority groups in those countries were the first to suffer.

Respite in those countires was found in surrender of every citizenship right and prerogative to dictatorships which represent totalitarianism, the very antithesis of everything that we in America hold near and dear.

Debt and taxes have now reached such a pinnacle in the United States that the dominant political party, faced with propasals for enormously increased expenditures, hesitates on the eve of a Presidential election to notify the people of what is in prospect for them in the way of addtional taxes, or more debt-borrowing.

Our government officials, elected and appointed, are running hither and thither seeking subterfuge programs to sugar-coat the bitter pill of more debt-spending.

We cannot pay our debts as forferly. Inflation, industrial booms, and expedients of that kind threaten day by day to drag our country to the lowest financial levels. No longer do the people breathe the free air of confidence. Only a sound financial system and less reckless spending can restore that confidence so badly needed to get our economic machine going again so that all may find jobs at decent wages.

Present Trends

With these menacing shadows hanging over them, 1940 seems a long way off. Undoubtedly, present trends indicate a willing and eager desire on the part of American voters to get away from the confusions of this day and time. They are hoping that a new Federal administration will soon emancipate them, and thereby relieve the uneasiness which at present fetters and discourages them, and restore that free play of energies abilities which have made America great.

The Fight for Democracy

Twenty-two years ago the United States entered a European war as a belligerent. One of the great national slogans of that day, a rallying cry for national enthusiasm, was that we fought to "make the world safe for democracy."

Today there is war again raging in Europe. It is, in one sense, a new war but, more accurately, it is a resumption of the earlier conflict. This time, it is hoped and believed, the United States has learned a better way than participation in the slaughter. Today those who think and understand know, if we would save democracy, we must, above all else, stay out of war.

Modern war spells the end of democracy for victor and vanquished alike. It is impossible for any nation to successfully wage war today and, at the same time, retain the individual liberties intrinsic to the democratic ideal. Any nation at war must, in self-defense, take from its citizens the freedoms they have previously enjoyed and must so control the everyday life of its people they become regimented units in the national effort for victory. The state becomes, for the time being at least, the master and the citizen becomes ~~the servant~~ or the slave.

Constitution

In other words, democracy at war must become totalitarian, a nation ruled by those in authority, a nation under a dictatorship, single or by group.

10-22-39

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Atlanta Ga.

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That fight is the fight to make democracy work, to so improve its functioning that no longer will advocates of rival systems be able to point with scorn at the failures of our social order.

The men or women of America who today imagine democracy is a complete success, in this land, are but self-deceived and a blind, self-satisfied menace to the nation they would uphold.

While tens of thousands of the citizens of democracy live in shacks or hovels not fit for human habitation, democracy has not proven itself a success.

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Democracy does not deserve to live unless it can prove itself. It is up to us to prove to a skeptic world that democracy can work and can become a more nearly ideal way of government than any other conceived by God or man.

White Men Fight for Right to Be Called Mammy

NEW YORK — The name "mammy" formed the basis of a $25,000 damage suit in the New York Supreme Court, Tuesday, when Tin Pan Alley, Inc., asked that amount from Mammy's Inc. All the principals are white.

Tin Pan Alley, Inc. operates a restaurant at 60 W. Fifty-second Street, and alleges that it acquired the name of Mammy's Chicken Farm, now held infringed upon because the defendant has opened a restaurant know as Mammy's at West Fiftieth Street.

• We have not attained democracy in America, but for 150 years we have been pursuing it.—WILLIAM PICKENS *in Opportunity.*

• There isn't any way to administer less money than is needed in a way to meet the needs.—CLARA PAUL PAIGE, *director of family services, Chicago Relief Administration.*

• Schools can't deal with the conditions which give meaning to love of one's land, but they cannot give pupils a sense of true patriotism. —EDUARD C. LINDEMAN *in Survey Graphic.*

• It is difficult to overstate how Britain irritates these [German and Russian] upstart governments. The British have a way of stirring up all the inferiority complexes.—ANNE O'HARE MCCORMICK, *New York Times, to Foreign Policy Association.*

• The White Race, hitherto flattering itself by claims of supremacy as of divine right, has yet to demonstrate that it is fundamentally superior, or even an unmixed blessing to the world. Its survival at all is by no means guaranteed.—JOHN PALMER GAVIT *in Survey Graphic.*

Anti-Negro Terror

PROTESTS of NEW MASSES readers over the conditions of anti-Negro terror and police discrimination described in the article "Judge Lynch in New York," in our August 15 issue, resulted last week in the launching of an investigation by the New York Police Department. Police officials called at the home of the writer, Ralph Ellison, where they requested and received substantiation for facts given in the article and were directed to the offices of the Greater New York Committee for Employment, where detailed information concerning the Washington Heights situation is to be obtained.

The officials informed the writer that every effort was being made to put a stop to these conditions and to apprehend those policemen guilty of Negro discrimination and neglect of duty. At the same time the officials expressed their willingness to cooperate with all those forces interested in ridding the community of its mob atmosphere. This investigation by the Police Department carries a step further the action begun in August when, following protest from Harlem and Washington Heights citizens' committees, policing of the trouble area was strengthened and policemen from other precincts, including some Negroes, were brought in. To ensure that this much-needed investigation does not bog down for lack of information, the Greater New York Coordinating Committee for Employment has asked Commissioner Valentine for a conference at which the Washington Heights situation might be discussed.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
February 26, 1939

Urban League

By JESSE O. THOMAS

The purpose of the Bulletin is to chronicle the worthwhile things done for, by, and with the Negro, as a basis of increasing inter-racial good-will and understanding.

We continue the questions asked Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt by persons in the audience as she talked informally before the Second National Conference on Problems of Negro and Negro Youth held in Washington, recently.

Delegate: "The negro youth have been disappointed. The federal government has not given them equal opportunities in jobs which are made available by that grant to the government. We specifically have civil service in mind. Do you think the outlook for negro employment in grants of the federal government is brighter than formerly?"

Mrs. Roosevelt: "I am sorry to say that I don't know exactly what the ratio in civil service should be and is. I think it ought to be according to the population of different places in a fair ratio, whatever that is. I should think that as we develop civil service, the chances for negro youth ought to be better but I am not in a position, unless I really made a study, to tell you whether that is what is happening today according to the ratio of population. It might be, of course, that in some places where there was a preponderance of one race that you could not get the person fitted for the particular opening. That, I think, does require some study and my answer may not be entirely satisfactory, but, in a general way, I should say that the proportion in civil service should be according to the population and also, of course, that the people must meet the qualifications and must be up to passing the examinations in order to get the proper rating for the different things that they take. That would be my idea of what should be done and I should think that every effort would now be made to do that. Now, I say, 'I should think,' because I want to be frank with you. I have received a number of complaints telling me that negro people were being dropped, for instance, a man or a woman was dropped out of a position and it was being filled by a white person and not by a colored person. Now, whether that was done because the ratio had become unbalanced, I haven't yet been able to discover. I have attempted to follow up each complaint that has come in and to get a reason for it and one occasion, as far as I could find out, no qualified person had taken the examination."

On another occasion, I am frank to say, I don't think there was any reason why they should have changed. When those individual cases come up the only thing that I can do is to investigate and I have tried to investigate. There have been scattered cases. I think perhaps five or six have been brought to me here in Washington and one or two in New York city but that is why I don't answer you without some qualifications in my own mind. I do try to look into it and I think that on the whole we can be pretty sure that there will be an effort made to keep a proper ratio in the future."

Delegate: "Mrs. Roosevelt, considering the world-wide scale upon which democratic ideals seem to be challenged at this time, do you think there is a possibility that the minority groups who fail now to speak out on the extent to which they are denied the operation of the democratic system—do you think there is the possibility that by their silence they may do an injustice to the whole country?"

Mrs. Roosevelt: "I think what the delegate means, is: 'Is it helpful to democracy to speak out. Isn't that right? Would it be better for democracy, if the minority groups who are denied a participation in democratic forms of government should speak out and let it be known to what extent they are denied those rights. I think that it is harmful everywhere today where minority groups, who are not allowed participation in democratic processes, do not speak out. On the other hand, I think it is far more harmful where majority groups do not recognize the importance of full participation of all groups under a democratic form of government. I think it is more important and perhaps a greater responsibility for majority groups who believe in democracy, to see to it that democracy is really democracy for everybody within their borders."

Delegate: "Following your previous answer to a question on civil service, as I understand it, your opinion is that civil service appointments should be made in proportion to population. I would like to ask how you would suggest the elimination of discrimination against minority groups, particularly negroes, after complete eligibility lists have been made up for appointment by civil service?"

Mrs. Roosevelt: "Of course you have to take your examinations and get your marks. What I meant when I said that about proportion, was that first of all you have to pass the examination. And if it is a position that has to be filled from the first three and there is in the community a given ratio in the population of different groups and in those first three only one group is represented, then it stands to reason that that one can be taken. But if in the three other parts, in which discretion is possible, you can take a person who does represent a ratio that should be held in the community you should do so. You see, according to groups of population that is a possible thing to do under the law. You have to live up to the law in any case, but it would seem also that you can have a certain amount of fairness in your distribution according to population, where the law is complied with and you have the choice. For instance, if you know that there are, say a third of your population which is colored in a place, and a third is foreign, some particular foreign groups, like Italians or Poles, and a third is Anglo Saxon, we will say that in the government offices to be filled one group is filled up to the amount it should be. An examination is held and three people pass and there are in those three, a representative from two other groups and one other group that already has a third of the places . Well, I think it should be filled from one of the other groups. Now of course, there is nothing to force you to do that. You can't force people to do that unless you create public opinion sufficiently strong to make people want to do the fair thing in civil service as they would in anything else. I don't think you could expect to beat the law under any circumstances, but there is always that leeway which is given consideration."

Delegate: "The thing I have in mind is this: a young negro dentist was the highest on the eligible list of 36 persons who took an examination for an appointment. He was the only negro and he has to this day—and that was at least four years ago—not been certified for any position. He refused to waive his right for that position. Now that is the point I believe this young woman was trying to bring out a while ago, when she spoke of discrimination. What can we do? What would be the fair thing to be done by us to help our senators and representatives or administrative officials—bring up questions that would give us a fair and equal opportunity to which we feel we are entitled."

Mrs. Roosevelt: " I don't know what service he took the examination for, but I do know there are certain services into which we have not admitted colored people as yet. Therefore, if he took the examination for a particular service where colored people have never been admitted, he would probably not be reported, or notified, because they would consider there was no opening. Now you naturally will contend that there should be an opening, regardless of his color, if he stood the highest. But if he were to be appointed as a young dentist to a position where the majority of his clients were white and they wouldn't go to him, there would be very little point in his being notified and in his being appointed. Therefore, I do think you have to use common sense. If he took the examination for a position where he could be appointed because people of his own race were ready to come to him, I contend he should be called and given the opportunity.

"Now, personally, it is probably your reaction that anyone, if he had the qualifications, should be ready to go to him. Perhaps that day will come. It hasn't come yet and therefore you still have to use a certain amount of intelligence in trying to fit the person who is capable of passing to the job that he can get. Now there are probably jobs that he can be appointed to where he can be of use. There would be no sense in appointing him to a place where he would sit with folded hands. I am not familiar with this case, but I have been interested in one or two cases in which the people have come to me, where they had passed with the highest rating and still could not get their appointments. Twice I have found that it was because the places they were trying to get into were those where colored people had never been admitted.

"I don't say it isn't a good thing to try for those places because eventually a change will probably come in general thinking, but I wouldn't stick to it so long that I didn't get some other job that I was fitted for. I'd try to get the position, but if I failed, I'd take something I believed in, that really was possible for me to get. Now, as I say, I may not be answering this correctly because I am not familiar with the case, but judging from other things that have come my way this is the way it should be handled."

To Be Continued.

RACE PROBLEM- 1939 UNITED STATES

ALONG INTERRACIAL LINES

During the past week Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, wife of the President of the United States, addressed a conference on the problems of Negro youth. In her address she is quoted as saying "I know that if the problems of the white youth are many and great then the problems of the Negro youth are more and greater." By this remark we take it for granted that the First Lady of the land is sensitive to the problems which necessarily confront the Negro youth of the nation, and because of such sympathy she is willing to lend herself to the task of helping to mitigate these problems with which such a large number of our people have to contend. To be sure, she was not speaking as "the wife of the President of the United States," but rather as a citizen of New York state. She was speaking, no doubt, from a sociological standpoint based upon her study of the races with which she has come in contact. She could make this statement based upon the knowledge she has gained through the study of races and their relation to each other, and from her experience, as she has witnessed many problems facing youth. She has seen the Negro youth denied positions in state and national government offices solely because of the color of his or her skin. She has seen the Negro youth denied admission to many open doors through which the white youth may enter without the slightest impediment. Thus she knows whereof she speaks

Of course, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, director of Negro activities of the National Youth Administration set-up, might have said the same thing; Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president of the Howard University, might have said the same thing. In fact, many representatives of our race might have said the same thing, but the public will take more notice of such words coming from Mrs. Roosevelt.

Then, too, at this same conference Mrs. Roosevelt expressed herself as being in favor of an anti-lynch bill because she, like every other right-thinking American, regards lynching as a mockery of our civilization and a disgrace to the Constitution of the United States.

We are interested in both of her statements which had to do with the color question.....that is, the Negro's being the principal victim of lynching and as it most assuredly conceded, the Negro youth's problems being more than those of the white youth.

Think not that the fear of lynching has no influence over the actions of the Negro youth and it is not necessarily based upon the fear that he may do something wrong, for mobs have no code by which to determine the innocence or guilt of its victims, and because of this many, many are victims of color prejudice. Then, there is the problem of obtaining the proper schooling and training in the professions in colleges which confronts us. Never in the history of this country have we heard of it being necessary for a white youth to go into the courts to sue for admission to a school and neither have we known of a white youth suing for a Pullman accommodation on the railroad provided he had the "wherewithal." Thus we see that our problems are many, and every time a Negro youth is compelled to go into the courts to force petty officials to grant him the right he should naturally enjoy, it shows more and more what the Negro youth must go up against.

We agree with Mrs. Roosevelt that we must fight on and fight harder as the poet said: "Sure, I must fight if I would reign." If our youth are to reign in this land, if they are to hold the places they have gained, they must fight and think, and think.

Urge Injustices Be Prohibited By Law

WASHINGTON — Walter F. White, executive secretary of the NAACP, made the report on behalf of the civil liberties committee of the recent National Conference on Problems of the Negro and the Negro Youth held here last week. Mr. White was chairman of that committee.

The report touched on the following vital matters: lynching, discrimination in armed forces, social security act, wages and hours act, the national labor relations act, federal aid to education, civil rights in federal territories, discrimination in public carriers, disfranchisement, segregation in the federal government, discrimination on federally financed projects, and the poll tax.

Recommendations brought in by the committee included: praise for the condemnation of Americans at the persecution of minority groups abroad; consorship for the oppression of minority groups in America; expression of approval at the fact that America seems to be becoming more alive to the problems of race prejudice in America as manifested by the recent conference on human welfare at Birmingham, Ala.

The committee also reported other recommendations concerning the specific items included in its report, as follows:

Lynching — that failure of any Senator to vote for cloture be considered an unfriendly act and that appreciation be expressed to those legislators who worked for anti-lynching legislation in the 75th Congress.

Discrimination in armed forces—that the President be called upon to appoint a commission of inquiry whose membership shall include Negroes, to make an examination of the present status of the Negro in the armed forces and to make specific recommendations for his integration into all of the armed forces without discrimination or segregation.

Social security act — that the present congress amend social security legislation to include the domestic, agricultural and casual workers in its benefits.

Wages and hours act—that the law be strengthened by an amendment providing that no labor union shall be recognized as the bargaining agency for workers if that union bars from its membership workers on account of race, creed, or color.

Federal aid to education—that there be included in the Harrison-Fletcher-Fulmer bill for federal aid to education in the several states specific provision to insure equitable distribution of federal funds in those states where Negroes are required to attend separate schools.

Civil rights in federal territories —that civil rights legislation be passed that would apply to the District of Columbia and all other federal territories.

Discrimination in public carriers —that the Congress amend the Interstate Commerce Act to prohibit discrimination on public carriers on account of race and color and that all federal financial aid be withdrawn from railroads, airlines, steamship lines, bus companies, or any other public carriers which discriminate in any fashion on account of race, creed or color.

Corrupt Practices Act be passed which would declare primary elections to be an integral part of the election process, such legislation to prohibit placing the name of any party or candidate on a ballot if that party in its primary, party convention, or other nominating machinery prohibited the participation of any citizen because of race, creed or color, or if the candidate was nominated under those circumstances.

Segregation by the federal government — that federal agencies, such as the T. V. A. or the F. H. A. and others be condemned for requiring segregation and that all patterns of segregation in the United States government be eliminated.

Discrimination on federally financed projects—that legislation prohibiting discrimination on any projects financed in whole or in part by the government be enacted.

Poll tax—that the use of the poll tax as a means of disfranchising not only Negro citizens but more than 5,000,000 white citizens be speedily abolished and that all restrictions, except tests of fitness, fairly applied be removed from the use of the ballot by Negro and white Americans.

Attends Conference

A. MACEO SMITH

A. Maceo Smith, executive secretary of the Dalla Negro Chamber of Commerce and president of the Texas Negro Chamber of Commerce, left Dallas Monday for Washington, D. C., to attend a conference of national leaders which was called by Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune of the National Youth Administration.

While in Washington Mr. Smith expects to make some investigations pertaining to the Dallas post office and other alleged irregularities in the operation of the Works Progress Administration as well as the new Dallas low cost housing unit for Negroes.

Detail Social, Economic Evils That Retard Mental, Cultural Development Of Negro Youth

Report On National Status Stirs N.Y.A. Conference; Comm. Recommends N.Y.A. Be Permanent Agency

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan.—(By Albert G. Barnett for ANP)—A remarkable report detailing the many social and economic impediments that beset youth and retard his physical, mental and cultural development, was presented at last Saturday's closing session of the Second National Conference on Problems of the Negro and Negro Youth, meeting in the Department of Labor building and presided over by Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune as general chairman.

The report, with recommendations for alleviation of the ills mentioned, was submitted by Mrs. Juanita Jackson Mitchell, St. Paul, Minn., chairman of the Conference's Special Youth Problems committee, of which Miss Pauline Redmond, Chicago, and J. Percy Bond, Durham, N. C., were the associate chairmen.

Committee Recommendations

"REACHING YOUTH IN NEED: We recommend that the NYA be converted into a permanent Federal youth service agency and that the laws of eligibility governing it be modified to include youth of non-relief status on the basis of need.

"INTEGRATION OF NEGRO YOUTH IN NYA: We reaffirm the vital necessity of a thorough integration of Negro youth into the program of the National Youth administration. We urge the continuance of the effort to provide for the appointment of Negro administrative assistants in all states where there is an appreciable Negro population, to assure this integration.

"GUIDANCE AND PLACEMENT: 1. We recommend the Negro youth be given opportunity to fully participate in the existing vocational guidance and junior placement services of the NYA. We further recommend that this program be extended to adequately provide for the vocational guidance and placement needs of youth in those localities where they do not now exist.

"2. We urge that the Federal Government control the NYA and the Junior Placement Service of the U. S. Employment Service, to the extent that the equal benefits of this service bill will be received by Negro youth throughout the country . . . We recommend that a nationally representative committee be appointed by the Division of Negro Affairs of the NYA to investigate ocupational trends and employment opportunities.

"EXPANDED PROGRAMS OF NYA: We recommend that the national office of NYA give particular consideration to the inclusion of Negro youth in development of the expanded programs now operating on a regional and national basis . . . There is today an increased interest in national defense . . . We wish to make the following recommendations regarding them:

11. That provisions be made for the full participation of Negro youth in NYA regional training projects for metal arts and crafts, auto mechanics and aeronautical mechanics at Charleston, W. Va., and Angiers, La.

"2. That while Negro youth are included in the resident training projects at Quoddy, Maine, a larger Negro youth participation should be secured.

"3 That upon the satisfactory completion of training courses in metal arts and crafts, auto mechanics and aeronautical mechanics, Negro youth be given equal opportunity to secure work in public and private enterprises requiring such skilled labor.

"4. That Negro representation be included on the President's advisory committee on aviation.

"APPRENTICE TRAINING: Since very little authentic data are available in Negro participation in the Federal apprenticeship training program operating in and with the cooperation of local communities, we recommend that the various federal advisors on Negro affairs in Washington give care and study to this problem. . . .

"CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS: We recommend that the Civilian Conservation Corps be a permanent agency of the Federal government and that there be an increase in the appropriation for its continued development. . . .

"EDUCATION IN COOPERATIVES: We recommend that the NYA extend its program of giving education in cooperatives. Insomuch as cooperatives already in existence at the various resident training centers have generally proved successful, we therefore recommend establishment of additional cooperative projects along other lines.

"HEALTH EDUCATION: We recommend that the U. S. Public Health Service in its present and expanding program for urban and rural youth be administered without racial discrimination and based solely on health needs.

"In view of the fact that sex education plays an important part in the transition from immaturity to maturity, and in the preparation of individuals for marriage, we recommend that the federal government take steps to insure adaquate sex education for youth through the provision of trained health education workers to be loaned to the states in the same way as are the consultants in the venereal disease control program of the U. S. Public Health Service.

"Follow-Up: We urge that a continuation committee on Special Youth Problems be appointed to help follow through on the recommendations made at this conference We further recommend that there be adequate youth representation on this committee."

Texas Congressman Throws Light On General Welfare Problems of South

Jan. 18.—Congressman Maverick of Texas throws some new light on the "general welfare" problems of the South and the nation in the current Virginia Quarterly Review. In an article, "Let's join the United States," he makes such astonishly frank (for a Southern Congressman) statements as:

"Of Southern universities, I know of only one which teaches much truth worth knowing about the South: the University of North Carolina. There may be others, but travel and diligent search have not convinced me there is another."

"Possibly I should have known it, but not until recently did I learn that somewhere around five-sixths of the Southern whites were not slave owners at the outbreak of the Civil War. In Congress just these last four years, and being a good, or at least born Southerner, I was shocked to learn that the overwhelming sentiment of the white South was against secession in 1861."

"But before we appraise the present-day situation, let us take a look at history. Let us get the background. For indeed, from the historical and the present-day point of view, facts will prove that the South owes its desperate status principally to the Negro. It is either the Negro in actuality, or in symbol."

"Sharecropping and land tenantry hold from fifty to eighty per cent of the agricultural population whereas there was little or none of either before the Civil war . . . What is worse, the landowoners today are slaves to the same system. It is a system holding the whole South down."

"The effect that the Negro has on political thinking runs from the naive and comic to the bitter and tragic. Once I was talking to a very intelligent Southern colleague in the House of Representatives about slum clearance. That Negroes could be in slums had never occurred to him."

"From all this we can gather that the Negro stands like a Black Colossus in the middle of every Southern, and hence every American, problem. He is both a symbol and an excuse for reactionary voting."

"It is a simple proposition: the Negro should have a right to make a living; let us say not altogether for his own sake, but to keep him from being a drain and drag on the community. If the Negro's economic status is improved it will solve many other serious and complicated problems concerning the races. For the sake of the South and the nation the problem of the Negro must be approached with more light and less heat. And the life of the Negro must be protected, and he should be allowed to feel secure."

This new understanding of the problems of all the people of the South by a Southern lawmaker is certainly appreciated by those who are interested in the promotion of the general welfare of our country.

Selma, Ala., Times Journal
February 19, 1939

THE SOUTH IS THE FRIEND OF THE NEGRO

Editor, Times-Journal,

As a negro dentist, born and reared in Selma, I am convinced that the negro should remain in the South because he is physiologically and biologically of tropical zone origin; and, too, because the best friend he has in the universe is the Southern white man.

I make this statement without fear of contradiction, after having been schooled in Payne University at Selma, Howard University in Washington, D. C., and McMaster University in Toronto, Canada. I practiced dentistry in Colorado (Denver) before the World War during the war I had charge of a dental infirmary in Hants, England.

I have contacted both races from the lowest to the highest strata of society throughout the confines of the United States, Canada, England and a part of France. I speak not from hearsay but as one of authority who knows by contact and experience.

I was born and reared in Selma. Temporarily I am here in Baltimore recuperating from an operation and expect to return South as soon as my health permits. I am the son of the late E. W. Stone, one of the oldest property owners in the state of Alabama. I own property in Dallas County, in Birmingham and in Steele, Alabama.

The South is undeniably the best section the world for the negro as a whole. It is in the South that the negro can run his farm, truck farm, garden, orchard and poultry farm and live the life of a good citizen. The climate conditions of the South are unsurpassed by any other section of America and afford weather in which the metabolistic cycle, set up by God Almighty, between vegetation and the human being, is gloriously completed and carried on.

The negro should feel justly proud of the South where the sun is always shining. No better cycle of life has been set up in any section of the universe than is enjoyed in the South. The negro, by a process of nature, is outfitted to meet these wonderful conditions from the start. I see the negro taking advantage of his opportunities in the Souh. I see and am satisfied.

A. D. Stone.
Baltimore, Md. Feb. 18. 1939.

'First Lady' Speaks at Youth Conference

MRS. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, wife of the President, addressing the national conference on the problems of the Negro and Negro youth, held in Washington last Thursday, Friday and Saturday in Washington. Beside her, seated, is Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, director of the division of Negro Affairs of the National Youth Administration. Mrs. Roosevelt urged federal anti-lynching legislation "just as soon as possible".—Acme.

First Lady Is Introduced By Mrs. M. Bethune

Answers Questions on Problems of Negro

WASHINGTON—(By Albert G. Barnett for ANP)—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, gracious and popular First Lady of the Land, literally "stole the show" at the first day's session of the Second National Conference on Problems of the Negro and Negro Youth here Thursday when, after being introduced by Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, conference chairman, she told the 1,000 delegates and visitors present: "You ask me any question you like, and I'll answer."

Mrs. Roosevelt's invitation, voiced at the afternoon session held in the auditorium of the Department of Labor, elicited a barrage of questions on a variety of subjects and before the hour forum period had ended the opinion was freely expressed by delegates that this condescention by the wife of the nation's president was without parallel in history.

Gives Her Opinion

Referring to last fall's meeting of the Birmingham, Ala., Conference on Human Welfare, when delegates, by resolution, denounced that city's jim crow law, Mrs. Roosevelt said she was deeply chagrined and shocked when she saw the huge auditorium divided into two sections—one for whites, the other for Negroes. She said she had a compensating thought, however, when she realized that Negroes, in such large numbers, had been awakened to the need for social and economic reform, as was indicated by their presence at the meeting.

She told her NYA listeners: "As an individual, I will answer the question about anti-lynch legislation. I believe such a measure should be passed by the present congress, though I seriously doubt it would solve the problem of lynching. I believe it should be passed, but framed to apply to all parts of the nation." This, she said, would not make it sectional and would be a step in the right direction.

Likes Justice

Mrs. Roosevelt said she would like to see educational facilities extended, as every child, regardless of race, is entitled to a thorough education. In response to a question on civil service, she said that as the civil service develops, Negro youth will benefit and that in larger cities job representation should be increased with group population. "I think an effort will be made in this direction in the future," she said.

She then answered questions relating to social security, child labor laws, the wage and hours law, labor union affiliation and U. S. military service. Concerning the last named, she said: "Negroes should have the same opportunities in the military service as whites."

Others Take Part

A statement of procedure for the conference was made at the morning session by Mrs. Bethune, director, Division of Negro Affairs, National Youth Administration, and conference chairman.

Evaluation reports were submitted by the following committee chairmen: Civil Liberties, by Thyra Edwards and Walter White; Public Employment, Civil and non-Civil Service, Charles Houston; Education and Recreation, John W. Davis; Social and Economic Security, Lester Granger; Health and Housing, Dr. M. O. Bousfield; Youth and Its Problems, Mrs. Juanita Mitchell, and Farm Tenancy, Charles S. Johnson.

"First Lady" Tells Conference:- "Anti-Lynch Bill Should Be Passed"

Mrs. Roosevelt Also Favors Equal Educational Opportunities—Share in Civil Service.

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 19—Declarations in favor of Federal anti-lynching legislation, equal educational opportunities, and proportionate appointment in the classified civil service were made by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, wife of the President, befort the second annual conference on problems of colored people held under the auspices of the National Youth Administration.

Mrs. Roosevelt spoke at the afternoon session in the auditorium of the Labor Department last Thursday afternoon. Nearly 1,000 persons from various sections of the country heard her frankly express her views as an individual on different questions asked her.

Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, director of the division of Negro affairs of the NYA and chairman of the conference, persided.

Abandoning her usual method of speech-making, Mrs. Roosevelt adopted the question-and-answer system.

She prefaced her remarks with the statement that "I think it is foolish for us not to realize that all young people are under a handicap today . . . handicaps created by a changing world . . . and the young people of your race are under a greater handicap than other groups in the Nation for a variety of reasons."

Assuming that all the different aspects of the problems of youth had been discussed, she decided she could contribute very little to the conference by a speech and instead of talking she would answer questions asked from the floor.

TELLS IMPRESSION OF BIRMINGHAM CONFAB

This procedure got started favorably when Miss Frances Williams, a national Y. W. C. A. worker, of New York City, asked Mrs. Roosevelt her impression of the youth section of the conference of mobilization for human welfare held recently in Birmingham, Alabama, where a segregation ordinance compelled segregation of colored and white persons attending a meeting at which she spoke.

"My impression of the youth section of that conference," replied Mrs. Roosevelt, "was a very favorable one . . . favorable for a number of reasons.

"In the first place, I thought there was more than liberality of thinking among all the young people there than you would have found perhaps among some of the older people.

"I thought the young people who presided showed a good deal of good judgment and good sense.

"There was . . . well, I do not know whether to say this or not . . . but there was in Birmingham an opportunity for bad judgment to have created a situation which might have discredited that entire conference.

"But the fact that young people as well as old showed an amount of patience and tolerance, which I thought very remarkable among the young people particularly, made it possible to continue a conference which I think may have far reaching results without anybody being able to say that existing laws were not obeyed . . no matter how people felt about them.

"The fact that it was stated that as long as laws existed we would obey them but we might not approve of them made it possible to go on and discuss subjects which I think were necessary for better understanding and more knowledge on the part of a great many people.

FEELS SURE IT WILL LEAD TO REALLY GOOD WORK

"I feel that the youth section particularly should have the respect and admiration of the older people who were there for the judgment and the calmness they showed on all sides when a little hot-headedness of youth might have spoiled the possibility of the continuation of the conference and of free and open discussion, which I think was very valuable.

"I feel sure it will lead to really good work. I have already had intimations that the work was going to be carried on which started there, and I feel a real step was taken. Even at the meeting which I attended I felt that there was a clarification of certain points of view that were held by important people.

GIVES VIEWS ON ANTI-LYNCHING LEGISLATION

"One gentleman I think stated a point of view which perhaps he would not have stated under any other circumstances, and all that I thought was very valuable, and I have great hopes for the work that may grow and the better understanding that may come as a result of that conference.

The views of Mrs. Roosevelt on Federal anti-lynching legislation were asked by State Senator Charles C. Diggs, of Detroit, Michigan.

"I am perfectly willing to give it to you as an individual," Mrs. Roosevelt responded.

"I doubt very much that anti-lynching legislation would do away with lynching, but I would like to see it passed because I think it puts us, as a whole, on record against something which we should certainly all of us anywhere in this country be against.

"I, believe, however, it should be passed as applying to every part of the country so that there can be no question of any part of the country believing that taking of the law into your own hands is permissible.

BELIEVES LEGISLATION SHOULD BE PASSED SOON

"I personally believe that we should pass that type of legislation just as soon as possible as a gesture, even if it does not succeed in doing away at once with all the evils we should like to see done away with."

Asked whether she would give her opinion respecting the Federal Government taking definite steps to equalize educational opportunities not only as between races but as between different sections of the country, Mrs. Roosevelt said:

"I would like to see the Federal Government . . . I am not setting up to what amount or in what measure . . . but I would like to see the Federal Government take steps to equalize educational opportunities everywhere both as to localities and as to races.

"I think an effort should be made to live up to our original conception of public education, which was that every child everywhere had a right to the same opportunity for education.

"Now, every child is not able to go along certain lines, perhaps . . . along the same lines; may not be able to take the same type of education in every way, but they should have the opportunity to get education, if they are able, as far as they are able to take."

HER VIEWS ON CIVIL SERVICE ARE AIRED

Miss Pauline Redmond, of Chicago, asked Mrs. Roosevelt whether she thought the outlook for the employment of colored persons in the classified civil service brighter now than it has been.

"I am sorry I do not know exactly what the ratio in civil service should be and is. I think it ought to be according to population of different states in fair ratio, whatever it is, but I do not know what it should be or how nearly we reach it in different places," she declared.

"I should think that as we develop civil service the chances for Negro youth ought to be as good but I am not in a position, unless I really made a study, to tell you whether that is happening today according to the ratio of population.

"Proportion in civil service should be according to population and all the people must have the qualifications and must be up to passing the examinations and getting proper rating for different things they take.

"That is my idea of what should be done, and I should think every effort would now be made to do that.

"I have received a number of complaints telling me that Negro people were being . . . where, for instance, a man or woman dropped out of a position . . . replaced by white persons in certain places . . . not by a colored person. Whether that was done because the ratio had become unbalanced I have not discovered.

HAS TRIED TO FOLLOW UP ALL COMPLAINTS

"I have attempted to follow up each complaint that has come in and get the reason for it. On one occasion, as far as I could find out, no qualified colored person had taken the examination. On another occasion, I am frank to say, I do not think there was any reason why they should have changed.

"When those individual cases come up, the only thing I can do is to investigate them, and I have tried to investigate them.

"There will be an effort to keep a proper ratio in the future."

Asked whether she thought minority groups who failed to speak out on the extent they are denied democratic processes are doing an injury to the whole country, Mrs. Roosevelt said:

SAYS MINORITY GROUPS SHOULD BE RECOGNIZED

"I think that it is harmful everywhere today where minority groups are not allowed full participation in democratic processes if they do not speak out.

"On the other hand, I think it is far more harmful where majority groups do not recognize the importance of full participation on the part of all groups under a democratic form of government.

"Perhaps, it is a greater responsibility for majority groups, who believe in democracy, to see to it that democracy is really democracy for everybody within their borders."

SECURITY ACT SHOULD INCLUDE DOMESTICS

Mrs. Roosevelt also declared that she believed the Social Security Act should be amended so as to include within its benefits domestics and agricultural workers. Questions relating to the inclusion of domestic and agricultural workers under the Social Security Act were asked by both Mrs. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, of North Carolina, and Miss Jane Hunter, of Cleveland.

With respect to the military and naval establishments, Mrs. Roosevelt said she has always felt that colored persons should be admitted.

"I believe in the past they have gone up to be officers, and I think they should have the opportunity for advancement, and I also feel they should have the same treatment afterwards in anything that has to do with their service in a war," she stated.

Replying to a question asked by William Y. Bell, a student in the Howard School of Religion, Mrs. Roosevelt said she did not know there was a trend toward displacement of colored workers by white workers in private employment.

She said colored workers labor under the same difficulties under which women labor. "Women have to do twice as well as a man has to do," she stated. "I think it is probably true that a colored person must do his job twice as well as the white person doing that job."

She suggests as remedy "better organization and organization which knows no color line."

Hitler's Appetite Heads To Hitler's Word Again

On Sept. 26, last, Adolf Hitler addressed a vast throng of his followers in the Berlin Sports Palace, and amid the flush of tension growing out of the Sudeten crisis, shouted:

"The Sudetenland is the last territorial demand I have to make in Europe."

The world was given to understand following the "peace" of Munich that the territorial integrity of Czecho-Slovakia would be guaranteed. An annex to the Munich pact stated specifically that:

"When the question of the Polish and Hungarian minorities in Czecho-Slovakia has been settled, Germany and Italy, for their part, will give a guarantee to Czecho-Slovakia."

France and Britain also agreed to stand by a previous offer of an "international guarantee of the new boundaries of the Czecho-Slovak state against unprovoked aggression." The territorial demands of Poland and Hungary were adjusted following the Munich pact and according to the procedure agreed upon.

Hitler had made previous promises. A catalogue of such promises compiled by Leland Stowe for *The New York Herald-Tribune* some time ago included:

In a speech to the Reichstag in 1936, he declared:

"After three years I believe I can today regard the struggle for German equality as over. We have no territorial demands to make in Europe."

In another Reichstag speech, in 1935, he had promised:

"Germany has neither the wish nor the intention to mix in internal Austrian affairs, or anex Austria." His promise was forgotten.

In 1936 he said:

"Czecho-Slovakia, like Poland, always followed the policy of representing their own national interests. Germany does not desire to attack these states."

But there is no law, nor no word, to protect those who create a situation that is "unbearable" to the sensitive personality of Adolf Hitler.

His appetite expands with each new bite. He no sooner gives the world one assurance than he is creating a crisis which demands another. Ultimately, there are only two logical ends: Either he will gorge himself to the extent that he will become a victim of his own insatiable desires, or, like Napoleon, he will meet his Waterloo at the hands of an enemy from outside.

Czecho-Slovakia, which only a short time ago was a sound republic economically and politically, has been further dismembered by German inspiration and German intervention.

The grievous errors and injustices of Versailles have been supplanted by errors and injustices equally as grievous. And as the leaders at Versailles were fooled into believing they had made settlements that would be semi-permanent, so has Hitler been fooled.

German troops have occupied Czech territory, and the Slovak and Carpatho-Ukraine territories have been lost. Slovakia now becomes a German puppet state and the Carpatho-Ukraine spoils will be shared by Hungary and Poland, and perhaps Germany. As for Moravia and Bohemia, Hitler has not decided the fate of the unfortunate inhabitants of these regions.

France and England say that the matter is no concern of theirs. Once France had a legal and England a moral obligation to protect Czecho-Slovakia, which they were responsible for creating. But after the death blow was delivered at Munich, they have accepted no responsibility for the disposal of the corpse.

But France and England do have a very real concern, although they may have no responsibility. Now Hitler and Mussolini are in a stronger position than ever to force their demands for colonies—English and French colonies.

And as England and France were not "concerned" by the plight of Czecho-Slovakia—will the United States be concerned when Tunis is taken, when British colonies in Africa are taken?

Today And Tomorrow

BY WALTER LIPPMANN
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Traveling At Home

HAVING crossed the American continent a few months after crossing the European continent, I find myself wondering about a theory which I learned in college and have always accepted as entirely obvious. It is the theory that since about 1900 there are no longer open spaces on the American frontier into which men can move as pioneers from the older and more crowded settlements; and that, therefore, opportunity, as Americans used to understand it, is no longer free, but has to be arranged and administered by political devices in the European manner.

I was taught that whereas once the American progressive was a pioneer in an undeveloped country, now that the continent is settled and occupied the progressive must be a reformer who redistributes the limited opportunities that have already been developed. My impression is that this theory misrepresents the real situation, that what has disappeared is not the opportunity open to the pioneer settler but the willingness and the capacity that made the pioneers take advantage of the opportunity that was open to them. There is still no end of space open in America. As compared with the really settled regions of Europe, there is still in America an immense amount of undeveloped country for the pioneer settler. It is not the physical frontier that is closed in this generation; but the habits of the people have become fixed and standardized and closed to the effort of pioneering.

The American standard of life is, when it is compared with that of the peoples of the Continent, the most expensive way of life ever reached by any people. The luxuries, the comforts and the mechanical conveniences that are regarded as normal and necessary in America are beyond anything that has been attained anywhere else.

It has been possible to produce them and to maintain them because of the natural resources of the country, because for more than a century there has been a growing population of hard-working and frugal people, because there has been internal peace and freedom which fostered the division of labor, and because there has been available, first out of the savings of Europe and then out of the savings of America, a virtually unlimited amount of capital for investment. America is very rich because the people have worked with the most efficient tools on the resources of the richest continent.

The rising standard of life of the people has, of course, led the people to expect a continually rising standard of life. But the pioneer is a man who renounces the conveniences of the settled community in which he was born, submits himself to a period of hard work and great inconvenience, in order to make for himself in his old age and for his children after him new opportunity in an independent life of his own. Today, however, the conveniences of the existing standard of life are regarded as so indispensable and so much a matter of course that men who might want to escape from the squalor and drudgery of the slums feel unable to move unless settlements have been prepared for them in advance, with roads, electricity, gas, water, and the movies all ready for the modern pioneer to use.

* * *

They are not only inhibited from finding independence because they expect material conveniences that the older pioneers never dreamed of requiring. They are inhibited also because their life in the great industrial cities is so artificial that they no longer know how to do the things that the pioneer must do. They do not know how to grow their food, or to build their homes, or to take care of animals, or to amuse themselves without the entertainment provided by the entertainment industries.

But above all the pioneer spirit is destroyed by the ideal implicit in the educational system. The physical plant of the schools and colleges of America is one of the most impressive things in the country. It is a magnificent monument to the American faith in man's capacity to improve himself. But in this faith there is, it seems to me, a canker which may yet have very serious consequences. There is the assumption that while every one must have the chance to become highly educated, no one who is highly educated can or should be willing to do ordinary labor.

* * *

American education is democratic in the sense that it seeks to provide for all equal opportunity in schools and colleges. But from the point of view of the individual pupil, American education has adopted the aristocratic ideal that an educated man must not work with his hands, must not work at a job which aristocrats have regarded as menial. Thus we are running, it seems to me, into a dangerous contradiction: we are attempting to educate every one and we are educating every one who is educated out of the willingness to do the work that unedecuated men used to do.

The system succeeded as long as there was an annual supply of immigrant peasants to do the menial work that their predecessors had risen out of. But now that the country has decided, for very good reasons, to increase its numbers out of the birth rate rather than out of immigration, the question arises, and will become increasingly urgent, whether the schools can continue to educate every one to the notion that there are only certain occupations open to an educated man.

* * *

If they do that, if they fail to convince their students that after receiving an education it is not necessary to do only white-collar work, the great democratic experiment based on the American faith in education will become a very dangerous experiment indeed. For we shall be trying to operate a society without classes among a people educated to an ideal of life that descends from a time when society was sharply divided into classes.

CHIEF OF GERMANS LIVING ABROAD ON WAY TO START JOB

Bohle Is Prepared To Revise Scope Of Creed To Get Following

2-5-39

BY W. STEPHEN BUSH

© 1939 for The Birmingham News-Age-Herald by McClure Newspaper Syndicate

From a source which may be neither questioned nor revealed, it is learned that Herr Ernst Wilhelm Bohle, commander-in-chief of all "Germans living abroad," is about to embark for a trip to the United States. By this time he probably is on his way.

In the structure of the Nazi government, Herr Bohle is equal in rank to the minister of foreign affairs, Joachim von Ribbentrop. His full official title is "chief of German organizations in foreign lands." He exercises concurrent jurisdiction with the State Department over all the German consular and diplomatic agencies everywhere. He has the legal right to use a diplomatic passport, but such a step would naturally apprise the American government of his intention. As his mission is private and confidential, Herr Bohle will in all likelihood travel incognito, in the guise of an ordinary, inconspicuous tourist, with a six months' visa. He may enter the country by way of Mexico or Canada.

Bohle is coming to America first of all as a "trouble-shooter." He will try to make a survey of the harm that has been done to Nazi prospects in America, and then address himself to the task of repairing the damage and rehabilitate things generally.

Inner Council Disturbed

While the regimented press of the Reich have dutifully ignored the blunders and crimes of the Nazi spy ring, the inner council or Reichsleitung of the N. S. D. A. P. has been much perturbed and alarmed by the exposures in the American courts and the American press. Indictments by an American Federal Grand Jury of high German officials in Berlin have struck home.

A succession of S O S's have been transmitted from Washington and New York to the foreign office by cable, by mail and by telephone. The transatlantic telephone station in the Wilhelmstrasse (Fernruf 11-00-13) has been kept going for hours at a time. It was agreed generally that Der Fuehrer has summed up the situation well when he said that "the friends of Germany in the United States have operated with a heavy hand."

Chancellor Hitler picked Herr Bohle as his chief deputy in foreign lands for a variety of reasons. The most potent probably was Bohle's complete mastery of the English language. Bohle was born in Liverpool. His father, who was engaged in the shipping business in that city, never renounced his allegiance to the Reich. Nevertheless, he had his son educated in British schools and colleges.

His War Record

When the war broke out, Bohle, then 23 years of age, happened to be in Germany. He joined the German army, acting mainly as interpreter. At the end of the war he was, like Hitler himself, a "gefreiter" or vice corporal, which is the lowest grade of non-commissioned officer. Hitler and Bohle got acquainted in a field hospital. The Austrian volunteer and the British volunteer became friends. Hitler quickly convinced himself of Bohle's value as an expert in all problems involving a knowledge of Anglo-Saxon mentality.

In the storm-and-stress period of the Nazi party, Bohle qualified as a "saal stuermer," which means a leader of Nazi bands whose specialty was the raiding and breaking up of meetings of political opponents. "For his brave and patriotic conduct" in the campaign that witnessed the burning of the Reichstag and ended with Hitler's accession to power, Herr Bohle was made a member of the new Reichstag by special order of his former buddy.

It is most likely that after formally consulting with the special political observers in the embassy at Washington and the consulates general, Bohle will dissolve all existing Nazi organizations in America and decide upon new methods, chart a new course, and seek a new alignment and new affiliations.

May Start Newspapers

It is considered certain in Berlin that he will seek to acquire the ownership of newspapers now in existence, or, failing in this, will start a chain of Nazi publications covering all the strategic points in the country.

In this field Bohle has had wide experience. Under his supervision and with means supplied by him out of special funds drawn from the so-called "foreign treasury" in the city of Erfurt he has started a number of out-and-out Nazi organs in South America. A Nazi paper published in Winnipeg, Manitoba, also owes its existence to his initiative.

It is known from the source heretofore mentioned that Herr Bohle has mapped out a special program for America, taking note of the conditions peculiar to public life in America. Berlin distinctly repudiates any connection with the efforts of such organizations as the Bund" or New Friends of Germany." The foreign office in Berlin looks upon these groups as irresponsible, clumsy and amateurish.

Plan Of Organization

Bohle's project calls for two broad lines of Nazi organizations in the United States. One group is to operate among the so-called volksdeutsche," meaning all persons of German blood or ancestry. In recruiting men for this kind of union, stress is laid on the so-called cultural ties, with a view of eventually converting them into obligations of a political nature. The other kind of organization is to take in native Americans regardless of their European ancestry and barring only persons of Jewish origin.

The Reichsleitung in Berlin is convinced that there is a large but not very articulate element in the native American population with leanings toward some of the economic and racial tenets of the Nazi creed. To make this element a valuable auxiliary in the spreading of the Nazi conceptions, Bohle may broaden or revise the scope of the Nazi movement, adjusting his program to American habits, traditions and psychology.

Whatever the results of Herr Bohle's visit may turn out to be, 1939 seems likely to be a banner year for Nazi missionaries laboring in the American vineyard.

First Lady In Favor of U. S. Law

1-21-39

Declares Self On Equal Education, Civil Service Jobs

Norfolk, Va

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Declarations in favor of Federal anti-lynching legislation, equal educational opportunities, and proportionate appointment in the classified civil service were made by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, wife of the President, before the second annual Conference on Problems of the Negro and Negro Youth, held under the auspices of the National Youth Administration, last week.

Mrs. Roosevelt spoke at the Thursday afternoon session in the auditorium of the Labor Department. Nearly 1,000 persons from various sections of the country heard her frankly express her views, as an individual, on different questions asked her.

Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, director of the division of Negro affairs of the NYA and chairman of the conference, presided.

ASKS FOR QUESTIONS

Abandoning her usual method of speech-making, Mrs. Roosevelt adopted the question-and-answer system.

She prefaced her remarks with this statement: "I think it is foolish for us not to realize that all young people are under a handicap today—handicaps created by a changing world — and the young people of your race are under a greater handicap than other groups in the nation for a variety of reasons."

Assuming that all the different aspects of the problems of youth had been discussed, she decided she would contribute very little to the conference by a formal speech and instead of talking said she would answer questions asked from the floor.

BIRMINGHAM CONF.

This procedure got started favorably when Miss Frances Williams, a national YWCA worker, of New York City, asked Mrs. Roosevelt her impression of the youth section of the conference on mobilization for human welfare held recently in Birmingham, Alabama, where a segregation ordinance compelled segregation of colored and white persons attending a meeting at which she spoke.

My impression of the youth section of that conference," replied Mrs. Roosevelt, "was a very favorable one—favorable for a number of reasons.

"In the first place, I thought there was more than liberality of thinking among all the young people there than you would have found perhaps among some of the older people.

"I thought the young people who presided showed a good deal of good judgement and good sense.

REMARKABLE PATIENCE

"There was—well, I do not know whether to say this or not—but there was in Birmingham an opportunity for bad judgment to have created a situation which might have discredited that entire conference.

"But the fact that young people as well as old showed an amount of patience and tolerance, which I thought very remarkable among the young people particularly, made it possible to continue a conference which I think may have far reaching results without anybody being able to say that existing laws were not obeyed—no matter how people felt about them.

"The fact that it was stated that as long as laws existed we would obey them, but we might not approve of them, made it possible to go on and discuss subjects which I think were necessary for better understanding and more knowledge on the part of a great many people.

RESPECT EARNED

"I feel that the youth section particularly should have the respect and admiration of the older people who were there for the judgment and the calmness they showed on all sides when a little hot-headedness of youth might have spoiled the possibility of the conference and of free and open discussion, which I think was very valuable.

"I feel sure it will lead to really good work. I have already had intimations that the work was going to be carried on which started there, and I feel a real step was taken. Even at the meeting which I attended I felt that there was a clarification of certain points of view that were held by important people.

"One gentleman, I think, raised a point of view which perhaps we would not have stated under any other circumstances, and although I thought was very valuable. And I have great hopes for the work that may grow and the better understanding that may comes as a result of that conference."

FAVORS LYNCH LAW

The views of Mrs. Roosevelt on Federal anti-lynching legislation were asked by State Senator Charles C. Diggs, of Detroit, Mich.

"I am perfectly willing to give it to you as an individual," Mrs. Roosevelt responded.

"I doubt very much that anti-lynching legislation would do away with lynching, but I would like to see it passed because I think it puts us, as a whole, on record against something which we should certainly, all of us anywhere in this country be against.

EARLY PASSAGE FAVORED

"I believe, however, it should be passed as applying to every part of the country so that there can be no question of any part of the country believing that taking of the law into your own hands is permissible.

"I personally believe that we should pass that type of legislation just as soon as possible as a gesture, even if it does not succeed in doing away at once with all the evils we should like to see done away with."

Asked whether she would give her opinion respecting the federal government taking definite steps to equalize educational opportunities not only as between races but as between different sections of the country, Mrs Roosevelt said:

FOR EQUAL EDUCATION

"I would like to see the federal government—I am not setting up to what amount or in what measure—but I would like to see the federal government take steps to equalize educational opportunities everywhere both as to localities and as to races.

"I think an effort should be made to live up to our original conception of public education, which was that every child everywhere had a right to the same opportunity for education.

"Now, every child is not able to go along certain lines, perhaps — along the same lines; may not be able to take the same type of education in every way, but they should have the opportunity to get education, if they are able, as far as they are able to take.

EMPLOYMENT VIEWS

"I think we should go one step further and make it our objective today to make it possible for every child to have the development of their gifts to the furtherest possible point for them, so that our education will offer a child development according to their capacity and not be a completely stereotyped thing."

Miss Pauline Redmond of Chicago asked Mrs. Roosevelt whether she thought the outlook for the employment of colored persons in the classified civil service brighter now than it has been.

"I am sorry I do not know exactly what the ratio in civil service should be and is. I think it ought to be according to population of different states in fair ratio, whatever it is, but I do not know what it should be or how nearly we reach it in different places," she declared.

"I should think that as we develop civil service the chances for Negro youth ought to be as good, but I am not in position, unless I really made a study, to tell you whether that is happening today according to the ratio of population.

CIVIL SERVICE

"Proportion in civil service should be according to population, and all the people must have the qualifications and must be up to passing the examinations and getting proper rating for different things they take.

"That is my idea of what should be done, and I should think every effort would now be made to do that.

"I have received a number of complaints telling me that Negro people were being—where, for instance, a man or woman dropped out of a position—replaced by white persons in certain places—not by a colored person. Whether that was done because the ratio had become unbalanced I have not discovered.

MAKES INVESTIGATIONS

"I have attempted to follow up each complaint that has come in and get the reason for it. On one occasion, as far as I could find out, no qualified colored person had taken the examination. On another occasion, I am frank to say, I do not think there was any reason why they should have changed.

"When those individual cases come up, the only thing I can do is investigate them, and I have tried to investigate them.

"There will be an effort made to keep a proper ratio in the future."

Asked whether she thought minority groups should fail to speak out on the extent they are denied democratic processes are doing an injury to the whole country, Mrs. Roosevelt said:

MINORITY RIGHTS

"I think that it is harmful everywhere today where minority groups are not allowed full participation in democratic processes if they do not speak out.

"On the other hand I think it is far more harmful where majority groups do not recognize the importance of full participation on the part of all groups under a democratic form of government.

"Perhaps, it is a greater responsibility for majority groups, who believe in democracy, to see to it that democracy is really democracy for everybody within their borders."

DOMESTICS AND FARMERS

Mrs. Roosevelt also declared that she believed the Social Security Act should be amended so as to include within its benefits domestic and agricultural workers.

Questions relating to the inclusion of domestic and agricultural workers under the Social Security Act were asked by both Mrs. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, of North Carolina, and Miss Jane Hunter, of Cleveland.

With respect to the military and naval establishments, Mrs. Roosevelt said she has always felt that colored persons should be admitted.

ARMY AND NAVY

"I believe in the past they have gone up to be officers, and I think they should have the opportunity for advancement, and I also feel they should have the same treatment afterwards in anything that has to do with their service in a war," she stated.

Replying to a question asked by William Y. Bell, a student in the Howard school of religion, Mrs. Roosevelt said she did not know there was a trend toward displacement of colored workers by white workers in private employment.

She said colored workers labor under the same difficulty under which women labor. "Women have to do twice as well as a man has to do," she stated. "I think it is probably true that a colored person has got to do his job twice as well, perhaps as the white person doing that job."

She suggested as a remedy "better organization and organization which knows no color line."

At the close of her talk, Forrester B. Washington of Atlanta, Georgia, offered a motion that Mrs. Roosevelt be extended a vote of thinks for her moral courage and attitude on social justice. The motion was adopted enthusiastically.

Selma, Ala., Times Journal
January 13, 1939

Welfare Conference, Lynch Bill Lauded By Mrs. Roosevelt

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—(AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt told the National Conference on Negro Problems yesterday she thought the recent Southern Conference for Human Welfare at Birmingham would "lead to really good work."

"There was in Birmingham an opportunity for bad judgment to creat a situation which might have discredited the entire conference," she said. "Both young and old displayed patience that made it possible to continue the conference."

During the conference, laws providing segregation of races were enforced after the group had asked that "Jim Crow" ordinances be suspended.

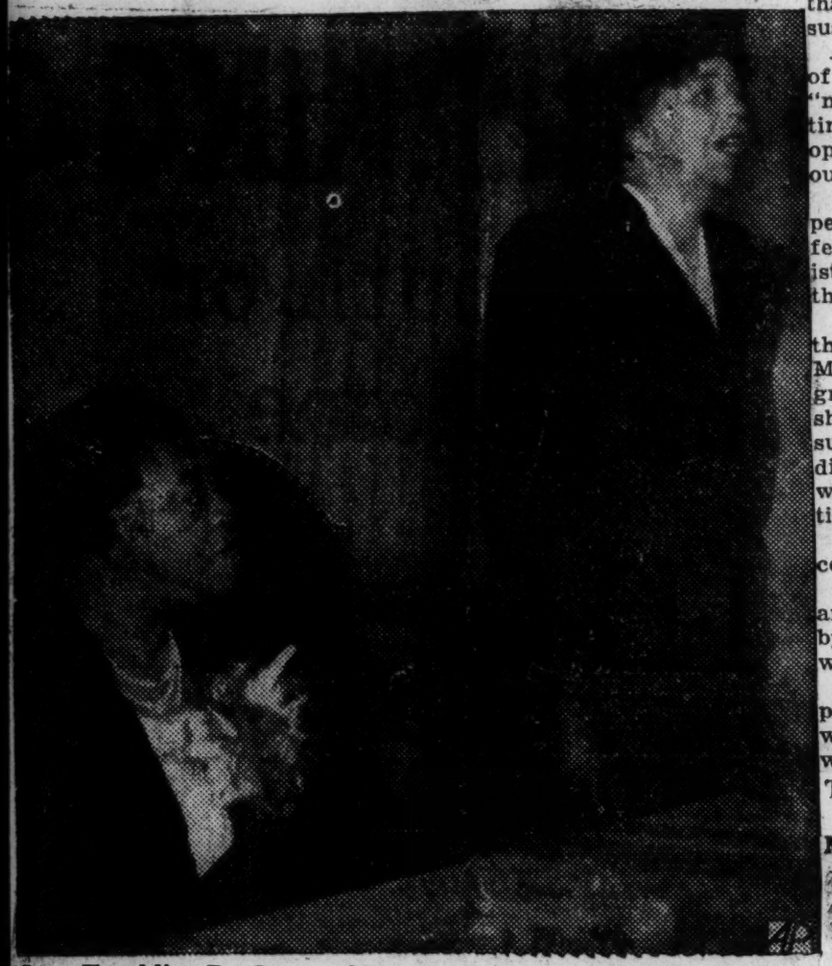
The meeting here was called by the National Youth Administration. Mrs. Roosevelt told the 1,000 negroes attending "the right to work should know no color line," and suggested as a remedy for any discrimination which might exist would be found in "better organization."

"Organization which knows no color line," she added.

She also expressed the hope an anti-lynching law would be passed by Congress, although she doubted whether it would end lynchings.

Bristol, Va., Herald-Courier
January 15, 1939

FIRST LADY ADDRESSES PARLEY



Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, wife of the president, here is shown addressing the national conference on problems of the negro and negro youth at Washington. The listener at the left is Mary Bethune, director of negro work in the National Youth Administration.

Atlanta, Ga., Journal
January 11, 1939

Mrs. Roosevelt Again to Speak on Negro Problems

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—(AP)—Officials announced Wednesday that Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt would address a second national conference on negro problems in Washington beginning Thursday, January 12.

Mrs. Roosevelt addressed the first conference on problems of the negro youth held two years ago under auspices of the National Youth Administration.

N. Y. A. officials said the second conference would be devoted to discussions of health and housing, civil liberties, employment and economic security and education.

Dothan, Ala., Eagle
January 13, 1939

GOOD WORK FROM CONFERENCE AT BIRMINGHAM SEEN

Mrs. Roosevelt Addresses Negro Meeting At Capital

WASHINGTON (AP) — Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt told the National Conference on Negro Problems yesterday she thought the recent Southern Conference for Human welfare at Birmingham, would "lead to really good work."

"There was in Birmingham an opportunity for bad judgment to create a situation which might have discredited the entire conference," she said. "Both young and old displayed patience that made it possible to continue the conference."

During the conference, laws providing segregation of races were enforced after the group had asked that "Jim Crow" ordinances be suspended.

A "little bit of hard headedness of youth," Mrs. Roosevelt said, "might have prevented the continuance of the conference and the open discussion of subjects which ought to have been discussed."

Mrs. Roosevelt said the young people at Birmingham seemed to feel that "as long as the law existed, they should obey it although they might not approve."

The meeting here was called by the National Youth Administration. Mrs. Roosevelt told the 1,000 Negroes attending "the right to work should know no color line," and suggested as a remedy for any discrimination which might exist would be found in "better organization."

"Organization which knows no color line," she added.

She also expressed the hope an anti-lynching law would be passed by Congress, although she doubted whether it would end lynchings.

"But I would like to see it passed," she said. "It puts up as a whole on record against something which we should be against."

Talladega, Ala., Daily Home
January 13, 1939

MRS. ROOSEVELT THINKS LYNCH BILL SHOULD BE PASSED

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt told the National Conference on Negro problems Thursday that she thought Congress should pass the anti-lynching bill—"as a gesture even if it doesn't succeed in doing away all at once with all the evils it seeks to curb."

The First Lady explained that she spoke as an individual. She said she believed it "should be passed as applying to every part of the country," so that nowhere citizens could think of taking the law into their own hands.

RACE PROBLEM - 1939
UNITED STATES

VISIT OF KING GEORGE V AND QUEEN ELIZABETH

Encouraging Prejudice Abroad

THE GRACIOUS MANNER in which King George and Queen Elizabeth received the enthusiastic hospitality of Americans, during the visit last week of the English crown heads, endeared them to the hearts of all who watched their every attitude through the vivid accounts appearing in the progressive press of our nation.

Due credit is being directed to President and Mrs. Roosevelt for the successful part they played in providing proper entertainment for the King and Queen. Of much interest to all fair-minded observers is the fact that Mrs. Roosevelt was thoughtful of every part and parcel of our citizenship as she arranged to have representative artists appear before the distinguishd visitors.

Notwithstanding the unfair criticism directed by strife fomenters who made unkind references to the appearance before the genial king and queen of Marian Anderson, famous Negro singer and a group of North Carolina Negro soloists, based on nothing more nor less than a desire to arouse race prejudice, Mrs. Roosevelt and her illustrious husband, as is their usual manner, went right on in carrying out their program, ignoring the mean attitude of their critics.

As it is, the king and queen, during their very short stay, had a thorough insight into activities of many classes and all races among our citizenship, and credit for the same is due President and Mrs. Roosevelt. Negroes of America are exceedingly gratified that the selection of dignified, representative members of their racial group was made for presentation to the English crown heads, instead of the clown and comedian type.

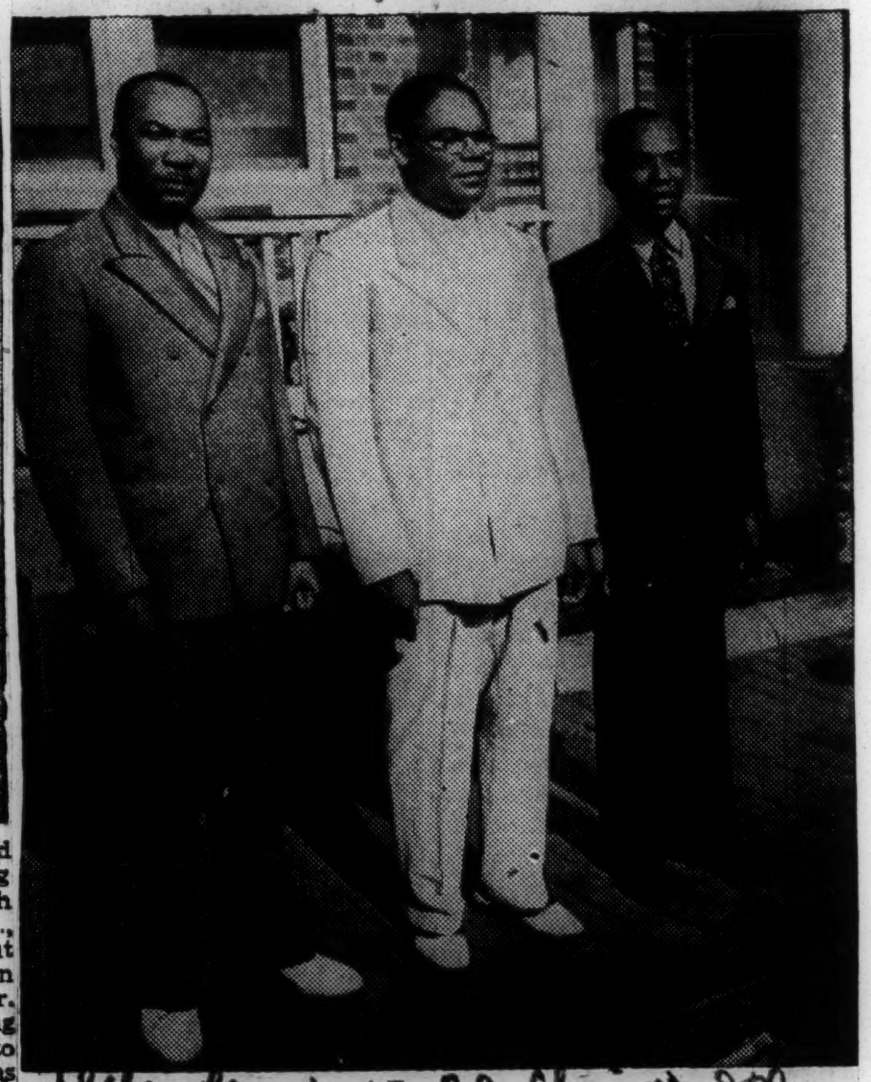
The vast English empire may express elation that their king and queen made excellent, favorable impressions on Americans, who will welcome a return visit at any time.

—From The East Tennessee (Knoxville) News

Greet Royal Pair

Among the members of a guard of honor who welcomed King George VI and Queen Elizabeth of England in Washington, D.C., Thursday were the two scout leaders shown above, Norman Robinson and Victor Kebler Jr. They greeted the first reigning British Monarch and queen to ever set foot upon United States soil to the White House grounds on behalf of the U.S. Boy Scouts.

THEY MET THEIR MAJESTIES



Three Washington, D. C., physicians, formerly natives of British West Indies, who met King George last week at the British Embassy reception for present and former subjects of the crown. In the king's guard of honor, they are veterans of the English army, having fought during the World war in France and in Palestine. Left to right: Drs. H. L. Ashley, E. S. Jones, and H. M. Ladrey.—Murray photo.

Alonzo Fields Heads White House Personnel Which Will Serve England's King And Queen

Several Staff Members Will Be Formally Presented; Career Climaxed

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 9—There is more than the usual excitement among the White House employees these days. To this little band of Uncle Sam's workers who are more or less immune to seeing, meeting, and serving the great of the land, something is about to happen to cap all other events in their experience, something which may never happen to them again.

They all will see, some of them will serve, and a distinguished few will probably be formally presented to Their Britannic Majesties, the King and Queen of England, on their visit to the White House this week.

This unusual honor of meeting the royal couple will probably come to few others, if any, of African descent in America.

Judging by former customs, however, it is almost certain that the White House butler, Alonzo Fields; the chief cook, Miss Ida Allen; the head maid, Mrs. Maggie Rogers; and the housekeeper, Mrs. Henry Nesbit, will be introduced to King George and Queen Elizabeth shortly after their arrival at the executive mansion. (Mrs. Nesbit is white.)

Of course, the King and Queen of Great Britain, Emperor and Empress of her dominions have never visited the White House before; but, according to what has happened when other government heads have visited the President's home, these few servants have been presented to them.

Everything Must Go Right

It is on the shoulders of Mr. Fields, the tall, portly, and handsome butler, that the responsibility will fall to see that everything works smoothly, and with precision and perfection in serving the English monarchs, their party and guests at the social functions, and the family meals.

He has a regularly employed staff of approximately 35 waiters, pantry girls and other dining room help on hand at all times. However, it is known that during a year from 300 to 400 employees are called in on various occasions under his supervision.

At the White House reception to the royal pair, when Marian Anderson and other singers entertain the guests, all of the entertainers will be served as well as the guests; and it is the custom for all artists appearing at the White House to be presented to President and Mrs. Roosevelt, and to the guests off honor.

The host of dining room help that is called in at various affairs constitutes a small standing army of helpers who are kept on the White House lists to be called in from time to time. They must first be investigated by the secret service agents before they are permitted to work at the executive mansion.

Fields Tops List

Mr. Fields' ability as a butler can well be measured by the expediency with which he supervises the servng of from three to four hundred guests with from nine to ten waiters in one hour's time. Those familiar with this type of work say that there are few, if any, caterers who can perform this task in so short a time. And at the White House there must be no mistakes. There is diplomacy to be used upon which the reputation of the country's good will is at stake.

In the matter of serving guests at the White House, or the President's family, the President is always served first. King or no king, it is to his United States Majesty that food must first be passed. And this tradition will not be sidestepped during the visit of what is considered the most important royal pair in the world.

President First

Mr. Fields verified this White House custom.

"He is our President," he said, "and he must come first with us, no matter who else is present."

It may be that their royal majesties may be served simultaneously with the President of the United States, but not before. When the signal is given for the waiters to go forward, the one serving the president must start first. Sometimes, as on an occasion like this, the one serving the honored guest will start toward him at the same time, but he dare not let his tray appear within his reach before the President has first reached for his.

It is likely that Mr. Roosevelt will be the social partner of Queen Elizabeth for the White House functions and Mrs. Roosevelt will be with King George.

At the family table, the dishes are passed to the President first, then to Mrs. Roosevelt, it was learned.

The second man to the head butler, who is also a waiter, serves the president; the next ranking waiter the honored guests.

It is likely that his honor will fall next week to Webster Williams, first assistant to Fields. In his absence the third ranking waiter has this honor.

Head Maid To Retire

Heading the maids at the Executive Mansion is Mrs. Maggie Rogers who has been in the employ of the White House for approximately 30 years. She expects to retire shortly after the visit of the royal couple this week. It is her job to see that all of the maids carry out their duties; and she will more than likely be in charge of the suites occupied by the King and Queen and their party.

An important servant there is Miss Mable Haley, Mrs. Roosevelt's personal maid, who used to work for her at one time when the President was governor of New York state. The First Lady is said by many to rank among the best-dressed women of the country, and it falls to Miss Haley to take care of and help plan for her clothes.

Their Royal Majesties will bring their own personal servants with them from England, but it may be that Miss Haley will meet the Queen.

President's Valet

This honor may also fall to Irving McDuffie, valet to the President, who, it is known, is with him more often than is anyone else. The two are said to be great pals. Mrs. McDuffie, the valet's wife, who is often called Mrs. Roosevelt's maid, is not her personal maid. She is one of the White House maids, probably ranking a little above some others.

John Mays, the main doorman, is a well-known figure about the Executive Mansion. He has worked there since the administration of Taft. There are three other doormen, whose full names could not be obtained at this time. Their last names are Nixon, Wade and Green.

Take Precautions

Every precaution is being taken to protect Their Majesties. The servants who are usually free to have callers during their free hours are not being permitted to receive this week, nor during the time of the visit of King George and Queen Elizabeth.

It takes more than a rabbit's foot now to enter the portals of the First Home of the Land.

And, these servants, realizing the importance of their positions in state affairs, have nothing to say about what is going on inside its walls and who is there. They will not even mention the names of another servant.

There has been no lecture to them on the subject of royal behavior as yet, it was learned; they simply know from long years of experience with diplomats that their jobs are to see that everything goes smoothly for the President and his family and his distinguished guests. And just try to pry family secrets out of them!

Miss Anderson to Greet Royalty

Of course, it is known that Marian Anderson will meet the Royal Crown and his consort, since it is the custom of those who entertain guests at the White House to be presented to them. And no doubt the chorus coming from Chapel Hill, N. C., will be presented, probably en masse.

Although not exactly nervous, those who have promises of meeting England's rulers are thrilled. They cannot help it. They realize that they will figure in the greatest historical event of the generation, which will no doubt be their most favored memory in the days to come.

Extras Anxious to Serve

Many who have been called to the White House as "extras" for various affairs are anxious to get a chance to work there during the visit of royalty. Each is asking the other, "Will I be called?" And only the most trustworthy will be, even though they will have secret service men on their tracks watching their every move.

A few of the White House servants live at the Executive Mansion altogether. Some others have rooms there to stay over night whenever they wish. Those making their homes there altogether now are the head cook, Miss Allen, the McDuffies, and the housekeeper.

*See:MUSIC

King, Queen Start Back To Canada

Say Their Goodbyes To Roosevelts At End Of Brief Hyde Park Visit

Enjoy Hot Dogs

American - Style Picnic, Church Attendance Mark Restful Sunday For Pair

HYDE PARK, June 11.—(AP)—The King and Queen of England, having sampled American ways for four days including a presidential picnic featuring hot dogs this afternoon, started back to Canada tonight on their return home.

The blue and silver royal train pulled out of the Hyde Park station at 10:09 p.m. (9:09 p.m. Montgomery time) after Their Majesties had spent a restfully informal night and day at President Roosevelt's Hyde Park estate.

The President and Mrs. Roosevelt, and the President's mother, Mrs. Sara Delano Roosevelt, brought their royal guests down to the plain, red brick station and waved them on their way, just as ordinary hosts do for ordinary weekend guests.

Informality, which had characterized Their Majesties' stay at the Roosevelt family home here continued to the last moment, in contrast with the triumphs and pageantry with which the national capital and New York City had hailed them.

The last event at Hyde Park house was a small dinner party. Afterward the President and his family, the royal guests and some members of their suite chattered until it was time to go to the station.

King Presents Gift

Before departing, King George gave the President a gold ink well as a token of appreciation, not only to the chief executive, but also to the nation he represents, for four momentous days in which the King and Queen were taken into the hearts of America.

From President and Mrs. Roosevelt on down the more important members of the White House staff received autographed pictures of the King and Queen.

In the library of the Roosevelt home, the King stepped up to the President and with a smile and a few brief words, handed him a box containing the photograph in a silver frame.

The Queen presented a similar photo to Mrs. Roosevelt, and there was one, too, for the President's mother.

The President and Mrs. Roosevelt likewise gave pictures of themselves to Their Majesties.

Their Majesties boarded their rolling palaces wearing the attire in which they were dressed for dinner—he a dinner jacket, she a rose-colored dress with a white fur piece at the neck. Before mounting the steps of the special train, they shook hands smiling with New York State troopers who had helped insure the safety of their visit here.

In the early morning hours, the train was to cross into the Dominion, where the royal couple will conclude their New World tour on Thursday and sail for home.

As the train rolled down the track, the crowd received a final wave and smile from royalty.

President and Mrs. Roosevelt remained at the station for a few minutes and then rode back to their country estate.

James, John and Franklin Roosevelt, Jr., the President's sons, also were on hand at the station, where hundreds sang "Auld Lang Syne" to the King and Queen as they waved goodbye from the rear platform.

Start Day With Worship

Neighborly and informally, the Roosevelts and Windsors had started their day together by joining in worship at St. James Episcopal Church. After attending a typical Hyde Park picnic at the President's Summer cottage—to which Mr. Roosevelt dashed off so speedily at the wheel of his own car that the King had to hold his hat—the President and his guest went swimming together. Tea followed, and then dinner.

The royal couple seemed to enjoy relaxing after an exhausting tour, during which millions of Americans cheered them along the rail, water and motor route from Niagara Falls to Washington, New York and Hyde Park.

They approvingly ate hot dogs and drank beer at the outdoor party on the verdantly bedecked bluff which shoulders the President's estate high above the Hudson River.

Pork and beans—a commoner dish—also was on the menu for royalty, along with many other snacks of peculiarly American quality and tradition.

George and Elizabeth, who eat off gold whenever they want to at home and did so at the state dinner in the White House, ate off paper dishes set out by the President and his wife in true picnic style.

Their Majesties were reported to have thoroughly enjoyed the rusticating relaxation and strange food after tumultuous receptions and long drives through vastly populated lanes in Washington and New York earlier in the weekend.

They Drop Handshaking

So informal was the afternoon that finally they dispensed entirely with handshaking the President's other guests. They just chatted and roamed about under the trees that protected them from a hot sun shining beautifully over the great green expanses—leafy fringes that all but blotted out the route down which Benedict Arnold retreated from West Point, bent on betraying the American colonists on behalf of their royal ancestor, George III.

The countryside hereabouts reeks of the only chapters of history to recite enmity between Britain and this nation.

After the picnic, the President—whose swift driving once made the King grab frantically for his hat—took his guests down to the Val Kill cottage for tea, but one look at the blue-tinted, spray-rippled water of the swimming pool was enough to change the plans of President and King.

They went swimming together—for the second time, was disclosed. They took their first dip Friday afternoon at the White House after an informal tea.

The Roosevelts and the Windsors started their informal day in worship together in the plain pews of tiny St. James Episcopal Church, nestling in the trees two miles from the Roosevelt estate.

Decorus but excited communicants looked on as Mr. Roosevelt moved into a front row pew of plain walnut. With him in the pew were the King, Queen Elizabeth, Mrs. Roosevelt and the President's 84-year-old mother, Mrs. Sara Delano Roosevelt.

In solemn reverence, the royal couple followed the services, joining in the singing of hymns and the responsive readings. The King moved his hand to his forehead during several prayers.

King George is the head of the Anglican Church and "defender of the faith." Mr. Roosevelt is a senior warden of St. James Parish.

Except for special prayers and a brief word of greeting to the royal visitors, the services followed the usual Episcopalian morning prayer routine.

The Right Rev. Henry St. George Tucker, presiding bishop of the Episcopal Church, preached the sermon, in which he asserted that the nations represented at this service...must assume a large share of the responsibility of saving the world of our time from the ills that threaten its well-being.

Rector Welcomes Visitors

The rector, the Rev. Frank R. Wilson, a tall, spare man with a thin voice, eased some of the tension among the communicants when he noted that every seat was filled and interspersed a welcome to the royal couple.

"One sees what happens when our parishioners bring their guests to the church," he said. "If everyone would do this would fill the church every Sunday.

"We appreciate the historic visit Their Majesties are making to this parish," he added, looking directly at the King and Queen. "We are happy to add our voice to that of the mother (Anglican) Church in commending Your Majesties to the grace and protection of Almighty God."

The royal visitors and their hosts drove to the church from the Roosevelt family home where Their Majesties were belated guests at an informal dinner party last night after a tumultous welcome earlier in New York City.

The King and Queen retired about midnight and slept late this morning.

After the services in the old gray church set in a grove of lofty pines and maples, the party returned to the Roosevelt ancestral estate to change into clothes suitable for a picnic lunch at the President's Dutchess cottage, three miles through the woodlands from the main house.

At the church entrance, parishioners who could not get inside—and thousands of others striving for a glimpse of the royal visitors—applauded briskly. A small group of women sang spontaneously the British National Anthem.

They came out strong on the phrase "God save the King," but were a little weak through the remaidner of the song and fumbled with the words of "America," which has the same melody.

What They Wore

Queen Elizabeth wore a hyacinth crepe, street-length dress with matching halo hat, purse, gloves and shoes and a white gardenia held to her left shoulder by a leaf-shaped diamond clasp.

The President's wife wore a silk chiffon dress in a print designed by her niece, Miss Eleanor Roosevelt, 2nd. The print incorporates the Scottish thistle and the American goldenrod in shades of Eleanor blue. A tucked blouse was divided from the skirt by a belt of royal blue, her wide-brimmed hat and purse were of the same shade. She carried white gloves.

In the car with the First Ladies of the two lands was the President's mother, wearing a black chiffon dress with white roses and a black turban

King George selected a double-breasted, grayish-blue striped sack suit. His shirt and necktie were blue and he carried a gray felt hat. The President wore a plain blue serge suit and a Panama hat.

Prime Minister MacKenzie King of Canada, rode along to church as did the president's eldest son, James, with Betsy, his wife, and Sara, his eight-year-old daughter.

James is a vestryman at the church.

In a group confessional, the King and Queen, President and Mrs. Roosevelt, joined in the words: "Let us humbly confess our sins before Almighty God." Bishop Tucker gave absolution.

Then, their majesties joined in reciting the Lord's prayer and the singing of "Glory be to the Father and to the son and to the Holy Ghost."

The morning's lessons were taken from the 4th chapter of Issaiah and the first chapter of the Epistle of St. John.

Prayers were given for peace and grace and there was a special prayer for "Elizabeth, Queen Mother Mary and Princess Elizabeth," with Mr. Wilson asking God to "give them grace and happiness and bring them to Thy kingdom."

Additional prayers and hymns were followed by the sermons, whose text was from the fourth chapter of St. Paul's epistle to the Ephesians.

In it, Bishop Tucker asserted that "we can love our neighbors as ourselves only when we make the definition of neighbor all-inclusive."

"But sometimes," he added, "our interests in our own country have led to extreme nationalism, race prejudice and sectarian persecution."

He rebuked Christians who practice Christianity for selfish motives and asserted that "regeneration of the individual and the regeneration of the social order are not separate aims."

Arthur Degroff, a vestryman, proprietor of a bus line and manager of the Hyde Park baseball team, passed a silver collection plate to the President and his royal guests. Although the King ordinarily does not carry money, he dropped in some folded bills—American money.

A benediction by Bishop Tucker, the recessional hymn, and a moment of silent prayer while an altar boy snuffed out lighted tapers, concluding the services.

After the services, Mrs. Roosevelt changed quickly into a summery frock and hurried over to the Hill-Top Cottage to make sure all was ready for the picnic.

The President drove over later with Elizabeth by his side and the King and President's mother in the rear seat.

He sped through the gateway of the Hyde Park estate at such a rapid pace that His Majesty had to hold

the royal hat.

At the cattoge, tables were spreaca on the stone porch which looked out across forests swayed by a welcome breeze to the picturesque Hudson and its palisades.

The tables were for Their Majesties. Chairs among the trees were for the rest of the 150 guests. Invited to the picnic were the entire royal entourage, more than a score of members of the White House staff, Dutchess County neighbors, and persons employed on the Roosevelt estate.

Secretary and Mrs. Morgenthau and Gov. and Mrs. Herbert Lehman of New York mingled with such individuals as Moses Smith, caretaker and tenant on the estate.

Scene of the Picnic

The field stone cottage, designed by the President, is on the highest spot of the 1,200 Roosevelt acres.

Newly constructed, it has not been completely furnished but its grounds provided an ideal spot for a picnic. Semi-circular stone fireplace topped by grills were at hand for the roasting of hot dogs.

But such viands as smoked and plain turkey, salads, baked beans and brown bread loaded an unpainted wooden table in the living room o the cottage. Beer and soft drink were the thirst-quenchers.

A temporary platform of unpainted planks doubled the size of the porch, affording room for a piano and entertainment by two Oklahoma Indians, Ish-Ti-Obi and Princess Te Ata.

Down a twisting, dusty road was the Val Kill Cottage, and a pool in which Mrs. Roosevelt invited Their Majesties to take a refreshing swim if they wished.

But, said Mrs. Roosevelt, the youngish sovereigns could do anything they pleased from the time the picnic guests dispersed until dinner time.

Two dozen guests were asked to the informal dinner at Hyde Park House, the last meal on American soil for the visiting rulers.

Royalty Eats Hot Dogs

The King and Queen ate hot dogs at the picnic, and washed them down with beer.

Relaxed and at ease, as they had been at the church, the English sovereigns obviously enjoyed themselves and chatted and laughed with the other guests.

All those at the picnic were presented by name to the King and Queen, but hand-shaking stopped half way through the list. One of those to meet Their Majesties was Frank Rice, caretaker of the roads on the Roosevelt estate, who walked up with nine of his children.

As at many another American picnic, food was served on paper plates, but there were waiters to distribute them.

A typical plate served pork and beans, sliced ham, turkey, and tomato and lettuce salad. There was iced tea and iced and hot coffee, in addition to beer and lime, lemon and orange pop.

Mrs. Roosevelt, circulating busily among the guests, laughing nd joking with them, set the pace in feminine apparel for the event in a cotton, sport, two-piece shirtwaist suit of old rose with white diagonal stripes.

Queen Elizabeth turned out in a challis print with a gray background, a graw straw hat with a high crown, small straight brim and a bunch of flowers in the center of the crown. Her hose and slippers were also of gray and again a single gardenia nestled on her left shoulder.

The King was togged in a dark brown sports suit and the President in a gray lounge suit.

The picnic over, the President drove his guests down to the Val Kill cottage for a spot of tea, but this time he took it more slowly and King George did not have to mash his hat down on the top of his head. The President and the Queen, Mrs. Lehman and Secretary Morgenthau sat at one of the picnic tables on the porch of the Dutchess Hill cottage.

At the next table were the King, the President's mother, Governor Lehman and Mrs. Morgenthau.

Other Guests

At the other tables were:

Sir Ronald Lindsay, the British ambassador; Mrs. Henry St. George Taylor, wife of the bishop; Prime Minister Mackenzie King, Mrs. Vincent Astor.

Lady Lindsay, Mrs. Tucker, Mrs. Price Collier, Gerald Morgan—the latter two close friends of the Roosevelts.

Mrs. Morgan, Lady Nunburnholme, lady-in-waiting; the Earl of Elton, lord-in-waiting to the King; Lydig Hoyt, another neighbor.

Mrs. Myron Taylor, Mrs. Hoyt, the Earl of Airlie, lord chamberlain to the Queen; Lieut. Col. Piers P. Legh, equerry to the King.

Lady Katherine Seymour, lady-in-waiting; the President's eldest son, James; Mrs. Tracy Dows and Henry Hooker.

For the Indian program, replete with colorful costumes and feathers, Kuruks Pahitu beat the tom tom and Edward Pfleger was at the piano.

Songs and legends of Senecas, Dakotas, Zunis, Choctaws, Objiways, Shanewis and Navajos were on the program of Princess Te Ata Ish-Ti-Opi. Costumes of the different tribes added a colorful note.

It was nearly 4 o'clock before Their Majesties were able to leave for Val Kill cottage and their afternoon tea.

King's U. S. Visit Example To World

WASHINGTON, June 11—(AP)—As King George VI leaves the United States after great days of enthusiastic welcome, the administration is convinced his visit has served the useful purpose of showing the world a way out of the international chaos into which it has fallen.

At a time in the international community when treaties are violated, or denounced on every side, and nations are invaded and boundaries changed, a visit such as the ruler of the British Empire has made to the United States is interpreted here to have been:

1—An encouragement to the nations that have not fallen before aggression.

2—A hint to the nations that have used aggression that their best progress in the future is through peaceful means.

Perhaps some in Washington and London would like the states which they regard as "trouble-makers" to believe that under the gay cloak of the visit lies, too, a solid common intention to do all in the power of the two nations to act together in preserving peace.

U. S. Shies From Pacts

An Anglo-American alliance, an Anglo-American economic front, an Anglo-American gentlemen's agreement—all these have been proposed by responsible statesmen of both countries for many years but with no decree of backing of this side.

It is possible, however, that King George's visit may produce somewhat the same effect without the ritual. Sentiment in this country is strong against any "foreign alliance"; but the cheering crowds and the warmth of the welcome for the visiting soveriegns evidenced for the world the sympathetic feeling the people of the United States have for England.

President Roosevelt went out of his way to make the strongest toast he could on the occasion of the White House dinner.

Diplomats here were not a little surprised because, in their opinion, toasts should not go beyond mere expressions of good will. They regarded the King's toast as correct and the President's as significant.

Canada Much Discussed

Canada's part in the visit of the King and Queen to the United States was repeatedly and significantly cited by the King and the President. MacKenzie King, the Canadian premier, accompanied George VI to the United States as a minister in attendance. The King said in his toast that he brought Canada's "warm greetings of a neighbor and a trust friend." He laid a wreath at the Canadian cross in Arlington Cemetery, a monument erected in memory of the Americans who fought in the Canadian army during the World War.

The emphasis on Canada conveys to many here the impression that the Dominion is designed to be a logical stepping stone or halfway point for close relations between the United States and Britain—for close relations between the United States and Britain—for a moral line-up of "parallel policy" from Washington to London through Ottawa.

Royalty Turns From Big City's Noise To Quiet Of Roosevelt Family Home

BY DOUGLASS B. CORNELL

HYDE PARK, N. Y. —(AP)— The doors of Hyde Park House—family home of President Roosevelt, country squire—swung open Saturday night to the rulers of the world's most far flung empire.

On the front porch of a plain, box-like structure that dates back to 1844, President and Mrs. Roosevelt greeted King George VI and Queen Elizabeth of England once again and welcomed them to a week-end retreat, isolated from howling crowds. There, too, was the president's 84-year-old mother, Mrs. Sarah Delano Roosevelt.

As their majesties left behind the tumult and triumphs of a momentous visit to New York City and motored up the picturesque green valley of the Hudson River to Hyde Park, President and Mrs. Roosevelt made a hasty, last-minute survey of a 1,200-acre estate whose simplicity is a striking departure from the pretentious grounds and palaces of Britain's sovereigns.

In the cool study of the stone and stucco house, with ivy clambering over its walls, president and king had their first chance to speak of more than pleasantries.

Mr. Roosevelt already had indicated he and the king probably would touch on international affairs. While he said the conversations would not be of special significance, foreign offices the world over watched, but with almost certain futility, for any clue to what might pass between the heads of two powerful nations.

A Bedroom For Each

One bedroom each was set aside for the British monarchs. And they could retire as early as they wished, because no entertainment was planned after dinner—to which 30 guests were invited.

Mrs. Roosevelt told reporters there would be two tables, because the dining room is small. Her sons and their wives were to sit at the smaller one.

The Roosevelt home, almost cluttered in spots with bric-a-brac, books and furniture of various periods, is impressive chiefly for its air of "livability."

It is spacious enough for the family, but most of the British royal party had to remain on the king's blue and silver special train at nearby Poughkeepsie. Only two ladies in waiting, two gentlemen attendants of the king, and Prime Minister MacKenzie King, of Canade, were able to share in its hospitality for the night.

For three hours Sunday afternoon Mrs. Roosevelt said, George and Elizabeth "can do just what they please." They will be invited to drive about the estate or countryside or to swim in a sparkling, blue-lined pool two miles through the woods near the president's Dutchess Hill cottage.

Those three hours of respite will be sandwiched between a picnic at the cottage and dinner at the "big house."

The morning, however, was reserved for the president and king, first lady and queen to add the spiritual ties of worship at St. James Episcopal Church to the bonds of friendship between England and America.

Fresh green stuffs and strawberries from the Roosevelt gardens were on the menus during the stay of their majesties.

Guards Line Road

"I never knew Ma to buy anything like that," Mrs. Roosevelt explained.

"Ma" is her affectionate name for the president's mother, the actual owner of Hyde Park house.

From a side porch or newly-groomed lawns, the king and queen may look down upon the Hudson, its waters nearly hidden by the verdant branches of tall old trees. Across the river diagonally is the "heaven" of Father Divine, New York Negro evangelist.

Back from the river, the estate rolls eastward more than three miles. And it is at the top of its highest point, 400 feet above the river, where rests the cottage designed by the president himself.

That was the scenic spot selected for the picnic. There will be hot dogs if it is cool, Mrs. Roosevelt promised. But there also will be plenty of other foods that might be more pleasing to an epicure, along with beer and soft drinks.

A wooden platform has been tacked onto the porch and an Indian princess, Te Ata, will tell legends of the red men, and another Indian, Ish-Ti-Obi, will sing. Both are Oklahoma Indians, Mrs. Roosevelt said.

For two hours before the king and queen were due at the Roosevelt home, the Albany-New York post road was closed to traffic. Even persons whose estates front on the highway were barred.

Helmeted soldiers, each with a rifle, were spaced at regular intervals along the thoroughfare, supplementing the New York state police and secret service.

Negroes Pay Homage To British Crown

Negro Cavalrymen Receive Thunderous Applause As They Pass In Royal Parade

Shortest and Almost Impressive Washington Parade Thirteen Minutes in Passing

Thousands of Blacks Peek at Royalty

WASHINGTON.—(ANP)—Thousands and thousands of Washington's colored citizens lined the sidewalks of Pennsylvania avenue to get a peek at their Brittanic majesties, George V and Elizabeth, making their first visit to America and writing a new page in world history.

A terrific sun beat down on the standees, who had foregathered early in the morning to see the brief though brilliant pageant pass in front of them. Just 13 minutes were needed to see the entire procession from the motorcycles sweeping the avenue in front of the parade to the closing files that wrote finis to a colorful chapter of international relations.

Conspicious in the parade, however, was the crack colored cavalry troop from Fort Myer, just across the river in Virginia. Thunderous applause marked the royal progress where the king and president, together in the first car, waved friendly greetings to the mobs which lined both sides of the streets.

In another car, Mrs. Roosevelt and the queen chatted amiably enough as they shofed themselves to the populace. The Queen, her well known royal gesture nodded as she waved her right hand to the gaping and admiring crowds.

Tanks and cavalry with the magnificent aerial squadron of 52 planes maneouvering above completed the procession, one of the shortest in the history of Washington, yet one of the most impressive and the most largely attended.

By noon, the parade had passed and footsore lookers-on began the battle to find transportation back home and back to work.

In Every Phase Of History

Every since the discovery of America, the Negro has been linked with all important phases of its history. So when we read that Negroes played an important role in the entertaining of King George VI, and Queen Elizabeth of England while on American soil, we are not alarmed.

The Negro is an American citizen and has demonstrated all possible human acts of loyalty, courage, bravery and advancement along with the other races that go to make up the American civilization. Even before the "melting pot", the Negro was here working and toiling for the best interest of America.

The visit of Britain's Royalty will go down in the pages of history and no broad minded historian will omit the part played by members of our race group in entertaining them at the White House. Marian Anderson, internationally famous contralto, appeared and sang, while the aristocratic servants of the White House gave the best service human beings can give another.

Reviewing some of the high points of history, we find that Professor Leo Weiner, of Harvard University, claims that Negroes from Africa had migrated to the American continent long before Columbus made his first voyage. Professor Weiner sets forth this contention in his critical study, "Africa and America." Also some authorities in history contend that Alonzo Pietro, a Negro, steered the ship, Nina, when Columbus made his first voyage to the American continent, and that his name appears on the list of names that sailed with Columbus. Some other important dates in history where Negroes played a part are as follows: In 1516, 30 Negroes were with Balboa in his discovery and assisted him in building the first ship constructed on the Pacific Coast, Cortez is reported to have had 300 Negroes with him in his conquest of Mexico, and the first ship to make a return voyage across the Pacific from the East Indies to Mexico was piloted by a Negro.

In America our race group is in the minority, but yet we feel that every move to carry on civilization we are counted in. Circumstances in the past have made it possible for us to be represented and there seems to be nothing in the future to deny the American Negro from participating in the country's activity.

'FREEDOM OF SUPPRESS"

Being an American and not a British Subject, the Hon. Joseph W. Byrns, Congressman from the Fifth District of Tennessee, exercised the prerogative of an American to express his opinion of the King and Queen of England. They say he called them "flat tires," a term that many Americans feel free to call even the President of the United States, who is an official of much greater merit than any king or potentate of the Old World.

It is not claimed that Mr. Byrns said anything unpleasant to the King and Queen when he was in their presence. But did express his view of them to a newspaper reporter. The reporter, seeking as is customary, something sensational to print, naturally "played up" what Mr. Byrns' opinion of the British Monarchs was.

Only those Americans with such an inferiority complex as makes them believe British royalty are divine personages, who must never be spoken of in the vernacular with which we are privileged to swat our American rulers will become excited over Mr. Byrns' comment made to a newspaper reporter.

If the "flat tire" reference got back to the King and Queen, the newspapers are more guilty than Congressman Byrns for any unpleasantness it caused their majesties. Why didn't the newspapers suppress the words Mr. Byrns used? Are we to believe the newspapers have ceased suppressing news which they feel it will do more harm than good to print?

If so, what shall we say of the disclosure that the N.A.A.C.P. has just unearthed a brutal lynching which occurred at Canton, Mississippi on May 8. The Canton affair was one where the natives used hot irons to torture to death Joe Rogers, colored, a deacon of the Mt. Zion Baptist Church of Canton. Rogers, it is disclosed, was lynched "because he refused to accept a weekly deduction of $5.50 from his wages in payment for

renting a company-owned cabin which he did not occupy."

The report further states, "The lynching of Rogers has brought no arrests, no publicity from local papers and an order from town officials advising local citizens to refrain from discussing the crime, despite the fact that the mill worker's body has been recovered from the river and given a decent burial."

And so it would seem that the daily press, with its far-flung news gathering services, failed to uncover the details of one of the most brutal lynchings that has ever taken place in the United States, and necessarily failed to become editorially indignant over this assault upon the Constitution of the United States that occurred at Canton, Miss. That popular privilege of the "freedom of suppress" was employed to protect the "good name" of the peace officers, newspapers and Christian leadership of Canton.

But in the case of Congressman Joseph W. Byrns, who happened to confide to a sensation seeking newspaper reporter that the Congressman considered the King and Queen "flat tires," we find it suits the press to make that item one worthy of great publicity and bitter editorial resentment.

We seriously doubt however, from the way the general public is catching on to policies and prejudices of the press, that any particular harm will come from the excitable attack made upon this district's representative in Congress. He could have been saved the embarrassment he suffers from having spoken of the King and Queen as "flat tires" had the press been as generous to him as it finds it convenient to be when a lynching takes place in Mississippi.

P. S.—Since the above was written Congressman Byrns has called attention to the "typographical error" of quoting him as calling the King and Queen "flat tires" and due publicity has been given in the papers to the fact that our Congressman was misquoted.

"You must remember that blacks and whites alike are brought up to believe that the Negro is inferior and both believe it. It has taken me a good many years to be cured of the emotional traces of that teaching."—Paul Robeson.

Former British Subjects Battle For Recognition As Royalty Visits In New York

Counsel General Passes Buck to British Embassy, But Alert West Indians Keep Up Frenzied Assaults

Fake Coronation Held Later Up In Harlem

By REGINALD PIERREPOINTE

NEWYORK.—(ANP)—Not to be outdone by the rest of the nation, and feeling that as subjects and former subjects of King George V they are entitled to more recognition than the average top-notch American who is fighting for an opportunity to do oveisance before the royal visitors.

New York's West Indians are fighting a desperate battle to be among the favored few who will come within the orbit of the royal visitors.

Individuals, societies and other organizations are bombarding Mr. Haggard, his majesty's consul general in New York, with all sorts of propositions and reasons why they should be included in the preparations. Mr. Haggard is exeecising that characteristically English ability that Americans call "passing the buck" by shifting all responsibility to the British embassy in Washington.

The Caribbean union, taking Mr. Haggard at his word, wrote the embassy. Promptly a reply to their request, came with the stereotype: "I am directed by his majesty's ambassador to acknowledge with thanks," etc., and ending by directing the organization to Mr. Haggard, "who is in charge of all arrangements made for his majesty on June 10 in New York."

The union then wrote Mr. Haggard, informing him of the embassy's information thereby putting him on the spot by letting him know that they had followed his advice, and found out he had sent them on a wild goose chase. Up to this time, he has not replied.

Other West Indian organizations and individuals have not been as dignified and businesslike in their frenzied attempts to gain admission to this greatest of shows that is coming to New York: The men who made such a financial success of the coronation festivities are reported to have made the ludicrous proposition of having one of the Dascelles', his majesty's secretary and kin by marriage, come to Harlem and represent the royal visitors. This would of course, entail the insignificant obligation on the part of the curious of paying a little U. S. currency for the great privilege of having a look.

That idea worked well during the coronation. The former consul is said to have arranged for a dozen representative West Indians to come down from Harlem and take part in the proceedings in one of swank hotels.

The brains of that uptown project is supposed to have raised his hands in horror at the idea. Pointed out the well known American custom of not having the two races mingle—except promiscuously—and alarmed his majesty's representative, by prophesying dire reactions were he to violate that well established tradition.

The consul, always on the alert to prevent such tragic possibilities to his careers, and seeing an avenue to escape having to make excuses for the loyal black brethren of the empire, snatched at the idea but sought to find some way to show his appreciation of their sentiments for his king.

That was the time to clinch the big possibilities for the uptown affair. The brains is supposed to have remarked casually: "Oh, when you are through downtown, come up and see some real loyal subjects do a real coronation." Theic of that idea from such a representative subject of his majesty suited the consuls' natural inclination and the matter was settled.

Harlem was then plastered with advertising of the affair, and the gate was so great that thousands were turned away, and the minions of the law had some difficulty in maintaining order. After the downtown affair, a large conisulate party came uptown and saw several comic kings and queens crowned. The result was the making of a small fortune "for the church."

Another West Indian, well known for his back door contacts with the underlings of the consulate, has passed the word around that he is in a position to name the ones who will be considered for the privilege of coming into the royal presence. This has gained him some awed respect among both natives and West Indians. As the great day approaches, he is becoming more and more important among the local big-wigs who would like to shine in the limelight.

Like the rest of the country, Harlem is agog with excitement and expectation. A few cynical fellows are betting that the royal smiles have already melted the war debts into oblivion, adding that it seems the patriots of 1776 made a terrible mistake in having gotten rid of his majesty' predecessor, George III.

Up to this date only 28 members of the British West Indies war veterans are sure that they will come within spying distance of the man for whose fathey they left their sunny homes to lay down their lives.

Meanwhile Mrs. Roosevelt prepares her hot dog party at Hyde Park, and the great hope of Harlem's lesser mortals, is that on the way up to the Roosevelt domain, they may be privileged to see the grand circus and its main actors riding through.

RACE PROBLEM- 1939
EUROPE

SOVIET PARLIAMENT

Outlaws Barring Of The Vote To Any Race

By Austin Worth

OSCOW, USSR.—(By Airmail)—The recently held second session of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic (RSFSR), one of the eleven republics without the curse of racial prejudice comprising the Soviet Union, adopted unanimously its election rules which extend the franchise and election democracy

Neither race or color, creed nor education, possessions nor social descent can stand in the way to disfranchise a citizen of the RSFSR, who is also at the same time a citizen of the USSR, under the election rules. Thus, a citizen here is doubly guaranteed the franchise, that is, by the elections laws of the USSR and by the separate election rules of the FSFSR.

The forthcoming general elections in the FSFSR this coming fall will be such a mass turnout of citizens—black and white, yellow and brown—as Georgia and Arkansas, Mississippi and Florida and the crest of the Bible Belt find impossible under their bourbon-landlord rule.

NO PLACE FOR KU KLUX

It was during just such an election as the forthcoming one is expected to be that the American Negro worker, Robert Robinson, was elected by the people as one of their deputies in the Moscow Soviet, highest governing organ of the city of Moscow, capital of one-sixth of the earth. Paul Robeson had declared himself so delighted with all-round Soviet democracy—politically, socially and economically—that he wants his son to be educated and grow up under such a system.

The Ku Klux Klan and all of its cohorts would soon find themselves behind the bars under the RSFSR election rules. For here is what the election law declares (and enforces):

"Any person who by violence, fraud, intimidation, or bribery, hinders a citizen of the RSFSR in the exercise of his rights to elect and be elected . . ." faces a term of imprisonment up to two years.

OPPRESSION ABOLISHED

There are no loopholes or subterfuges in this law, no way to beat around the bush or raise "Grandfather Clauses," etc., to deprive citizens of their birthright and citizen rights. In this respect the election rules lay down the inviolable law that "All citizens of the RSFSR who have reached the age of 18, irrespective of race, nationality, religion, standard of education, social reign, property status or past activity . . ." has the right to vote and be elected, and no power, individual or group of individuals can deprive him of this right.

About the closest approach that the American Negro people have ever made to the franchise democracy universally existing in Soviet Russia was during the Reconstruction period, when Negroes sat in the Southern state legislatures, had their own armed people's militia, and gave the South its first public school education system.

How comes it, then, that more than three-fourths of a century later the huge RSFSR, sprawling over vast stretches of Europe and Asia and with a population of colors in excess of sixty millions, can put the vote into the hand of every citizen, as well as social and economic equality?

The answer seems not far to seek. Primarily, it is that oppression of races and exploitation of man by man has been abolished, there are no possessing and nonpossessing classes, and equality of all rights have been granted to all citizens without any distinctions, racial or otherwise.

EDITORIAL

HITLER SAVES WASHINGTON PULP INDUSTRY

Northwest Enterprise

It is regretable, as Ossian Anderson, Washington pulp manufacturer, has stated, that war is necessary to bring about purchase of American products in America.

It is equally regretable that an unwise Congress and State Department made it possible for foreign producers to dump their cheap products in America in competition with American industry and labor. 9-29-39

Now that Herr Hitler and his submarines are sinking shipping, these foreign producers, frightened off the seas, are giving American industry much needed relief, and American mills are reopening and American labor is going back to work.

Seattle, Wash.

But, as Mr. Anderson says, war is only temporary, and and this momentary boon cannot last. He suggests that in the meantime Congress take action to correct its mistakes by enacting legislation to protect American products against foreign invaders.

This would help end our economic depression, help take 11,000,000 unemployed Americans and their families off relief, reduce the awful tax burden on the rest of us.

Our State Department's foreign trade policy, based on Congress' trade treaty law, injures not only pulp but other Washington industries and agriculture as well. But take the case of pulp as an example:

In Japan pulp workers are paid 6.4 cents an hour, in Finland 14.8 cents, in Britain 27 cents, in Sweden 29.5 cents, in Norway and Germany 30.5 cents, and on the Pacific Coast where most American pulp is produced, and 50 per cent of that in Washington, the average hourly wage of pulp workers is 79.6 cents.

Does American labor want to compete with foreign labor? Certainly not, and that is why American labor, along with American industry and Americans generally, is turning against the New Deal, and all its fallacious policies,— because the New Deal has failed them shamefully.

colored organizations in London to unmeasured wrath, and they have written letters of protest to the secretary of state.

DECONTAMINATION

There are no colored working in any of the decontamination squads. The British government has thus ignored the valuable information presented by the greatest scientist in the United Kingdom, Prof. J. B. S. Haldane, F. R. C. S., in his book on air raid precautions.

Says the professor: "I shall regard colored men, of whom there are plenty in London, as particularly suitable for decontamination work."

A NEW DAY FOR THE POLES

Much has been said and written about the disappearance of Poland from the map of Europe. Much more will be said and written as this grey autumn of war and pestilence begins over a world stained with blood.

The subjugation of one people by the reactionary elements of another people is always regrettable and a hindrance to the progress of both groups. But even more appalling is the spectacle of those who have known persecution enslaving yet others.

We refer to the former subjugation of the Polish Ukranians and the Byelo-Russians by the corrupt Polish government which ignominiously fled the country and left its citizens to the mercies of the Nazi conquerors. Ourselves members of a minority group, we can be pleased with the reports which come from the Russian-occupied parts of Poland—that the land once exploited by corrupt landlords is being given to the actual tillers of the fields, that these two peoples formerly treated with suspicion and disdain have established schools conducted in their own languages, and that they are now masters of the areas which their kin have inhabited for centuries.

Qualitatively, there is an enormous difference between the treatment accorded those in the paths of the Nazi armies and those in the paths of the Soviet armies. Polish soldiers surrendering to the Nazis were brutally conscripted to work in the fields of Germany. Polish soldiers surrendering to the Soviet troops were disarmed and told to go home.

A new day dawns for the Ukranians and Byelo-Russians; a new day will dawn for the Poles when they learn that there is scant difference between the promises of Chamberlain and the promises of Hitler. Nobody has been injured in the Russian-occupied areas except the ruthless landlords and heartless industrialists. And who will weep for them?

STALIN TO THE RESCUE

WITH POLAND going the way of Austria and Czechoslovakia and ceasing to exist as an independent nation, Russian has taken an increasingly dominant part in the European War. Stalin, Communist dictator of Russia, having made peace with Japan, now threatens to make war against the English in India and the Balkans if the British and French do not come to terms with Germany.

At the same time Hitler has threatened to resort to aerial warfare more deadly than anything yet seen if his terms are not accepted. And as we go to press it seems that the Allied powers are still marking time on the Western Front while their diplomats are discussing peace terms.

While we have no desire to see the slaughter continue, we cannot but feel that peace at this time, or a peace dictated by Russia will be a victory for Hitler and the Central Powers, and since they have broken their words and treaties so often before, it will not be a lasting peace.

Instead of Stalin being an outcast among the capitalistic nations of the world, he will emerge the saviour of Nordic civilization and the most powerful figure to come out of the war. His plan to break up the capitalistic nations will have gone a long way towards success. Hitler and Mussolini will become mere puppets and the rulers of England, France and even this country may expect to take his orders and like them.

Robeson Defends Russia

Says Russia's Action Was Necessary

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — (CNA)—Paul Robeson, world famous actor-singer, said here this week that the action of the Soviet Union in Finland was necessary to balk a united drive of the big imperialist powers against the Soviet Union.

Robeson's attitude was expressed in an interview which appeared in the Philadelphia Record. The noted artist is here as the star of the new play "John Henry," now in its first week at the Erlanger Theatre.

Of Vincent Shean, white writer and author of "Personal History," who recently came out with a number of war-inciting attacks on Soviet Russia, Robeson said:

"Shean and other intellectuals shortly will find themselves in the pro-fascist, pro-Hitler, pro-Mussolini camp. And no matter what one thinks of Russia, that certainly, is no place for a liberal to be. Shean is haywire." Robeson was quoted as saying that he now 'parts company with Shean, for a personal basis.' "

The interview, under the byline of Robert Reiss, said further:

"Robeson, it is evident, does not hide his interest nor his sympathy for the Russian idea, nor does he avoid replying to questions about the Soviet-Finnish situation. 'That momentous situation,' he believes, "is preliminary to the alignment of Germany, Italy, England and France in a a war on Russia."

The interview continued: "Curiously, Captain Eddie Rickenbacker, U S. World War ace, predicted precisely the same political alignment for the same purpose in an address at the Engineers Club last Wednesday. Rickenbacker however favored it. Robeson does not.'

"I am not a Communist. I am not a fellow traveller, and my son is, now in Harlem and attends New York E.sical Culture School, all of which doesn't mean what you think it means," Robeson was reported to have said, referring to 12-year-old Paul, Jr.

"When, I look at my social background, I do so from the point of view of a slave (Robeson's father was a slave.) I sent my son to Russia because I could afford to see he would not grow up subject to the kicks and rebuffs he would receive in America," Robeson explained in the interview.

"It was not until I went to Russia, long after I won a certain amount of success here and and in western Europe, that I was able to free myself of the bitterness I sometimes felt because of those rebuffs,' Robeson continued in the interview. Robeson lived for quite a while in the Soviet Union.

"I approach social questions from a different point of view than—perhaps Vincent Shean, or some other American intellectuals," the interview quoted the distinguished artist as pointing out.

Robeson, famed as an All-American football player, Phi Beta Kappa, and brilliant debater at Rutgets University, returned to America from England recently to live here permanently.

Daring Senegalese Air Ace Shot Down Over Nazi Lines

SAARBRUECKEN. — Elfeisteera Machereaa, Negro French-trained aviator, who holds the title of a prince, was shot down at Tier, about 200 miles from here, it was unofficially reported, last week.

The prince, recently appointed leader of the Moors, a young fighting outfit, with his private pilot was attempting to fly over the German lines for a bird's eye view of the defense strength on the strong side of the west wall, when his plane was brought down.

Elfeisteera was ordered here several days ago as special assistant to General Tssotouri Machemie who is in charge of the Senegalese soldiers fighting here at the head of the French army that has successfully thrust its power against the German west wall.

The Prince is a specially trained aviator who spent several months in France learning to fly a war plane.

As a student in France he was cited for efficiency and graduated from the French military flying school with honors.

Prejudice Still Rife In Sections

First Air Raid Brought Changes In Race Animosity

By RUDOLPH DUNBAR

LONDON —(ANP)— War has brought England's color problem to the front again, with Negroes now getting for the first time in history jobs in fields other than those of the entertainment world.

At the same time, race prejudice has come up in some points in this war-stricken metropolis to rival anything happening in the southern section of the United States.

Here is an example of the change brought by hostilities.

Since returning to London from America, a few months ago, I have been living in a smart neighborhood where the frigid character of most of the people blocks every possible avenue of friendliness. But this was changed with the first air raid warning sounded immediately after Mr. Chamberlain announced over the air that Britain had declared war.

I shall never forget the doleful resonance of the siren. People ran hither and thither with their gas masks. We all met at the air raid shelter for the first time regardless of class. It was a spacious and impregnable enclosure capable of accommodating 2,000 people.

The dreadful feeling of an air raid broke down frigid aloofness and social barriers, for every one was making friends and exchanging comforting words of cheer. I was the only colored person in the shelter but, no one stared at me impolitely as it is the case when a colored person is seen in certain sections of London.

CHILDREN PRESENT PROBLEM

Evacuation of children from London and their billeting resulted in a social association of unimaginable complexity and created an unprecedented situation.

This was no less with colored children who were snubbed by some households, not because they were misfits and backward, but because they were colored. However, the seriousness of the war situation had caused public opinion to fall into line and assert itself in terms of almost surprising candor.

Therefore, it was not long before the snobbish barrier was broken down and, colored children made to feel at home.

WAR OPENS WORK

It has taken a war to find work for colored people in London, and a large number of them are now engaged in work of national service despite the inexplicable apathy shown towards them in several instances. In pre-war days, the task of a colored man finding work in London was difficult even in the most favorable circumstances.

However, a fair amount have passed the examination for Red Cross service and have been posted at various Red Cross units in London as streatcher bearers along with their white comrades.

They are also employed as air raid wardens, in balloon barrage units, and even as special policemen which hitherto had never occurred in all the history of England.

Colored medical students who are sufficiently qualified have been given, in most cases, a vital part to perform. Some are assigned to casualty hospitals and to other hospitals in London as house surgeons.

PREJUDICE SHOWN

Notwithstanding the struggle to win democracy and freedom for which England is fighting and preaching so fervently, some of the heads of national service organizations have been carrying on an odious campaign of prejudice against colored people when they apply for jobs.

A case in point: two colored men and an Indian were engaged with a Red Cross unit in a smart section of London when suddenly they were told to go and one of the colored men, an Oxford University graduate, became perplexed at this sudden dismissal.

He went to the head of the department to seek an explanation and, was politely informed that a white woman had written in to say that if she was struck by a bomb she "woud not care to have a colored man administering first aid" to her.

In some units Englishmen have even refused to work with colored people and for the sake of peace, the colored men have resigned and sought work elsewhere.

Some of the colored boys have told in disgust about the utter defiance of their constitutional rights when they offered themselves at the call for national service. These gross injustices have stirred the

RACE PROBLEM- 1939
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Paul Robeson Defends Russia In War On Finland: Ridicules Critics

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Reveals Sympathies

The interview, under the byline of Robert Reiss, said further:

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"That momentous situation," he believes, "is preliminary to the alignment of Germany, Italy, England and France in a war on Russia."

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No Longer Bitter

"It was not until I went to Russia, long after I won a certain amount of success here and in western Europe, that I was able to free myself of the bitterness I sometimes felt because of those rebuffs," Robeson continued in the interview.

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France May Appoint Race Man As Undersecretary Of State In Crisis

By GEORGE PADMORE
(Chicago Defender War Correspondent)

PARIS, France, Dec. 8—The French government has under consideration the appointment of a Negro undersecretary of state for colonies to assist Monsieur Mandel, Minister for Colonies, in speeding up the recruiting of natives in French West Africa, according to sources close to the government.

This will be the second time such an appointment has been given to an African. It will be recalled that during the last world war, France appointed Deputy Blaise Diagne, a full-blooded Senegalese to the post of High Commissioner. He was sent out to West Africa in 1917 on a French cruiser to stimulate recruitment of the natives at a time when France was in great danger of being overwhelmed by superior German manpower.

Rewarded For Service

As a reward for his services, Diagne, shortly after the Great War, was elected to the French Legion of Honor. He was later given the Undersecretaryship of Colonies by Pierre Laval who is remembered for the odious agreement with Sir Samuel Hoare over Ethiopia in 1936.

There are several candidates for the post. Among them are Gracien Candace of Martinique who is at present vice president of the French Chamber of Deputies and Monsieur Monneville, Deputy from French Guiana who has been chairman of several colonial commissions. But the most likely candidate for the post is Balan Dauf, present Deputy from Senegal.

Natives May Vote

A new French decree gives vote to natives of Madagascar and of other territories who are not citizens but who are considered as subjects if they volunteer for military service.

This vote, however, is not extended to subjects who are conscripted.

Monsieur Mandel, French Colonial Minister, in a recent broadcast gave impressive survey of the economic support that France has received from her colonies. He stated that when the present cabinet was formed 18 months ago, it immediately set about increasing the share of rolonies in the national defense of France and strengthening colonial effectiveness by 50 percent

RACE PROBLEM - 1939
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Race Leaders Join Drive Against Embargo On Spain

Atlanta World — Atlanta Ga

2-16-39

Campaign Endorsed By 100

Fascist Invasion Of Ethiopia And Spain Assailed

NEW YORK — (CNA)— Assailing fascist race theories and the fascist invasion of Spain and Ethiopia, nearly one hundred prominent Negro leaders throughout the nation this week endorsed the campaign to lift the embargo against Spain. Announcement of the action was made by the Negro People's Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy.

The endorsement came in response to a letter circulated by the Committee, which urges Congress, the State Department and the Presideut to "throw the full weight of American democracy on the side of world democracy by lifting the embargo now placed against Republican Spain, fighting against tremendous handicaps in support of those principles and ideals upon which America was founded and whose ultimate realization our people hold dear."

ALARMED AT GROWTH

"We Negroes," the letter further stated, "alarmed at the growth of totalitarian methods of warfare, first practiced against the people of Ethiopia, see in Spain today a battleground where the issue between darkness and enlightment is being decided. In addition to the open brutal warfare of armaments, we find equally alarming the other phase of that warfare which is using every means, ideological, economic, social, to destroy minorities, of whom we are one.

"The most obnoxious of these means is the propagation of unscientific, barbaric race theories, theories which are incorporated in the organic body of fascist law and circulated through their official educational curricula.

COMBAT THEORIES

"With this evidence before us, we representatives of a minority race recognize that our hope of freedom and equality is the combating such theories and in achieving their liquidation both within and without our country. We are therefore impelled by logic and sentiment to support democracy throughout the world."

Signatories to the letter included: R. B. Atwood, President Kentucky State College; Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, Rev. Shelton Hale Bishop, New York City; Dr. M. O. Bousfield, of the Julius Rosenwald Fund; Margaret Davis Bowen, Supreme Basileus of Alpha Kappa Alpha; Countee Cullen, poet; C. L. Dellums, fourth International Vice President of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; Earl B. Dickerson, Chicago attorney; Floyd A. Douglass, President of the Southwest Sections Postal Alliance; Rev. W. J. Faulkner, Dean of Men at Fisk University; Arthur Huff Fausett, one of the national Vice Presidents of the National Negro Congress; Dr. E. Franklin Frazier, Professor at Howard University.

Columbia S. C. State
April 25, 1939

HUMAN CHILDREN.

The State knows that undiluted Christianity will not be adopted as national policy by any nation. Always there have been economic, social, racial and other qualifications in man's use of the Christian religion, and perhaps always there will be. But The State does wish we might see the plight of certain European children through eyes perhaps a litle blurred to economic, social and racial policies and prejudices; blurred by compassion.

That bill before the congress to admit 20,000 children from Germany and German-controlled lands over a stretch of two years does not appear to be dangerous. It provides that beggar and begging children will not come. It requires financial sponsorship for the children. In the main it asks merely that we share our safety with them.

They are not American children. That is true. They may be, and some of them are, non-Aryans. But they are human beings, and they are children, and they are in distress. Just a little of what seems to some as Christian recklessness, practiced in the interest of a small group of small children, might not do us much harm.

A face that never wears a smile should be avoided.

From All Appearances, The Royal Couple Had Fine Time In America

Herald 6-16-39

By The Associated Press Feature Service

The month-long tour of Canada and the United States by Britain's king and queen was an exacting round of receptions and sightseeing, with little opportunity for real relaxation. Yet if facial expressions mean anything, they enjoyed themselves every minute. For example:

Boca Raton, Fla.

LEAVING Hyde Park for Canada, they look as if they'd like to be coming again.

STARTING OUT from Quebec, May 18, their majesties smile like a couple of tourists who have a carefree vacation ahead.

IN THE CITY: They greet Canadian war veterans at Ottawa.

IN THE COUNTRY: They pause in front of a mountain at Banff.

WITH AN INDIAN: They listen interestedly to an Objibway tribe member in Ontario.

WITH F. D. R.: The king smiles as he and the president drive through Washington.

RACE PROBLEM - 1939
EUROPE

'The Goodwill Tour'

Pamphlet Shows How Nazis Would Mistreat Africans In Colonies

BERLIN, Germany—(CNA)—The humiliating treatment to which African natives would be submitted should the Nazis succeed in their campaign for African colonies is outlined in a pamphlet, "The Colonial Question and Racial Thought," just published by the Racial-Political Office of the Nazi Party. The pamphlet is written by Dr. Guenther Hecht, who holds a high position in the Foreign Ministry.

Dr. Hecht declares that German "racial laws" would be extended to colonies which "may be transferred to the Reich." Natives in those colonies would not be permitted to leave the territories as servants, workers, soldier or students, nor would they be permitted to attend high schools and universities. No theatre, cinema or other place of amusement would be open to them.

Simultaneously with the publication of the pamphlet, the Nazi Propaganda Minister, Dr. Goebbels, referred sneeringly to "nigger music", in a speech at a mass meeting of Danzig Nazis in the Free City of Danzig. The Nazi leader sarcastically alluded to recognition of Negro music by the democracies, declaring:

"We are the top-ranking music people of the world—with the exception of course of nigger music."

The Nazi declaration of colonial policy, contained in Dr. Hecht's pamphlet, is a repetition of the anti-Negro statesments made by Hitler in his book, "Mein Kampf" (My Struggle), of which the following quotation is an example:

"From time to time it is brought to my notice that a Negro has become a lawyer, teacher, tenor, or the like. This is a sin against all reason; it is criminal madness to train a born semi-ape to become a lawyer. It is a sin against the Eternal Creator to train Hottentots and Kafirs to intellectual professions."

WARNS AMERICA ROOSEVELT MAY LEAD IT TO WAR

Nazi Paper Hits Foreign Policy of President.

BY SIGRID SCHULTZ.

[Chicago Tribune Press Service.]

BERLIN, June 28.—"The foreign policy of President Roosevelt has maneuvered the American nation into such a position that to the observer abroad it seems almost a matter of indifference whether or not the neutrality bill exists or what shape it will finally take," the Hamburger Fremdenblatt said tonight. The newspaper warned America that it might drift into a war as in 1917.

"Unfortunately, it seems that the decision over America's foreign policy is not necessarily taken in Washington," it added. "It is up to the Americans ho wto reconcile this lack of dgnity on the part of their leadership and its strong dependence on un-American influences and foreign powers with America's history, its proud inheritance of the declaration of independence."

Sees Alliance with Britain.

Touching on the visit of King George VI. of Great Britain to America, the paper said: "The circumstances which accompanied the king's visit have sufficiently revealed the strong forces that work in America to make public opinion ripe for an alliance with the British set."

Referring to America's participation in the world war, the paper commented: "What has become of American war profits? The most bloated prosperity in history and the greatest aggression. It is amazing how the Roosevelt government after such experiences dares attempt to make the American people believe that a new adventure in Europe could be useful."

Fifteen thousand German servants in London are being recalled to Germany to help fill jobs left vacant by men who were summoned to work

on fortifications and by women who are engaged in emergency industrial jobs.

"Germany no longer is willing to let its sons and daughters work in lowly positions, especially in England, where the suspicion has been aroused that every German servant working there is a spy," Nazis explained.

80,000 to Be Recalled.

Germans also are being recalled from Switzerland and other neighboring countries. Official sources, nevertheless, are not in favor of a general repatriation of Germans because they maintain that Germans working abroad represent an essential element for better understanding between the nations.

It is expected that 80,000 men and women will be recalled from neighboring countries.

Axis Pools Air Forces.

BERLIN, June 28.—(AP)—A communique announced today that groundwork for the closest coöperation between the German and Italian air forces had been laid in conversations between the axis air staffs. Field Marshal Hermann Wilhelm Goering, air minister, and the Italian undersecretary of air, Gen. Giuseppe Valle, conferred here for two hours yesterday.

Says Don't Interfere With Us

Atlanta World
Atlanta, Ga.
1-31-39

Nazi Leader Mentions Negro Tribes

BERLIN.—(SNS) —Adolf Hitler Monday cautioned western powers not to interfere with the Germans "in matters concerning us alone with the purpose of preventing natural and sensibe solutions."

The Nazi leader declared to a swollen Reichstag that Germany is establishing the "right of determination" in Austria and Czechoslovakia, and that Germany had "only defended itself against the attempts of interfering third parties."

The Fuehrer declared that "With Mussolini the salvation of Europe began at one end. National socialism continued its work at the other end and in these days we are witnessing in another country the same spectacle: The valiant defeat of the newest universal attempt to destroy European cultured world."

REVIEWS HIS RECORD

Here Hitler referred to Spain.

He reviewed his record since entering Wilhelmstrasse on January 30, 1933.

Cheered by thousands he referred to Woodrow Wilson's fourteen points:

"Among them was the elementary sentence about the self-determination of nations.

"As a matter of fact, the allies at that time (the World War) during the period which followed applied this principle when it could be taken advantage of for their egotistic purposes.

"Thus the return of her colonial possessions is denied to Germany on the assertion that one cannot simply return the natives there—about whom, of course, nobody had cared in 1918—to Germany against their will.

"However, while thus posing as protectors of primitive Negro tribes in the name of self-determination, the highly cultivated German people in 1918 were denied the general human right solemnly promised them.

NEGRO LEADERS OPPOSED U. S. INTERFERENCE IN EUROPE

Bell
5-11-39
Chicago Defender

America's Negro leaders—as well as whites who by virtue of being presidents of colored colleges are also forced into the role of Negro leadership——are opposed to American participation in the current European imbroglio, but should the United States become involved, the race should stand shoulder to shoulder with the nation's white citizens, a survey by the Associated Negro Press discloses.

At the same time, it was revealed that most of these leaders favor Negro divisions in the army and do not want participation in military affairs confined to labor battalions. Those voicing opinions were not only college presidents, but heads of leading organizations and a few outstanding political leaders.

Typical of prevailing sentiment is the attitude of Dr. D. O. W. Holmes, president of Morgan college, Baltimore, who says, "From the standpoint of an American Negro citizen, I think very definitely that our country should keep our hands out of the European mess. In my opinion there is considerable hypocrisy in talking about supporting France and England against the dictators. Of course, no member of a minority group can love Hitler very much, nor can Negroes feel very warm toward Mussolini after the rape of Ethiopia. But it must be remembered that these companies are trying to do by force what France and England have done for centuries by force. The latter countries that stand for so-called democracy are the chief imperialists exploiting weaker people all over the world.

Has Own Problems

"I do not believe America is menaced in any way whatsoever by Italy or by Germany. And I have no fear that America will become a fascist state unless it does so from forces already here. America can well turn its attention to establishing an ideal democracy here as an example to all the world how it can be made to work."

President J. R. E. Lee of Florida A. and M. college concurs, but add that the Negro should adopt whatever attitude the nation as a whole adopts. On military service, he says:

"Negroes should approach the war department and President Roosevelt, and get assurance that all Negroes will not be used in pioneer or labor battalions. The government should grant Negroes the opportuity of serving in every division of the army and navy. Independent Negro divisions furnish the opportunity for Negro soldiers—the opportunity I do not believe they will get if such divisions are not formed. There is the possibility that Negro divisions may be officered by Negroes throughout. They do not have such an opportunity in a mixed division."

Separation of Army Units

Negro and white soldiers will not work together harmoniously, says President J. B. Watson of Arkansas State college in agreeing with separation of army units. One who shares this opinion is President W. L. Wright of Lincoln university, Pa.; Charles H. Houston, N. A. A. C. P. legal counsel, favors acceptance of Negro units "only as a starter," and if it is made clear the race stands for complete integration into all branches of the services, and suggests a hands-off attitude for America as long as it does not advance the interests of fascist nations.

Judge Cobb of Washington likewise favors no meddling in Europe, and advocates equal treatment for the Negro soldier, with separate army units "only if that is the only way treatment can be equalized." Perry Howard, Republican leader, thinks Negroes should stand by their country at all times and should object "even to the breaking point" at being used for labor battalions any more than whites. He is opposed to segregation in any form, but points out "unfortunately for economic reasons, especially in our school systems, we have allowed segregation and placed ourselves in an embarrassing position."

U. S. Should Lend Support

According to J. Franklin Wilson, prominent Washington attorney, the U. S. should lend its moral support to settling the European crisis for "unless England survives, Canada will be one of the dictators' outposts and the United States will be in the middle of a bad fix. Negroes should give practical demonstrations of loyalty when our country calls." He considers separate army units "the lesser of two evils" else there would be small chance for advancement of Negro officers.

President W. J. Hale of Tennessee State college is opposed to separate army divisions on the ground that "further separation may be dangerous." He does not favor a completely hands-off attitude in European affairs, and thinks the race should have an attitude in sympathy with that existing throughout the nation.

Completely a pacifist is President Buell G. Gallagher of Talladega college. "I am one of those who believes the individual ought to refuse to bear arms," he says. "This applies not merely to wars of aggression, but also to so-called wars of defense. So far as I can see, there is no difference between the two. There has never been a war in history which was not labeled a war of defense by those who fought on either side. I think it is wrong——dead wrong—for any man, white or Negro, to go into military service. I therefore feel that it is doubly wrong for any man, white or Negro, to take a position of leadership in the army or navy, and as an officer lead his fellow race members to the slaughter."

RACE PROBLEM- 1939
EUROPE

Hitler Believed Eyeing Africa

Victory in Europe Would Lead to Broader Colonial Demands, Native Oppression

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON

If peace should be negotiated and Germany and Russia permitted to keep the territories their armies have overrun in Poland, international experts on colonial problems believe Germany will next reach out after her former African colonies.

Those comprise an area of 1,030,150 square miles nearly five times the present size of Germany. Their population is estimated to be about 14,000,900, of whom only about 42,000 are Europeans.

Sought Vast Empire

It is doubtful, however, that the return to Germany of her lost African colonies would satisfy her colonial aims. Before the World War she sought to create in Africa a vast empire so as to strengthen her political and economic world position.

Extension of her Middle African possessions would have enabled her to dominate some of the most important trade routes of the world.

Her Mittelafrika would consist of her former colonies, plus all the British, French and Portuguese possessions south of the Sahara Desert and north of the Zambesi River, including the islands off the coast, like Madagascar, the Azores, Madeira, and the Cape Verde Islands.

Treaty Blocked

In conformity with this plan, shortly before the World War Germany concluded with England an agreement for partition of Portuguese colonies in Africa.

The Serbian crisis thwarted execution of this treaty. But, under its terms, nearly all of Angola, which has an area of 484,800 square miles with a native population of 3,098,281 and 40,000 Europeans, and the islands of Sao Thome and Principe, were to pass to Germany. A portion of Mozambique was also to be transferred.

Natives Should Come First

Present colonial aims of Germany are dependent upon military events.

But whenever the question of the return of the former German African colonies arises, international colonial experts maintain that political expediency should be disregarded and their disposition determined primarily from the standpoint of the natives and the interests of Germany treated as of secondary importance.

Forced labor, deprivation of the natives of their lands, and gross mistreatment of them have prevailed throughout Middle and South Africa.

Forced labor characterized the Leopoldian Congo and the Portuguese cocoa islands before reforms were instituted. For a time this indefensible system prevailed in French Equatorial Africa. In the former German colonies the Government used its authority to compel a supply of labor for European plantations.

In the British colonies the authorities were not always able to prevent abuses by the planters.

British Second Best

But the British record on the whole is the best, even though the theory of French colonization is that the colonies are an extension of the French State and the inhabitants are ultimately to become French citizens, with all the rights and duties of their fellow citizens in France.

British Record Best

In the early years of German colonization there was constant friction with the natives in the Cameroons, East Africa, and Southwest Africa. The trouble arose chiefly out of a disregard of the right of the native to the soil and a tendency of the Germans to take whatever lands they wanted.

This policy resulted in the Herero rebellion in Southwest Africa from 1904 to 1906. One area after another was taken from the Hereros, a predominantly pastoral people. They revolted. Germany waged a war of extermination, which ended in the enclosure of the Hereros in an arid desert.

The number of Hereros who died of thirst and starvation as a result of this ruthless measure has been estimated by German authorities at from 12,000 to 15,000.

When the rebellion broke out, the Hereros numbered, according to the general view, 65,000. Before Southwest Africa was mandated to the Union of South Africa, an adjoining British dominion where natives are treated none to considerately, they had been reduced to one-third of that number.

Equally Ruthless Elsewhere

The same policy of depriving natives of their lands was pursued in the Cameroons and, to a less extent, in German East Africa.

As a result of an uprising, the Bakwiri were forced to surrender their desirable and fertile lands in the Cameroon mountains, and these areas were sold to large plantation companies.

In East Africa laborers were obtained under circumstances which could not be distinguished from slave hunts. In the Cameroons and Togo the natives were forced to work if they did not pay their taxes. Floggings were also administered to natives for trivial ogenses, especially in the Cameroons.

Protecting Paris From Germans

NEW YORK, Oct. 20—The story of Camille Mortenol, the Race soldier who became the "father" of air raid defense measures, while stationed in Paris during the last war, is told in the October issue of OPORTUNITY Magazine by Mercer Cook, professor of French at Atlanta university.

Professor Cook points out that Mortenol's achievement in guarding Paris against the full force of aerial attack was a tremendous one in view of the fact that military aviation was then a new development, and that the bombing of civilians and the use of poison gas were procedures that had never before been attempted on a large scale.

Mortenol's searchlights and sirens —crude ancestors of those that are seeing service today—made the nightly visits of the giant German bombers mush less devastating than they might otherwist have been, according to Professor Cook.

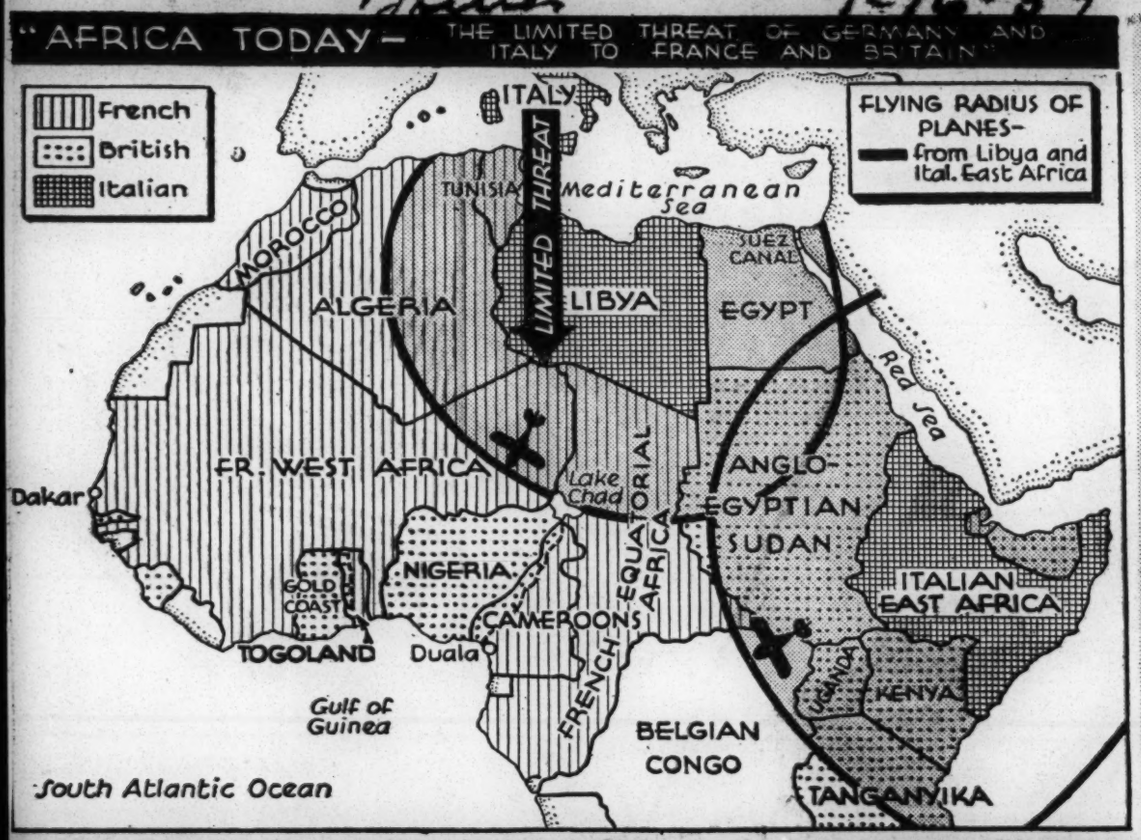
The article reveals that Mortenol was born in 1859 at Point-a-Pitre, the largest city on the island of Guadeloupe. After studying at a Catholic school there, he won a scholarship which enabled him to continue his education at Bordeaux. Later he became the first of his race to enter the "Ecole Polytechnique," the French West Point.

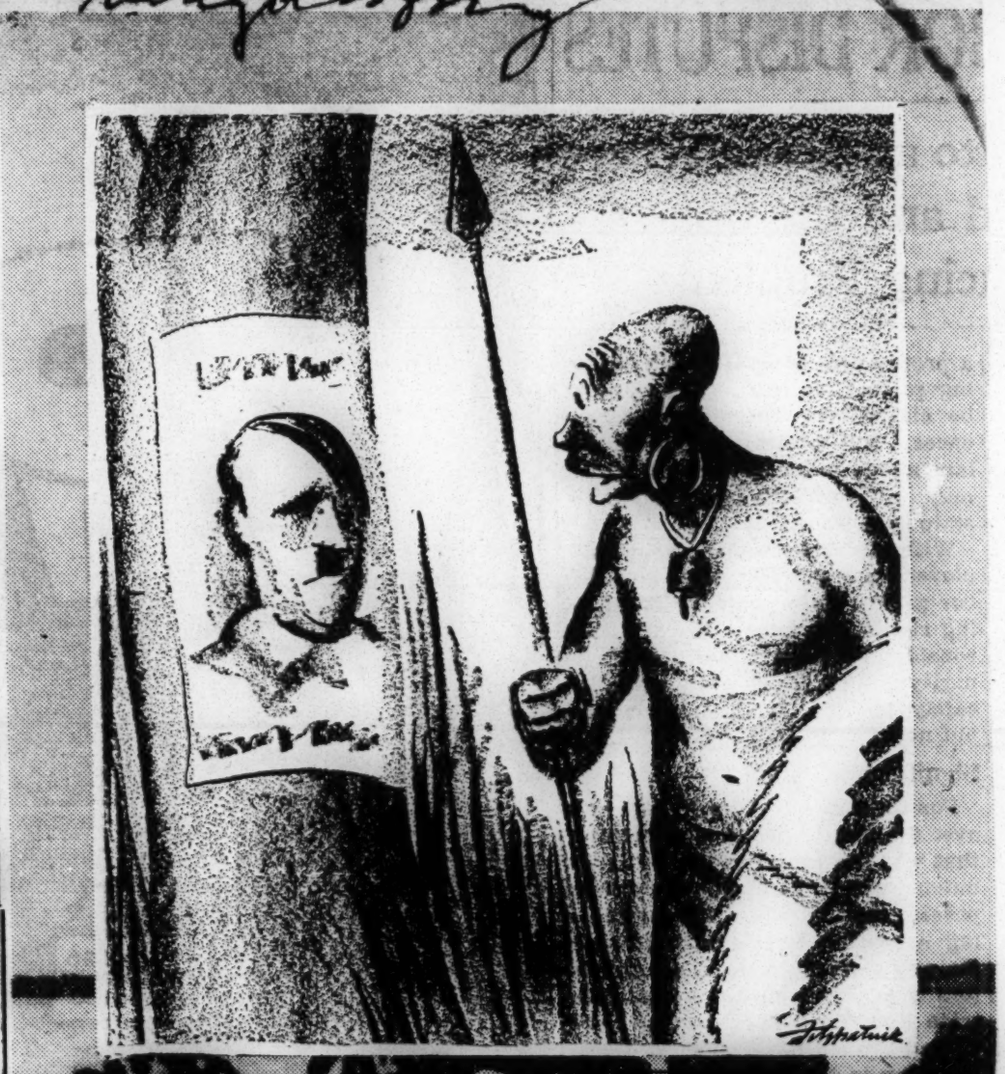
Graduated in 1882, he became an officer in the French Navy. From 1884 to 1886 he campaigned with the French Expeditionary forces in Madagascar. His service on this island won him the cross of the Legion of Honor and gained for him the friendship of the celebrated General Gallieni. It was Gallieni who appointed him to the all-important air-defense post in 1914. So effective was his work there that it won him the title of commander of the Legion of Honor.

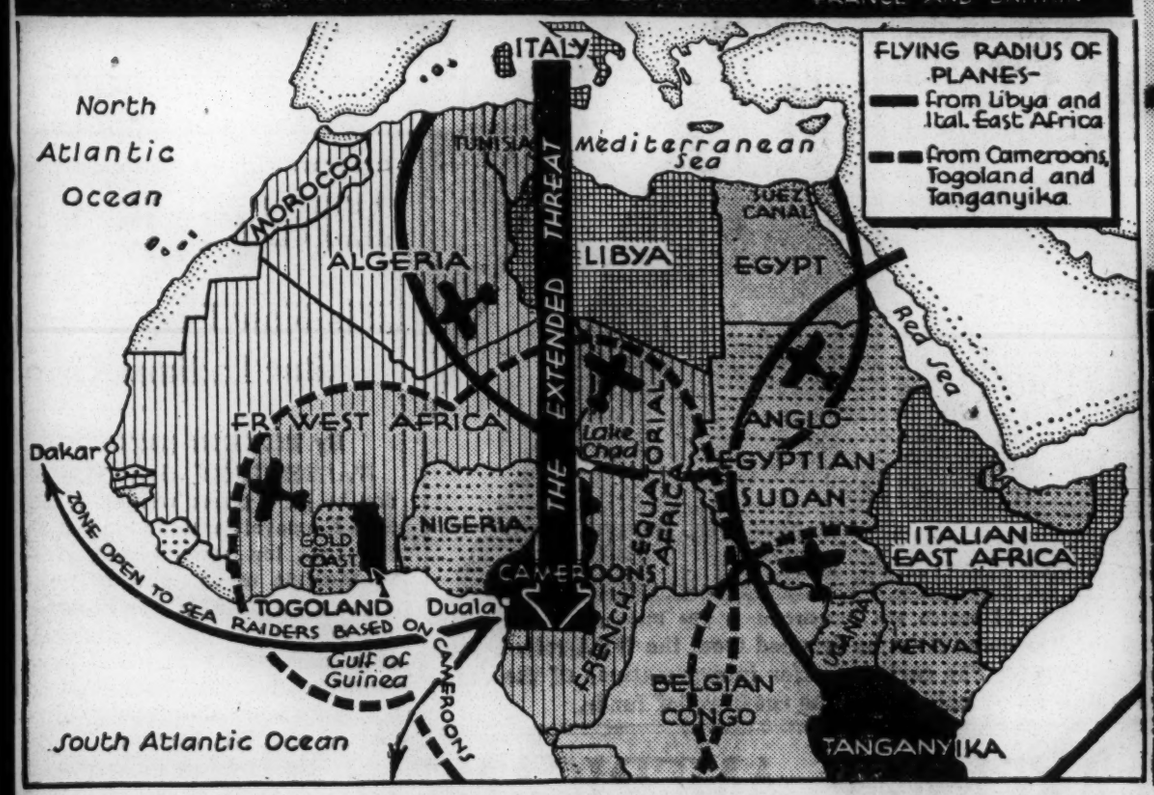
SAY RACE MAN IS FATHER OF AIR DEFENSE

Perfected Methods For

SOME REASONS WHY FRANCE WANTS TO KEEP GERMANY OUT OF AFRICA







Fitzpatrick in The St. Louis Post-Dispatch and Ewing Galloway

As some French strategists see it, the dictators today cannot reach far enough into Africa to jeopardize Britain or France. They believe, however, that return of Togoland and the Cameroons to the Reich would enable Germany and Italy to squeeze the democratic powers in a military vise and, by means of submarine and aviation bases, to cut their communications in the South Atlantic. The maps are based on French maps appearing in Monde Colonial Illustré—The photograph shows a scene in the Cameroons.

RACE PROBLEM- 1939
EUROPE

Problem of Colonial Demands Takes Spotlight in European Affairs

General Feeling in Britain, France Against Concessions

By Louis P. Lochner, Richard G. Massock, James B. Reston.

Correspondents of the Associated Press.

London—Germany's demand for the return of her pre-war colonies is apparently changing to a more general demand for colonies—anybody's colonies! But at the same time observers in Britain, France and Africa note an increased determination not to negotiate any colonial deal with Hitler.

Reliable sources in Berlin say that once Britain and France acknowledged that Germany has a "legal right" to her former colonies and that she is "fit to colonize," Reichsfuehrer Hitler would be willing to trade in other colonial areas for those formerly held by the Reich. Since the Munich agreement for the dismemberment of Czecho-Slovakia last September, and especially since the Jewish restrictions in Germany last November, it is generally agreed that public opinion in many other countries is opposed to giving colonies to the Nazis.

Sir Archibald Sinclair, leader of the British Liberal party, for example, stated on November 11:

"We in Britain cannot honorably hand over to a government which permits and even instigates such vile outbursts of frenzied barbarism against what it regards as a subject of inferior race any of those primitive peoples in Africa who now enjoy the blessings of freedom and impartial justice under British rule."

Almost at the same time Gen. Smuts, minister for justice in the Union of South Africa, declared:

"We must make it plain that we shall defend South West Africa (a former German colony) to the bitter end."

Moderate Groups Seeking Solution

There were several demonstrations in other parts of Africa against returning the former German colonies. Despite this outspoken anti-Nazi feeling, however, it is pointed out in more moderate quarters in London that since President Roosevelt and the British and French governments are now recommending consultation as the means of settling all Germany's problems the question of Germany's former colonies could scarcely be left off the program.

For this reason, these observers have been examining ways by which the German point of view can be studied and by which some solution might be found. One scheme often mentioned is that Germany might be satisfied with getting the Cameroons and Togoland (which she formerly owned), together with Nigeria and parts of Portuguese Angola and the Belgian Congo.

Some reliable sources believe Britain and France could and would be willing to compensate Portugal and Belgium for their losses in the interest of a general settlement. In Germany, however, it is pointed out that the colonial question can never be made part of a "general settlement." The German point of view is that "her colonies were taken from her by an act of force and, therefore, belong to her by right."

The former German colonies with the nations that hold the mandates on them are Tanganyika (Britain), South West Africa (Union of South Africa), Cameroons (Britain and France), and Togoland (Britain and France), all of which are in Africa; New Guinea and the Bismarck Archipelago (Australia), the Marianne, Marshall and Caroline Islands (Japan), and Samoa (New Zealand).

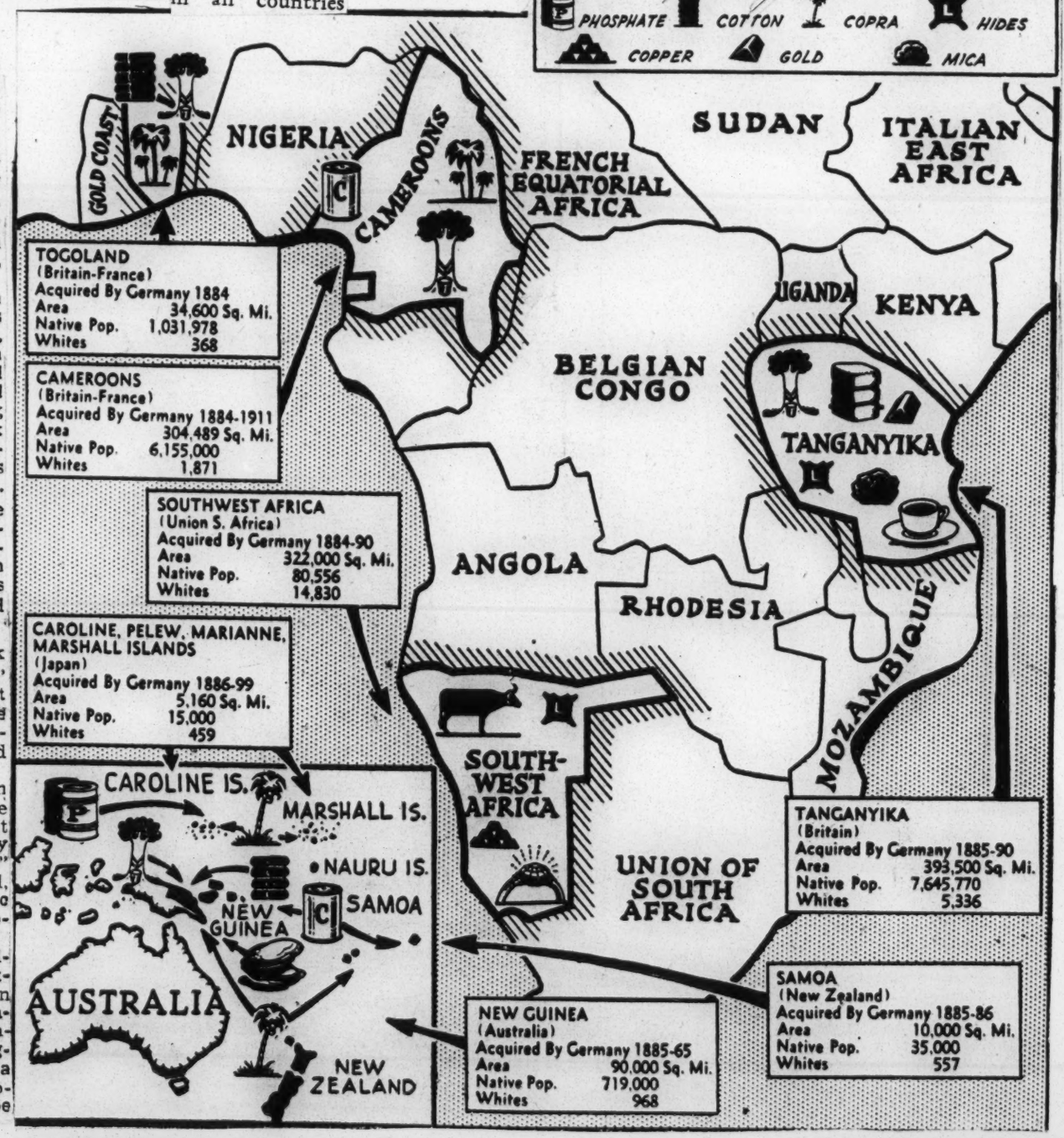
"The only claim I have ever made and shall continue to make on England," said Hitler before the Reichstag on April 28, "is for the return of our colonies, but I have always made it very clear that this would never become a cause for war."

Germany wants her colonies back for two reasons: "Bread and honor." Nazi officials argue that President Wilson's 14 points stipulated that the colonial questions should be settled in a "free, open-minded and impartial way."

They insist it was not settled in this way, and they demand that the allied powers should renounce that clause of the Versailles Treaty which declares Germany is "unfit" to govern other peoples. Above all, Germany objects to the "economic injustice" of denying Germany colonies.

"In Germany there are 136 inhabitants to each square kilometer," explains Field Marshal Goering. "In England there are 137 (the International Year Book of Agricultural Statistics makes it Germany 141.2; England and Wales 269). If we had a small proportion of (Britain's) colonial possessions, there would be

While there is an apparent lull in Europe's international affairs generally, plenty of discussion is going on over the problem of colonial possessions. Germany still wants them; Great Britain and France are loath to give theirs up. However, groups in all countries are seeking a solution, and many believe that one can be found without precipitating another crisis.



The accompany map shows those minerals and products in which African colonies, formerly belonging to Germany, are rich, and outlines the principal East Indian possessions that Hitler wants to recapture. It is believed in some circles that Germany, if her right to lost colonies were recognized, would be willing to trade areas in order to gain the raw materials she wants.

no shortage in Germany of food and raw materials."

Believing that Britain will never offer to relieve this situation by giving up the old German colonies voluntarily, German policy seems directed at creating situations elsewhere in the world, or making her influence evident in situations elsewhere in the world, so that she can exert pressure on the British.

Examples of this are the German support of Gen. Franco in the Spanish war; Germany's sympathy and propaganda for Arabs in their fight against the British and the Jews in the Near East; the sympathy for the Egyptian nationalists who would like to cut away from Britain; and the threat (occasionally heard in whispers) of marching into Holland and Belgium just to frighten Britain at the possibility of having a strong Germany almost within gunshot of the English coast. Possibly an absolutely free hand in the Balkans might have induced Germany to abandon her claims for colonial territory, but Britain's commitments to Poland, Rumania and Greece indicate that there now is little chance of that.

German officials have repeatedly denied the charge that Germany hopes to get back her colonies so that she could use them as air and naval bases. Hitler himself rejected this theory by saying:

"Before you can have naval bases you must have a navy . . . Colonies are worth nothing if an enormous armed force has to be maintained to

Nazis Believed in Mood to Trade Areas If Claims Recognized

protect them. Our interest in colonies is chiefly commercial, and commercial exploitation of colonies is possible only under conditions of co-operation among colonial powers."

The argument that Germany did not make good economic use of her colonies when she had them is also rejected in Berlin. Hitler told the Reichstag on January 30, 1937:

"Germany had these colonies only for a few decades. Great sacrifices were made in building them up and they were in the process of development which would have led to quite different results than in 1914."

Britain has repeatedly stated that she is willing to "internationalize" the colonial markets to help meet Germany's need for raw materials, but the Nazi government refuses to consider this. Germany demands:

First, "Germany must produce her raw materials on territory under her own management. Second, this colonial territory must form part of her own monetary system."

In addition to these demands, a great many Nazi officials insist that, since Germany spent a great deal of time and money developing her old colonies, she cannot consider taking undeveloped colonies in exchange.

French Public Opinion Determined

It is generally felt that French public opinion developed parallel to the British opinion since last September, with the public being generally opposed to any concession whatsoever. The French, however, have been more interested in the Italian claims for portions of the French empire than in Germany's colonial demands. Though the Italian press claims go beyond these claims, it is generally felt in Rome that Signor Mussolini wants:

1. A change of administration in Tunisia and assurance from the French that Italians there will be given qeuality with the French.

2. Control of the railroad that runs from Addis Ababa to the French port of Djibouti, if not cession of French Somaliland itself.

3. A larger share in the control of the Suez Canal.

Italy's complaint in Tunisia is that the French are trying to naturalize the 120,000 Italians which Rome estimates are living there. Presumably, the least Italy would accept there is perpetual right for Italian colonization and Italian nationality for those Italians in the French protectorate.

Under the Laval agreement of 1935, children born of Italian parents in Tunisia would have Italian nationality until 1965. This agreement, which also gave Italy 400 square miles of territory on the Strait of Bab el Mandeb, where the Red Sea meets the Gulf of Aden, was denounced by Italy last autumn. The French have since occupied the ceded territory.

Italy considers further colonies necessary for three principal reasons:

1. Italy, with 355.2 persons to the square mile, is overpopulated and has lost her immigration outlet to the United States. Furthermore, Mussolini not only wants to increase his land space, but to increase his population for military reasons.

2. Italy wants to strengthen her position in the Mediterranean, in which she is now very vulnerable to attack.

3. Expanding the colonies might mean increased raw materials for a nation poor in the vital materials of war.

Italian Claims Date Back to 1915

Italy's shout for "justice" is based on the 1915 London treaty, which brought her into the last World War on the side of Britain and France. Under this treaty Italy was promised territorial compensation in Africa if Britain and France shared Germany's colonies, which they did. Propagandists in Rome like to point out that Britain's colonial territory is 141 times the size of the homeland, France's 14 times, Holland's 60, Belgium's 80, Portugal's 25 and Italy's 2½.

France's position on the Italian claims is clear. At the Quai d'Orsay, officials say: Let the Italians put forward their claims in a clear and straightforward manner and they will be considered. French observers believe that if this were done, France would be prepared to give them facilities on the Addis-Djibouti railroad and port facilities in Djibouti, together with some land. But until the axis technique changes, it is doubtful if any real progress will be made on the complicated question of colonies.

Miss Thyra Edwards To Speak Sunday At A. L. Courts

Noted World Traveler To Tell Of Experiences in Spain War Zone

5-5-39

Miss Thyra Edwards, noted traveler and lecturer on international affairs, will speak at the Community Hall of the Andrew Jackson Courts on Sunday afternoon, May 7 at 4:00 P. M.

Miss Edwards has traveled extensively in Europe and in the United States and has been a personal observer of recent important developments in international affairs. She spent considerable time in Spain working with the colonies set up by Americans for children made homeless by the Spanish War.

Miss Edwards is now traveling through the United States describing her experiences in Spain and the conditions in the refugee camps on the French border. Her tour is under the auspices of the Spanish Relief Committee, headed by United States Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes. Other members of the committee are Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, Paul Robeson, Langston Hughes, A. Philip Randolph. The meeting at the Housing Project is being sponsored by the North Nashville Committee for Spanish Refugee Relief, and by Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Douglass, Mr. Will J. Hale, Jr., Rev. William Barbour, Mrs. Charles S. Johnson, Rev. R. A. Ewing, Mr. and Mrs. William Fort, Dr. and Mrs. Mark Hanna Watkins, and Miss Rachel Taylor.

WAR AIMS
THE RIGHTS OF MAN

MR. H. G. WELLS

11-1-39

[The letter which you recently did me the honour of printing] produced a considerable response, and it has been reprinted extensively in America and elsewhere. I have been favoured by the views and comments of a number of very able people. In conjunction with a few friends I have drafted a trial statement of the Rights of Man brought up to date. I think that this statement may serve to put the War Aims discussion upon a new and more hopeful footing. It really involves nothing that is not actually observed or tacitly accepted by a great majority of reasonable men in the democratic States of to-day, it defines the spirit in which the mass of our people are more or less consciously fighting, and it is calculated to appeal very forcibly to every responsive spirit under the yoke of the obscurantist and totalitarian tyrannies with which we are in conflict.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS

Since a man comes into this world through no fault of his own, since he is a joint inheritor of the accumulations of the past, and since those accumulations are more than sufficient to satisfy the claims that are here made on his behalf, it follows :—

(1) That every man without distinction of race or colour is entitled to nourishment, housing, covering, medical care and attention, sufficient to realize his full possibilities of physical and mental development and to keep him in a state of health from his birth to death.

(2) That he is entitled to sufficient education to make him a useful and interested citizen, that he should have easy access to information upon all matters of common knowledge throughout his life and enjoy the utmost freedom of discussion.

(3) That he and his personal property lawfully acquired are entitled to police and legal protection from private violence, deprivation, compulsion and intimidation.

(4) That although he is subject to the free criticism of his fellows, he shall have adequate protection from any lying or misrepresentation that may distress or injure him. All registration and records about citizens shall be open to their personal and private inspection. There shall be no secret dossiers in any administrative department. All dossiers shall be accessible to the man concerned and subject to verification and correction at his challenge. A dossier is merely a memorandum ; it cannot be used as evidence without proper confirmation.

(5) That he may engage freely in any lawful occupation, earning such pay as the need for his work and the increment it makes to the common welfare may justify. That he is entitled to demand employment and to a free choice when there is any variety of employment open to him. He may suggest employment for himself and have his claim publicly considered.

(6) That he may move freely about the world at his own expense. That his private house or apartment or reasonably limited garden enclosure is his castle, which may be entered only with his consent, but that he shall have the right to roam over any kind of country, moorland, mountain, farm, great garden or what not, where his presence will not be destructive of its special use nor dangerous to himself nor seriously inconvenient to his fellow-citizens.

(7) That he shall have the right to buy or sell without any discriminatory restrictions anything which may be lawfully bought or sold, in such quantities and with such reservations as are compatible with the common welfare.

(8) That a man unless he is duly certified as mentally deficient shall not be imprisoned for a longer period than three weeks without being charged with a definite offence against the law, nor for more than three months without a public trial. At the end of the latter period, if he has not been tried and sentenced by due process of law, he shall be released.

(9) That no man shall be subjected to any sort of mutilation or sterilization except with his own deliberate consent, freely given, nor to bodily assault, except in restraint of his own violence, nor to torture, beating or any other bodily punishment ; he shall not be subjected to imprisonment with such an excess of silence, noise, light or darkness as to cause mental suffering, or to imprisonment in infected, verminous or otherwise insanitary quarters, or be put into the company of verminous or infectious people. He shall not be forcibly fed nor prevented from starving himself if he so desire. He shall not be forced to take drugs, nor shall they be administered to him without his knowledge. That the extreme punishments to which he may be subjected are rigorous imprisonment for a term of not longer than 15 years or death.

(10) That the provisions and principles embodied in this Declaration shall be more fully defined in a legal code which shall be made easily accessible to everyone. This Declaration shall not be qualified nor departed from upon any pretext whatever. It incorporates all previous Declarations of Human Right. Henceforth it is the fundamental law for mankind throughout the whole world.

RACE PROBLEM- 1939
EUROPE

Nashville, Tenn. Tennessean
May 7, 1939

SPEAKS HERE TODAY

Thyra Edwards, Negro lecturer and worker for Loyalist Spain, will speak at 4 o'clock this afternoon at the community hall of Andrew Jackson Courts, Negro housing project, on her work in Spain.

Her tour is being sponsored in this country by the Spanish Refugee Relief Committee. Most of the lecture will be devoted to accounts of the refugee children of Spain.

CLASH OF TWO DICTATORS SEEN

Post-Herald 6-30-39

Rumanian Oil May Cause Split Between Nazis And Fascists

BY A. YANOVSKY
(In "Izvestia," Moscow)

Both Fascist powers have long been casting covetous eyes on Rumanian oil. It was in Rumania that they both saw a source of oil supply which does not necessarily need sea transportation and hence is invulnerable from British and French warships. But Germany's oil requirements amount to 6,600,000 tons a year, while Italy needs 2,500,000 tons. In the event of major hostilities the oil requirements of the Fascist powers will be approximately doubled. Last year, however, Rumania extracted 6,700,000 tons of oil and in the past few years her oil output has shown a marked tendency to decline. Germany has a project for an oil pipe line connecting the Rumanian oil fields with Bratislava, the capital of "independent" Slovakia. Italy, on the other hand is speaking of building an oil pipe line between Ploiesti and Fiume. With the conclusion of the German-Rumanian agreement, however, the fate of this second project depends wholly on the wishes of Berlin.

The same applies to the sea trade routes. For instance, after Hitler's seizure of Austria and Czechoslovakia, the ancient struggle between Hamburg and Trieste has taken the form of a demand by the Third Reich to Germanize Trieste. To begin with the Germans want one of the Hamburg companies to establish a special line for communication between Trieste and the Near East.

This means giving German Fascism an outlet to the Adriatic Sea and thence to the Mediterranean. It is not by chance that Mussolini declared in his speech that Italian interests must dominate in the Adriatic, leaving something, however, for "Slav interests." Rome hopes by basing itself on Jugoslavia to be able to check the German onslaught. These tendencies are meeting with some sympathy in Belgrade.

Italy is becoming increasingly dependent upon Germany, and under these circumstances Mussolini's maneuverings can have but one object.

He wishes to hint to the rulers of the Third Reich that he can effect a change of front if he wishes; that unless they meet him half-way there is nothing to prevent him from throwing himself into the Stresa embraces of Britain and France. At the same time he is not averse to encouraging both these powers with bright (but undoubtedly deceptive) prospects. It is quite possible that he will succeed in this way in extorting some additional concessions from them.

But in the final count, anemic Italian imperialism will always adhere to the side it considers to be the stronger. Germany's resources are limited, but she makes full use of whatever she has. Britain and France are incomparably more powerful, but they do not make use of their power. Under such circumstances, elementary arithmetic tells Italian Fascism that it is more expedient to orientate itself on Berlin.

In 1915 Britain and France, as today, went to great pains to win Italy, Germany's ally, over to their camp. In those days they succeeded, but only because they rebuffed German imperialism, not stopping at the employment of armed force to do so.—The World-Wide News Service, Newton, Mass.

'Negro' Baby of Lost Liner Becomes White After Bath

11-20-39

By The United Press.

LONDON, Nov. 19—A baby girl survivor of the sinking of the Netherland steamer Simon Bolivar was restored to her parents tonight when authorities learned, after thirty hours, that she was not a Negro child.

Times Ky. City

The baby proved to be white when a thick layer of oil was washed from her body. Authorities then found the father and mother, who identified the baby over the telephone from a description of the infant's teeth.

FIRST WORLD WAR WAS FOUGHT OVER AFRICA

In Present European Conflict, Control of Africa Is Ultimate Issue.

By CLAUDE McKAY

Celebrated novelist and author of "Harlem Shadows," "Home to Harlem," "Banjo," and other books; world traveler and Harmon Medalist in 1928.

This is the fifth of a series.

If this second European war continues, Africa will soon emerge as the real cause and the invaluable prize.

The first war was a direct result of the final European division of Africa agreed upon only at the beginning of this century.

Morocco and Ethiopia were then the only two independent native empires. Ethiopia was an Anglo-Italian sphere of influence. But there was keen rivalry between Britain and France for the domination of the rugged empire of Morocco.

Germany Left Out

This competition ended with France's recognizing Britain's right to Egypt and obtaining a protectorate over Morocco. Spain received the important strip of the Riff or Spanish Morocco and Italy was granted liberty of action in Tripoli.

But Germany, challenging Britain to become the most modern industrial nation in Europe, was left out in the cold. Germany desired especially a slice of North Africa. And second only to Egypt, in its grandeur and geographical importance, Morocco was a magnet for the rival European powers.

Besides diplomatic representatives, all the interested powers had their secret agents who stirred up trouble internally, between the dissident chiefs and pretenders and the sultan, and externally between the sultan and the Europeans.

Rift Traced to 1905

In 1905 the direct intervention of Kaiser Wilhelm in Morocco in favor of the sultan brought about the conference of Algesiras in 1906. Then the action of France was restrained partially by international accord, but she still remained the preponderant power in Morocco.

But although one of the signers of the agreement, Germany still remained unappeased. So, in 1911 when France sent a punitive expedition against the Moroccan capital, Germany opposed her with a naval demonstration in Moroccan waters in favor of the sultan.

That nearly started the first World War, but France was not quite ready. She was willing to give Germany a sphere of influence in Eastern Morocco, but this Britain vetoed. So Germany received instead a part of the French Congo.

Morocco, more than Serbia was the real cause of the first World War. France had no vital interests which were jeopardized in the Balkans. But she had to find a pretext for Russia to fight as an ally.

In 1911 when the African issue was acute, the Russian foreign minister informed the French that the Congo was too remote for an issue, but strategically placed between the Atlantic and the Mediterranean, Morocco would be of interest to the world.

War Made It Worse

The interesting fact is that the first World War, the defeat of Germany, the phenomenal development of the opposing Communist and Fascist movements, have made the colonial question more menacing.

And the struggle to control Africa is greater than ever, because the European powers are losing out in Asia. The awakening of the peoples of Asia, with the irresistible expansion of the power of Japan, is loosening the European grip on the Orient.

Japan threatens Britain and France in East Asia with her military might. And India, employing Fabian tactics, moves like a gigantic tank towards independence.

Whether it comes through Japanese action or the revolt of the subjected peoples, European domination is doomed in East Asia. And thus Africa has become of increasing importance to the European nations since the first World War.

AFRICA WATCHES ENGLAND

India's insistence on British declaration of war aims is one of the major issues facing the great British empire. The Indian Nationalist Congress could not have chosen a more propitious hour to press its demands for independence. England, in peace time, had the opportunity to give adequate and judicious consideration to the natural aspirations voiced for years by the people of India. But, Britain, consistent with her policy of imperialism and subjugation, used every possible means to delay the inevitable.

Now that England is at war, she needs the unqualified support of her colonies and mandated territories without which the present conflict can hardly be successfully prosecuted. India proposes that the price for her cooperation be complete autonomy.

What complicates matters for John Bull is the intense interest with which African leaders are watching the disposition of India's demands. Thus Great Britain, according to an African press dispatch, is now confronted with two big imperial problems. One is the implementation

of democratic rights and self-government of India and the colonies; the other is the appeasement of anti-British Boer element in South Africa. The latter issue already has assumed serious character by virtue of relentless Nazi propaganda among the non-British population.

The situation in South Africa is still more complicated by a racial set-up. The Boers hate the British. Both Boers and Britons hate native Africans who form the majority of the population. While the whites enjoy privileges and rights that are vouchsafed by law, native Africans are denied all constitutional rights.

This is the time, not only for India, but for the African colonies as well to agitate the question of their autonomy. The conclusion is clear, what Britain is unwilling to do in peace, she may be willing to do in war. If she is fighting for a restoration of the democratic order in Europe and for a reconstitution of freedom and independence, she should be prepared to extend the same measure of justice and good faith to the millions of darker races she has chained to the empire.

Real Democracy Seen in USSR, All Races Cast Their Ballot

By AUSTIN WORTH

BYELOSTOK, USSR — (CNA-By Cable)—A form of universal and equal democracy and enfranchisement such as would and should be hailed generally by every honest Negro in the world and particularly by every colored American has just been witnessed by the writer.

I have seen this country in action as 96.71 per cent of the West Byelo-Russian and 92.83 of the West Ukranian eligible voters swept the people's candidates into office.

ALL RACES VOTE

Of the many nationalities in West Byelo-Russia and West Ukraine no citizen eighteen and over, regardless of race, color, or nationality, was disfranchised.

All citizens, including landlords, factory owners, bankers, former Polish government officials, priests, et cetera, went to the polls on an equal basis to elect their deputies to the People's Assemblies.

The writer noted particularly that the Red Army took no direct part in the elections, neither voting nor supervising the elections.

Upon my inquiry as to the social composition of the elected candidates I was informed that here in West Byelo-Russia they include workers, 16.7 per cent; peasants 70 per cent; intellectuals, 12.8 per cent.

PREVIOUSLY EXPLOITED

These were the same people, the majority of whom were exploited landless, disfranchised and underprivileged, and were oppressed as severely as colored people before the Red Army liberated them.

Among the elected candidates, 72.3 per cent are Byelo-Russians, 11.5 per cent Poles, 8.2 per cent Jews, and 4.10 per cent Russians.

This is undeniable self-determination for all peoples such as Poland could not establish during its twenty years' rule but which I see here established and functioning.

362 WOMEN ELECTED

Also in the two areas, 362 women were elected deputies.

Questions of the utmost importance are facing the deputies such as nationalization of the land for free use to those who toil on it, nationalization of banks and large industrial establishments, free education and medical services and unification of the country with the Soviet Union.

It would have made any honest colored person's heart flutter to have seen this display in real life of universal democracy and enfranchisement which I have just witnessed, for it is just what the colored people everywhere struggle for and desire.

Race Artists And Actors Adopt Spanish Refugees

Negro artists and actors combined their talents in a recent fund-raising affair at the Harlem Suitcase theatre in New York to aid the orphaned Spanish refugee children whose condition in the concentration camps of southern France have grown steadily worse since the beginning of the present European war.

Richmond Barthe's statuette, "Little Spanish Mother," was presented to Mrs. Sarah Sellin of the Bronx, by Miss Edna Thomas, star of the Federal theatre production of Macbeth and acting executive secretary of the Negro Actors' Guild.

"Mighty Wind a Blowin," a one-act drama of the life of southern sharecroppers was put on by the Suitcase Players, as part of the evening's program.

In presenting the statuette, Miss Thomas emphasized the determination of Negro artists to participate in the task of keeping culture alive during the present period of conflict and pointed out that artists, more keenly than others, have felt the necessity for helping those human beings whose lives and culture have been disrupted by modern warfare.

The affair, sponsored by the New York chapter of the Negro People's committee with the Spanish Refugee Relief Campaign, was the first of a series of activities designed to aid Spanish, Chinese and Ethiopian refugees. The proceeds have been earmarked for the adoption of two Spanish children, Rose Marin Gonzales and Aquileo Alejo—who will be supported for one year in the Children's Colony, Ile de Re in southern France.

The committee's most recent affair was a joint benefit recital on November 5 for the Chinese and Spanish refugees. Plans are also underway for cooperation with Ethiopian refugee organizations.

Paul Robeson, who has recently returned to this country, is the international chairman of the Negro People's committee. Miss Melva L. Price is the executive secretary of the New York chapter.

RACE PROBLEM- 1939
EUROPE

HITLER SAYS:

"Black Soldiers Are Terrible"

—BUT HE ADMITS—

Germany Planned To Use Them

Hitler in his book "Mein Kampf," declares he is unalterably opposed to racial unity as shown by this picture taken in Soviet Russia on May Day celebration. Russia, like France and Brazil, has no color line.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Following is the second of a series of articles on current, national, and international affairs written by one of Boston's veteran journalists who has interpreted the news as he sees it, and who writes it straight from the shoulder.)

By MABE KOUNTZE

Those few colored, if any, who favor the German National Socialist program will certainly receive a shock if and when they see Adolph Hitler's mad mouthings against the World war allies for sending Negroes against his pet German Aryans. This simply was going too far.

Hitler calls it a blot of white ace double-cross when France, Britain and America sent black combat troops smashing into a white man's war. And those French Senegalese and United States doughboys sent the fear of living hell into the German army on the Western Front where Herr Hitler was serving as an extraordinary corporal.

He does not say that he feared the black soldiers, but he implies they were more horrible than allied bombs, tanks, gas and bullets all rolled together. He protests, however along racial lines, just as you might expect for Hitler's anger over the colored Army of Occupation stationed in Germany with its soldiers marrying, worshipping German girls is something that sends the Nazi leader into a teeth gnashing fury. German blood, he says, must never be mixed like that of France. Germans have never been closely associated with colored.

Well, there must have been some Germans back on my family tree.

HAD AFRICAN COLONIES

There is inconsistancy in the Hitler argument against the allied use of black colonials for he admits that Germany also had African colonieis and implies that Germany might have shipped her own colored troops to the Western Front in the last war if she could have done so. The British blo e, of course, discouraged any su action which might have written a different ending to the war and in fact the consequent history of the German people.

German East Africa, Kamerun, and German Southwest Africa were sizeable chunks of the Dark Continent in the Kaiser's hands at the start of the world war and Hitler has not failed to reclaim this territory again. Whereas in 1914 Germany had no gate-way to Africa, to-day, because of the Italian-Spain alliance, she has a clear road in spite of France. And when and if Germany conquers France you can bet your last cent she will use black French colonials to extend her conquest in Africa and even in Asia.

MENACE TO WHITE RACE

Last week ex-President Herbert Hoover pleaded mightily and certainly humanely for an agreement of white European military leaders to refrain from making war on women and children. Mr. Hoover represents a growing fear among white people that the next big war will greatly decrease and come close to destroying the white race. It is obvious to everyone that bombing and gassing of white mothers and children can wipe out entire generations of a race in which the birth rate is already a serious question throughout the world.

Hitler, of course, isi the gentleman to which the appeal was especially directed. He is the one man who probably holds the fate of the white race in Europe. If it causes a destructive war, and it is almost certain to come sooner or later, then the true wisdom of ex-President Hoover's appeal will strike home to everybody in Germany just as it may be doing now in Britain and France. Hoover's appeal is a white man's appeal for white race protection. There was no strong similar request when Italian planes were killing defenceless Ethiopians and Japanese bombers were killing hundreds of Chinese.

IGNORANT OF BLACK PEOPLE

Hitler admits he didn't know much about Jews until the Nazi bug bit him and he certainly received his Jew-baiting propaganda from other sources than his own experiences. This is also true of his knowledge of colored people which isn't very much. If Hitler has ever seen as many as 100 colored people it is news to most people. He has not been to America, Africa, and at the most we can concede him a vague picture of Paris. His information on colored people is most obviously supplied by Nazi agents here and abroad. They have done a poor job of it.

Claiming to have been a good history scholar, De Fuehrer spoils a

grand illusion by claiming that colored races have never had any worthwhile culture and civilization. He deplores modern Negro art and other cultural achievement and calls it low and barbaric compared to the Nazi Kulture of persecution and non-religious learning. He says Negro blood stops progress and cites South American progress against an unmixed North America. It is plain here that he doesn't know the facts. He would probably call Fredi Washington a Bavarian.

.LOUIS KAYO'D SUPREMACY .

The unbelieving fact concerning the Nazi superiority ballyhoo is that it has been blasted aside by Negroes more than by non-Aryans of other races. And this has been done before international witnesses.

Take the 1936 Olympic Games for one major example. Jesse Owens and company from the U.S.A. forced Hitler to leave his royal box in mortification. It was perhaps the biggest case of a dictator having to "eat crow" in all history of Europe. And it was mainly the results of Hitler's agents giving him wrong reports concerning the calibre of colored men. It is too, and other proof that Hitler has been misinformed about the Negro race.

It must have humiliated De Fuehrer when broadjumper Long failed to beat Jesse Owens in front of Hitler's royal box overlooking the broadjump pit. The Nazi agents told Hitler that Long would beat Owens and he believed it was a sure Nazi triumph. But that was only one of many set-backs. Another just as great was when Joe Louis knocked out the Hitler doctrines for a record kayo finish with a sock that was heard around the world. Again the Nazi agents had told Hitler that their man was invincible and again they had to make up plenty of lies to escape the punishment of angry dictators.

But I am beginning to wonder just what Hitler thinks about the old stories of German thoroughness and accuracy of thought. He must realize by now that the Negro has been sadly under-rated.

No Color Line For This English Officer

Courier 11-9-39

LONDON — In vain the billeting officer went from house to house in normally hospitable Rickmansworth, Herts, seeking a home for two colored children. But nobody seemed to want them.

"This color line is unfair," he said to himself. "I'll bet if I won't take them home myself."

His wife was charmed with her little charges. And as she undressed the girl of the pair that night she found an envelope pinned to her petticoat. It was addressed "to the woman who undresses my children tonight with thanks for looking after them, God bless you." Enclosed was 50 pounds (about $240).

The money will be used for the children's food, clothes and schooling.

And It Is Just One Story

The story is told of three little children given a pleasant bedroom in a Yorkshire house. When their hostess went upstairs to see them safely tucked in bed, there was no sign of them. They were found sleeping under the bed.

"We always do," they told her. "Mum and dad have the bed, at home."

FRENCH NAVAL AND MILITARY SCHOOLS FAIR TO NATIVES

Courier 12-30-39
Pittsburgh, Pa.

St. Cyr Military Academy and Naval School At Brest Train Black Frenchmen For All Branches of Service, Merguson Learns.

By R. WALTER MERGUSON
Courier War Correspondent

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PARIS, France, Dec. 28—(By airmail, censored)—In the United States, the admission of black citizens to the military and naval academies at West Point and Annapolis is enough of a problem to create an acute racial and national issue.

For more than a generation, black boys were completely barred from these institutions, set up by the taxpayers for the training of officers for the defense of the nation.

Only with the election of Oscar De Priest to Congress in 1929 was sufficient strength gained to force West Point to admit a Negro cadet. Even with black men in the Congress, almost insurmountable obstacles are placed in the path of black appointees.

NOT SMART ENOUGH IN UNITED STATES

Although black boys and girls in the United States win highest scholarship honors in the most famous universities of the land, an attempt is made to create the impression that they are not smart enough or strong enough for the military and naval academies.

That's what they try to say about a race which has produced scientists like Carver and Just and prizefighters like Joe Louis and Henry Armstrong.

There's no such issue in France. French black citizens, whether citizens of the colonies or of metropolitan France, are admitted to the St. Cyr Military Academy, the Ecole Polytechnique and the Naval School of Brest on the same terms as all other French citizens.

I was talking recently with several army officers and they told me of instances where there were colored officers in white units with subordinate white officers under them.

Courier 12-30-39

Nowhere else in the world does this situation exist.

BLACK GENERAL IN BASTILLE PARADE

These officers told me that every opportunity for advancement is given the black Frenchmen.

In the last Bastille parade there was a black French general.

After finishing their courses in the military and navel academies of France, these black Frenchmen are graduated as officers and given commissions in different branches of the service.

I find aviators and seamen of all grades. Merit alone counts.

In the south of France, there is a special finishing military school for officers from Senegal. Those who successfully finish return to their native country to take command of different native contingents.

HARD TO SINGLE OUT COLORED SOLDIER

In war time it is not an easy matter to single out the colored soldier in France, for segregation does not exist over here. The colored soldier is incorporated into different branches, with white troops, of the Metropolitan army.

Those soldiers from the colonies are naturally in sufficient numbers to have divisions of their own.

I do not mean by that that they are Jim Crow regiments.

A few weeks ago I was in England and I failed to see any colored soldiers at all, or any colored person employed anywhere.

In France, it is different. You see colored persons in many industries.

RACE PROBLEM- 1939
EUROPE

NEGRO SINGER BORN IN GERMANY ARRIVES HERE; TELLS OF NAZIS PERSECUTIONS OF NON-ARYANS

Describes Nazis Terrorism

"No! No! No!"

Adolf threw up his hands and his eyes showed utter horror at returning to his native Germany, the Germany in which he was born 41 years back, the Germany which is now tasting the dictatorship of another Adolf.

"No! No! No!"

Adolf Lawrence Morgens "nixed" the thought of Adolph Hitler and the latter's henchmen, the dreaded Nazi. Morgens,, who is one of two sons of a Negro American father and a white German mother, "kissed" American soil January 27 when he arrived here after riding the Atlantic Ocean on Holland-American Line ship.

"From the 13th of March," related Morgens in English which has a decided German accent, "when Hitler came into Vienna where I was living, I was stopped working by him. Because I'm colored—not Aryan. Ever since I haven't been working."

So the colored "German" applied to the American Consulate General for a passport, on the basis of his father's birthplace. He got the passport eight months later—December 10—after application, and is now breathing deeply the "land of the noble and the free." His father taught him English and he speaks it fluently.

Of his stay in Germany after Hitler's entrance, he said: "I live in Franzensbrueckenstrasse, Vienna, Austria, a town in the romantic city where the waltz was born. I stay in my room. I never go in the street, so I never get hurt. I order my food from the store below my suite.

Saw Many Killed

"I don't know of any other colored people who got hurt," he replied to our question. switching into the past tense for the moment. (They (the Nazis) only hit at Jews. If you're a light colored German from the colonies and you work here (Germany) you can work. But you have so many troubles.

"Like me. I am a jazz singer. And sing in revues, making 4-500 dollars a month. I am also a jazz drummer. The Nazi all the time come to me and say, 'What the hell you are? Are you a Jew, a nigger? show him my paper—what you all it in English—baptism?"

Morgens produced in the interview with The Age reporter a confirmation paper in German, and registering that the refugee was baptized on January 3, 1898, at St. Parde Church, Chempitz and that he is a Protestant.

The refugee continued his story: 'And the Nazi, he says, 'All right. You are no Jew. Go ahead.' But, by God!" Morgens shuddered, "If I'm a Jew, they will kill me! I know many are killed. They put you in a camp and fix you up. Then your relatives receive a boxful of ashes showing your cremation and a note saying. 'He was killed while running away.' The Nazi do it "kill Jews) where nobody can see . But, in the open they beat you until you're almost dead.

The German refugee is staying at the Y.M.C.A. He is paunchy—"German beer,' he says, patting his stomach—has straight, raining black hair, brown eyes, is five feet five, and is very active for his 200 pounds. He is now surrounded by many Americans. But, it wasn't that way in Vienna.

Few Negroes In Vienna

"Not so many American Negroes in Vienna. Unless they are from France or Vienna." He resumes: "After Hitler came in, prices in Vienna went up 50 per cent. No meat. No sugar. No cocoa. No coffee. But, coffee and butter can be bought when you get a certain card. It gives you a certain amount of coffee and butter on a certain day."

The German people are not satisfied with food and political conditions. "But, they can't speak; they are scared to speak—about 70 per cent of the people." The 30 per cent remaining are members of the Nazi machine.

"Before he (Hitler) arrives he sends ahead propaganda against the Jews and other races. By the time he comes he has worked the people into high enthusiasm for him and against the Jews and others. On every house and in every window are Nazis with guns," the refugee continued. "No Jew must go to the window. The Aryans are guaranteed by a special superintendent of the house who must know every person in it and where he is.

"Nazis with armed guns facing the crowds on the street where he (Hitler) passes. Flowers are still thrown—and only children can throw them. But, throwing flowers is now forbidden." (Hitler had been scared recently by a flower that struck him in the face by an ardent follower, and thought it was a bomb.)

ADOLF MORGENS

"He stands on the balcony and speaks," said Morgens, disdainfully waving his chubby arms about, employing the motions used by politicians, "like all big men. We call it," the refugee confided, "baloney," and he laughed.

The 41-year-old singer was born October 29, 1897, in Chemnitz, Germany, of a Negro father and white mother who were acrobats with the world-touring Barnum and Bailey Circus. His parents married in 1875 in Germany.

Kin Still In Germany

His father is dead; his mother, Caroline Morgens, born Fisher, is still living in Chemnitz which is 300 kilometers from Berlin. She doesn't have to worry about oppression, being an Aryan. But, her other son, William is still there.

What about Goebbels, Minister of Propaganda? And what about that official's reported love affair in which Hitler's right hand man was said to have been beaten up?

"Ah, Goebbels! Goebbels is the man with the head," admitted the refugee, tapping his own head to emphasize Goebbels' cleverness. "He's the bad man. He is good at propaganda and organization. After the bombing of the Jewish temples, November 10, he spoke over the radio, trying to bluff the people by saying that the bombing should not have been. And that the bombing was terrible. And that the people should know better."

The bombing was precipitated after a Polish-Jewish lad had killed a German diplomat in Paris. The boy is now being defended by a famous lawyer who is known as the "Clarence Darrow of France." Jewish temples were destroyed, Jewish stores demolished, Jews by the thousands beaten. Such violence—"and also done by laughing boys in semi-military units like your boy scouts, but with different purpose"—has never been seen before in Germany, Morgens attested, horrified.

And of Goebbels' love affair—: "A film actor hit Goebbels and Goebbels was in the hospital for four weeks. Everybody speak about it. Hitler found out and smoothed things over. He didn't like what happened because it was from the big man's place." And the refugee added: "Not one word was in the newspapers. "But," and he shook his head wisely, "everybody knew Everybody speak about it."

Kids Work For Reich

Morgens declared that every girl from 16 to 22 years of age must work for one year for Germany. Boys of the same age must attend semi-miiltary schools and must work in camps for Germany. They are paid one-half mark a day, about 12 cents, and are given free food and sleping quarters.

"The Nazis," he said, speaking of other conditions there, "come right through your house and get you and nobody sees you again. Maybe you come back. But, with a broken leg, or arm, or in a box containing your ashes.

"Jews standing on line at the consul general's are grabbed and sent to concentration camps. Every day," he frowned, "it's something new."

In applying for a passport in April he told the consul general that Hitler had stopped him from working, and thus was forcing him from the country—since he couldn't make an income. Morgens related the American official his father's history. "The consul was very nice, very kindly to me." The application was sent to Washington, D. C., where, while Morgen buried himself in his home, it was examined successfully and returned with a passport granted. But, that was not the end of everything!

"I asked the Nazis could I take my money with me and they said 'You didn't bring any money in here. You can't take it out'." The refugee further told the interviewer: "You are not allowed to take diamonds and rings out. They are taken away from you before you leave.

Smugglers Clapped in Cell

"They search you and your bags for hidden money, rings— And, if they find something," Morgens registered horror, "they put you right in prison. Even if you are an American citizen, or whatever."

He outsmarted them, though. He did what other emigrants did and are doing: he left his rings and other valuables with his mother and brother to use, or to sell for their benefit. Morgens had to sell his car which cost him, he said, 10,000 shillings, about $2,000. He sold it at a tremendous loss of about 3,500 shillings. He was forced to dispose of his expensive suite, also and other rich belongings.

"The Nazis give me only 30 mark—that is about 12 dollars. With this money I came to New York. A colored customs inspector, I don't know his name, sent me to the YMCA after I told him my story. I'm very thinkful for the YMCA," the refugee said. "It is nice and clean. And they are allowing me to stay here until I have a job. And I hope I find soon a job, because I am without money now."

Morgens, who has been a singer all his life, was taken by a Y official to an audition at Daly's 64th Street Theatre, the day after his arrival in America. He tried out for a revue. If successful he will be notified by mail. When he sings listeners cannot perceive an accent; only when he talks. He also speaks Czech understands a little Hungarian and can sing Russian songs he declared.

His favorite songs are "When My Dream Boat Comes Home" and "Swanee River." These pieces his customers abroad loved best. He has in the warehouse in which is baggage he cannot get at because of his lack of money, a bass drum, a trap drum, sticks for both instruments, sand gourds, several entertainment and street suits, shoes, and other clothing.

Hopes Kin Gets Passport

"But, I'm worried a lot about my brother, Willie,' says he. He's a waiter and a—what do you call it in English—?" Morgens asked, valiantly searching for words until he glanced at his own beer-produced abdomen, "—barkeeper. That's it: barkeeper. Willie's applied for a passport, but he hasn't got it yet."

Fifth Hunger Strike

GANDHI BEGINS DEATH FAST

RAJKOT, India.—(S N S)—Mohandas K. Gandhi, India's great Nationalist leader, Friday began his fifth hunger strike.

Gandhi said he is determined to continue the fast "unto death," unless the native ruler of Rajkot state meets his demands for administative reforms.

The 69-year-old spiritual leader withdrew from the outside world at noon Friday and spent the rest of the day lying on a rustic cot in his bare 14 by 16 foot room. Only closest associates could see the holy man. His sister was among those conversing with him.

Gandhi was prepared for his fast with a meal of wholewheat bread, tomatoes, cooked vegetables, oranges and a cup of hot goat's milk. A crowd of spectators watched the preparations.

Gandhi demanded that the Rajkot ruler give the people of the small western India state "a voice in the government." A message received ninety minutes after the fast began did not meet the demands, but, as he termed it "merely added fuel to the flames."

Although physicians said the leader's vitality is very low, Gandhi declared his willingness to give his life to get the Rajkot ruler to carry out reforms Gandhi declares he promised to make. He said that "He who urged me to undertake this fast will give me strength to go through with it. If it is His will I should live for a while on this earth it is only on my self-chosen mission to humanity. No fast, however prolonged, can dissolve the body."

As Gandhi prayed for the success of his mission, new India disturbances caused two deaths and many injuries.

The bespectacled little man has been left shrivelled and emaciated from similar fasts in the past, chiefly to aid the "untouchables."

Negro Singer Born in Germany Arrives Here;

TELLS OF NAZI PERSECUTIONS OF NON-ARYANS !

New York.—"No! No! No!"

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So the colored "German" applied to the American Consulate General for a passport, on the basis of his father's birthplace. He got the passport eight months later. December 10—after application, and is now breathing deeply the "land of the noble and the free." His father taught him English and he speaks it fluently.

Of his stay in Germany after Hitler's entrance, he said: "I live in Franzenbrueckenstrasse, Veinna. Austria a town in the romantic city where the waltz was born. I stay in my room. I never go in the street. so I never get hurt. I order my food from the store below my suite.

Saw Many Killed

"I don't know of any other colored people who got hurt," he replied to our question, switching into the past tense for the moment. They (the Nazis) only hit at Jews. If you're a light colored German from the colonies you work here (Germany) you can work. But you have so many troubles.

'Like me. I am a jazz singer. And sing in revues, making 4—500 dollars a month. I am also a jazz drummer. The Nazi all the time come to me and say, 'What the hell you are? Are you a Jew, a nigger? I show him my paper — what you call it in English — baptism?"

Morgens produced in the interview with The Age reporter a confirmation paper in German, and registering that the refugee was baptized on January 3, 1898, at St. Parde Church, Chemnitz, and that he is a Protestant.

The refugee continued his story : "And the Nazi, he says, 'All right. You are no Jew. Go ahead.' But, by God!" Morgens shuddered, "If I'm a Jew, they will kill me ! I know many are killed. They put you in a camp and fix you up. Then your relatives receive a boxful of ashes showing your cremation and a note saying, 'He was killed while running away.' The Nazi do it "kill Jews) where nobody can see. But, in the open they beat you until you are almost dead.

The German refugee is staying at the Y. M. C. A. He is paunchy — "German beer," he says, patting his stomach — has straight, shining black hair, brown eyes, is five feet five, and is very active for his 200 pounds. He is now surrounded by many Americans. But , is wasn't that way in Vienna.

Few Negroes in Vienna

"Not so many American Negroes in Vienna. Unless they are from France or Vienna." He resumes : "After Hitler came in, prices in Vienna went up 50 per cent. No meat. No sugar. No cocoa. No coffee. But coffee and butter can be bought when you get a certain card. It gives you a certain amount of coffee and butter on a certain day."

The German people are not satisfied with the food and political conditions. "But they can't speak ; they are scared to speak — about 70 per cent remaining are members of the Nazi machine.

"Before he (Hitler) arrives he sends ahead propaganda against the Jews and other races. By the time he comes he has worked the people into high enthusiasm for him and against the Jews and others. On every house and in every window are Nazis with guns,' the refugee continued. "No Jew must go to the window. The Aryans are guaranteed by a special superintendent of the house who must know every person in it and where he is.

"Nazis with armed guns facing the crowds on the streets where he (Hitler) passes. Flowers are still thrown — and only children can throw them. But, throwing flowers is now forbidden." (Hitler had been scared recently by a flower that struck him in the face, thrown by an ardent admirer, and he thought it was a bomb.

"He stands on the balcony and speaks," said Morgens, disdainfully waving his chubby arms about, employing the motions used by politicians, "like all big men. We call it," the refugee confided, "baloney," and he laughed.

The 41-year-old singer was born October 29, 1897, in Chemnitz, Germany, of a Negro father and white mother who were acrobats with the world - touring Barnum and Bailey Circus. His parents married in 1875 in Germany.

Kin Still in Germany

His father is dead; his mother, Caroline Morgens, born Fisher, is still living in Chemnitz which is 300 kilomerters from Berlin. She doesn't have to worry abuot depression, benig an Aryan. But her other son, William is still there.

—N. Y. Age, Feb. 18.

RACE PROBLEM - 1939
EUROPE

REAPING THE WHIRLWIND

France was one of the "democracies" that sat supinely by and permitted Italy to grab Ethiopia and chase Haile Selassie into exile.

Now France finds herself in a position similar to that of the little brown Emperor after the Ualual incident, the border clash that brought on the Italo-Ethiopian war.

Following closely upon the government-inspired demonstrations against France in which cries of "Savoy! Nice! Corsica! Tunisia! Djibouti!" rang from one end of Italy to the other, the Italians have moved troops over the Ethiopian border into French Somaliland and occupied vital bases.

Alarmed, the French are rushing warships, planes and transports loaded with the warlike Senegalese to defend their East African colony.

Having permitted the Italians to spit in the face of the League of Nations and to generally do as they pleased, the French and their British allies are about to get the same treatment meted out to the hapless Ethiopians, Austrians and Czechoslovakians.

We may live to see the French and British empires broken up and divided between the totalitarian nations as a result of failure to take strong measures when they had the opportunity to do so.

GERMANY EXPOSES U.S. 'HATE' ATTITUDE

1-7-39

Nazis Copy American Forms of Racial Discrimination—Gleefully Give Credit To Uncle Sam — Congress Faces Task of Cleaning Up At Home

Special To The Courier
By Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 — Matters affecting colored people in this country will loom large in the Congress which convened January 3 by reason of the various protests by the State Department against the anti-Jewish decrees of the Nazi regime.

The country, it is believed, cannot continue in the anomalous position of insisting that the German Government abate its campaign against Jews while condoning discrimination against colored people within its territory.

GERMAN PROPOSAL EMBARRASSING TO U. S.

The German proposal to follow the example of Southern States in setting up Jim Crow cars for Jews is only one incident which is bound to prove embarrassing to this government in the strained relations over the Reich decrees.

In view of the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission upholding Jim Crow practices of States in the deep South, it is likely that representatives from Congressional districts with large colored electorates will offer amendments to the Transportation Act to prohibit segregation of interstate passengers on account of races, color, or religion.

Representatives of Jewish constituents would be bound to support such measures.

Besides, the railroads are in a bad situation financially. In the case of Lloyd Gaines, in which it was held that States having separate school systems must provide equal educational opportunities for colored and white students, the Supreme Court indicated that if the question of equal railroad accommodations is again presented, it would adhere to its previous decisions.

ABOLISHING OF JIM CROW CARS LOOMS

That court has held with respect to the limited demand by colored persons for sleeping cars, dining and chair cars there must be substantial equality of treatment of persons traveling under like conditions. At present, the railroads are in no position to duplicate such provisions.

Abolishment of the Jim Crow car in interstate travel would be the solution to this problem.

There is also the question of segregation under the dome of the Capitol itself. The practice of refusing service to colored people in the House restaurant was put into effect on January 23, 1934, in the section set apart for the public.

The rule is regarded as a violation of the fourteenth amendment. A minority has favored its recension. Whether it will be rescinded by congressional action or a court order remains to be seen, but as long as it continues in effect this Government cannot in good conscience condemn Germany for its anti-Jewish campaign.

WANT RACE PERSONNEL INCLUDED IN ARMED FORCES

A controversial question will be that of amending the National Defense Act so as to compel the War Department to increase the colored personnel of the Army and enlist colored persons in all branches of the service.

Representative Hamilton Fish, of New York, will reintroduce his three bills, one of which would create a colored division in the Army. A second would bar discrimination, and the third would compel the appointment of a specified number of colored cadets to the U. S. Military Academy each year.

Anti-lynching legislation will again be proposed. The indications are that the same procedure will be followed that was followed last year. The House will pass the measure, but unless two-thirds of the Senate will vote for cloture, a filibuster will block passage in that body.

DISFRANCHISEMENT IN SOUTH ANOTHER ISSUE

The disclosures of corruption in the last primaries are bound to have a salutary effect in legislation so far as colored people are concerned. Such disclosures will be reflected in a demand for extension of the Federal Corrupt Practices Act to primary elections of Senators and Representatives.

If Congress will define the term "election" as including a primary, general or special election, disfranchisement in the South will be virtually ended.

Repeal of the Act of July 31, 1912, prohibiting the importation and interstate transportation of prize-fight films will be also sought. The law is virtually disregarded everywhere except in the District of Columbia, and the motion picture industry favors its repeal.

WANT RELIEF UNDER FEDERAL SUPERVISION

Another matter of importance to colored people, which will divide Congress, will be the question of de-centralization of relief. The tendency is to turn back to the States the immediate control of relief projects. Experience has shown that the interests of colored persons suffer when relief projects are under State management.

If the States are to be given control of Federal relief projects, Congress should require definite clauses to be written into the plans for such projects before funds are allotted to carry them out.

There is also the matter of the use of photographs by the Civil Service Commission. If the finger print method of identification should be substituted, there is no assurance that discrimination aganst colored applicants will be done away with.

The only assurance against such discrimination would be amendment of the Civil Service laws so as to deny appointing officers any discretion and compel the appointment of the highest eligible certified for a vacancy.

Other matters in which colored persons are very much interested include legislation to amend the Social Security Act so as to include within its benefits farm workers and domestics.

Most of these objectives have been incorporated in bills introduced in previous Congresses. The fact that bills embodying them have not been enacted is no indication that such measures will fail of passage in the present session.

The United States must first purge itself of racial discrimination before breaking with Germany over the Reich's anti-Jewish decrees.

Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer
January 28, 1939

LOCAL NEGRO THEATRE TO ASSIST REFUGEES

A movement is spreading throughout this country for theatres giving one day's receipts for the benefit of German refugees.

The Royal Theatre of this city, is contributing its full day's receipts on Thursday, February 2, 1939, to this worthy cause.

There have been placed in the hands of local persons 5,000 tickets for admission to the Royal Theatre at the price of 15c. This is the theatre catering to Negro patronage and it is expected and hoped that the persons who desire to help will purchase tickets and give them to Negro servants and employees or friends. Any person holding one of these tickets of admission is entitled to all the rights of any patrons buying a ticket at this box office.

Anyone desiring tickets, who is not approached by a solicitor, may obtain them from Arthur A. Aronson, 203 Lawyers Building, who has charge of the sale.

Asheville, N. C., Times
February 20, 1939

NEGRO WORKER WILL SPEAK ABOUT SPAIN

Thyra Edwards, negro field representative of the medical bureau and member of North American committee to aid Spanish democracy, will speak tomorrow night at 8:30 o'clock at Mt Zion Baptist church. She also will speak at Stephens-Lee high school assembly period at noon tomorrow.

FRANCE AGAIN HONORS ONE OF ITS RACE MEN

Once again France has seen fit to honor one of its Race men Gratien Candace (center) deputy for Guadeloupe who has been re-elected as one of the vice presidents of the French chamber of deputies. Monsieur Candace has held this post since the spring of 1936.

French Chamber Re-elects Candace Of Guadeloupe To Vice Presidency

PARIS, Feb. 3 — Gratien Candace, Race deputy for Guadeloupe, was unanimously re-elected as one of the vice presidents of the French Chamber of Deputies, Thursday. He has held this post since the spring of 1936, and was previously an under-secretary of state.

Monsieur Candace, a former professor at the College de France in Guadeloupe, has been a member of the Chamber of Deputies for 27 years, having been elected in 1912.

A brilliant, eloquent speaker and a specialist on merchant marine and colonial problems, Candace is considered the most popular and one of the most learned and influential members of the French chamber.

Commissioned by Government

Born in Guadeloupe in 1873, Candace attended the normal school of Toulouse and the University of Toulouse from which he received his doctorate in 1904. He was a year later commissioned by the French government to examine economic and social conditions in North Africa and in the British Isles. His reports and surveys were so thorough-going that they serve to this day as a permanent index, and an indispensable guide to the French colonial office.

In his very first speech in the French chamber he argued for the application of the military law to old colonies, which resulted in the admission of the French colonials into French military service.

Candace sent a letter to the deputies saying that, if they chose a Race man again as one of their vice presidents they would demonstrate that France was indeed an empire of 100,000,000 inhabitants without distinction of race.

Hitler True To Form Keeps Moving

THE diplomat that Mister Chamberlain is might have seen little credence in the promise of Adolf Hitler to cease further agression for territory in Europe if given the portion of Czechoslavakia he desired. Those who have followed closely the career of Hitler and those raving despots before him, many falling victims of their own men, attached little importance to the greatest news of the year that Hitler broke in the presentation of this promise. Hitler's position is one that requires the pulling of a fresh stunt periodically. As soon as one thing gets off the headlines, he must get something else there. He is followed and worshipped by a psychic strata which demands such a procedure. In fact these practices furnish the life urge by which Hitler moves. To give credence to such a promise as he made then or might make now or in the future in regards to peace, would be like accepting in good faith the promise of a fish to stay out of the water or that of a worm who pledged that he would not crawl again if turned loose.

The world will soon come to a realization that there is no stop for Hitler within the province of his own motion and ambitions. He is determined to conquer the world and like Alexander of old in turn sit down and weep because there is nowhere else to satiate his raving appetite for conquest.

The great powers in Europe, when they advised or consented to the beginning of the end of the land of the Czechs, might have instead, rejected the demands of Hitler, took a gamble at whether he was bluffing and met the issue squarely and attempted plans for getting the whole thing over once for all.

Hitler is standing on the baseworks of a tradition and condition in which his death might come of his own men if their magician ceases pulling new tricks out of his bag periodically.

The world at large might well address itself in time to the crusade of Hitler and either bow to its inevitable or hit in the plebiscite.

He is surely the destroying force of the new dispensation.

RACE PROBLEM- 1939
EUROPE

Africans Threatened With Fascist Rule

PREPARING FOR WAR?

Greenville, Tenn., Sun
January 3, 1939

Italy And Germany Are Raising Louder Demands For Colonies

Tunisia And Djibouti Demanded By Mussolini Of France

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Jan.—(By Clatwood Hall for ANP)—The prologue to the next act in the drama of aggression and expansion being staged by the two leading Fascist powers of Europe fast draws to its close, it is clear to all honest observers here in Europe. When the curtain fully rises, the center of the stage can be expected to reveal a scene with a colonial setting.

With each passing day, the main characters, Hitler and Mussolini, make clear the enouement: redivision of African colonies. The fascist dictators, having been encouraged and abetted at the last tragic spectacle, "The Munich Bargain," are not speaking in asides or in muted tones. In full-volumed tones and blackmail manner Mussolini demands from France her African possessions of Tunis and Djibouti.

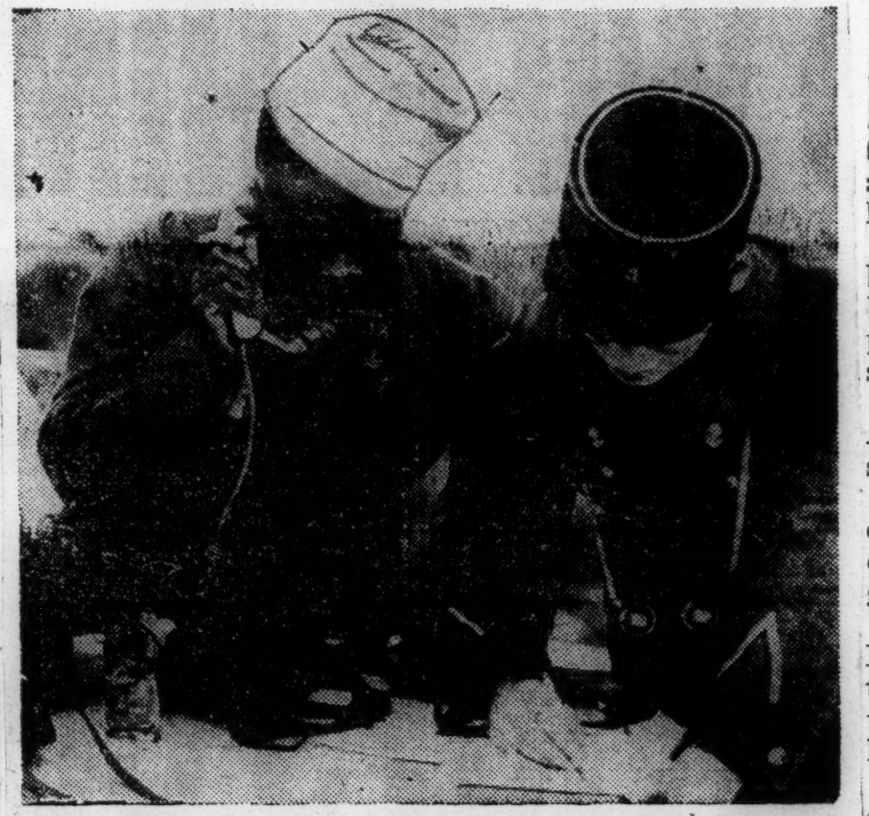
Hitler Demands

Hitler demands, with the usual threats, nothing less than the Cameroons and Togoland. Only recently two of Hitler's mouthpieces, Schacht and Funk, declared in Berlin that Hitler will not leave any part of Togoland and the Cameroons in the hands of France.

Both of the fascist dictators' demands are shot through with threats that if their demands are not met "peacefully," then there remains for them nothing but the use of force. Thus has "peace been saved" by the kow-towing to fascism of British and French ruling circles.

Crocodile Tears

The Italian fascists are resorting to crocodile tears over their countrymen of Italian descent in Tunisia, as one means of justifying their claim to this colony of French imperialism. However, Italians in Tunisia number, according to the 1936 census, 94,289, as compared with 108,068 persons of French descent.



As the Italian clamor for the return of Tunisia and other territories formerly flying the Italian colors continues, France begins to reinforce her African defenses in order to be prepared for war. These two French soldiers, one a Senegalese, are stationed in a lookout post on the roof of the Atlantic Hotel in the Oasis of Gabes, Tunisia. The post looks out to sea and is constantly manned to detect possible advance from the sea by small boats. Large ships are unable to land at this point. The Senegalese telephonist is receiving a message.

Djibouti would, of course, be merely another Abyssinia under Italian fascist rule.

That the danger of their falling under fascist rule is real may be seen in the fact that fascist Italy has massed on the Tunisia-Libyan border an army of almost 100,000 men. And the governor-general of Libya, Balbo, former axeman of Mussolini in Abyssinia recently declared in the fascist newspaper, "Gazeta del Popolo," that "all of the central basin of the Mediterranean sea will be Italian not only formally, but in reality. It is easy to forsee to what effects this will lead!"

French Attitude

The attitude of the French people, as distinguished from that of the reactionary French ruling circles, concerning the handing over to the mercies of Hitler Germany of the Negro peoples of Togoland and the Cameroons, was expressed in a recent Paris speech of the well-known French working-class and People's Front leader and member of the French Parliament, Maurice Thorez, who declared:

"The monstrous outrages committed against the Jews in Germany does not in the least show that Hitler has abandoned his race theories as set forth by him in his book, 'Mein Kampf.' It would not be bad to acquaint the African Negroes with Hitler's opinion of them and to tell them at the same time that people of the same color as they are members of the French parliament and observing the principles of 1789 which the fascist dictators so mock."

SOUND AMERICANS

A great crowd appeared at the New York pier to greet the return of those sound Americans who went to Spain to help fight the battle of the Spanish Communists who are spoken of in this country as "Spanish Loyalists."

What typical Americans they are may be decided from their names. Three of the badly wounded are listed as "Joseph Appel, Alex Weinerman and Albin Ragawasdas."

The medical group was headed by Dr. Arnold B. Bonawa, Negro oral surgeon who spent eighteen months in Spain.

Barney Baruch is advertised as having contributed the sum of $10,000.00 toward expenses of return to America of this group.

The qeustion is, "Why should Barney Baruch be willing to pay the cost of returning to America a group of men who were so silly or so sinister as to risk their lives to defend Spanish Communists"?

The correct answer would be revealing of many things.

Re-elect M. Candace Vice-President French Chamber of Deputies

PARIS, France, Mar. 16 — (ANP) — M. Candace, colored deputy for Guadeloupe, last Thursday again demonstrated his popularity with the French people and government officials when he was re-elected one of the five presidents of the Chamber of Deputies.

GANDHI ON THE JEWISH PROBLEM

PERHAPS THE only good that can come out of the Nazi persecution of the Jews and other minority groups in Germany is the worldwide debate on the democratic form of government vs government by dictators, and the realization that those who profess to believe in democracy must practice what they preach.

Among the many leaders of thought who have entered the debate, the arguments of none have impressed us more than those of Mahatma Gandhi which were published in The Age last week. The noted Indian leader stated that while his sympathies were all with the Jew, he felt that they were conducting the wrong kind of fight to secure justice. To flee from Germany is not settling the problem, Gandhi reasons. Says he:

"If I were a Jew and were born in Germany and earned my living there I

would claim Germany as my home even as the tallest gentile German may and challenge him to shoot me or cast me in the dungeon; I would refuse to be expelled or submit to discrimination treatment. And for doing this I would not wait for fellow Jews to join me in civil resistance but would have confidence that in the end the rest are bound to follow my example.....Suffering voluntarily undergone would bring an inner strength and joy that no number of resolutions of sympathy passed by the world outside Germany can."

In other words Gandhi advocates a non-violent strike on the part of the Jews, believing that world opinion would prevent the German government from wholesale massacre and in the end prevent their carrying out their program of ridding their nation of its Jewish citizens.

Such a course would require the leadership of a man with the spiritual qualities of Gandhi himself. Nevertheless, we believe that should a leader offer himself as a martyr to the cause of Jewish freedom, the German people would revolt against the cruelties of Hitler and his lieutenants and overthrow the government before permitting the annihiliation of a defenseless people.

Both among the Negroes and the Jews far too few of us have the courage to die for our convictions and the Nordic races use this knowledge to bluff us out of our rights. There's lots of truth in that part of Kipling's poem which reads:

"Oh East is East and West is West
And never the twain shall meet,
'Till earth and sky stand presently
At God's great judgement seat.

But there is neither East nor West
Border nor breed nor birth
When two strong men stand face to face
Though they come from the ends of the earth."

BARCELONA FALLS

The hope of those in the world who love democracy, that Spain would be the tomb of fascism, seems to be drifting into thin air with the smoke from the muzzles of German cannon and the gas from the bombs dropped upon the soil of a valiant people by Italian airmen.

As Franco's ring of steel contracts and squeezes the great industrial center of Barcelona, forcing Loyalist troops to retreat to the mountains, to take desperate stock of their plight, nations tremble lest the fuse of another greater and more bloody conflict go sizzling to blast all semblance of peace and order in the world.

The picture that Spain presents to the lovers of democracy is one that is replete with low-hanging storm clouds.

Barking artillery has its reverberations and re-echoes in every capital of Europe. Statesmen, long aware of the implications of a Franco victory in Spain, move tensely against the ominous background of international diplomacy and intrigue.

Men, entrenched in power, desperately pull at strings ardently hoping to delay the hour when the people of the earth will again be embroiled in new battlefields.

All that the defense of Spain by a heroic people means is symbolized in the heroes of the Race, who recently returned home with fellow defenders of a free people in Spain. Some of them live here in Chicago. Many of them bear marks upon their bodies, testifying to their courage and devotion to the freedom they love.

Their presence here among us, the recitation of their bold action we have heard, is a challenge, not only to those of the Race, but to every citizen of these United States, irrespective of race or creed.

In seeking words to guide us during the trying months that lie directly ahead of us, no better ones than those uttered on the battlefield of Gettysburg by Lincoln can be found. As he spoke the South at that moment was prostrate, as Spain is prostrate today. As he spoke The Emancipator knew of the trials that awaited a battle-weary nation.

It is indeed "rather for us the living" to dedicate ourselves to the task so nobly advanced by the dead and living patriots of Loyalist Spain, that democracy and "nations of the people, by the people, and for the people shall not perish from the earth."

QUESTIONS OVER EUROPE

Though Europe has enjoyed a period of comparative quiet since Hitler's speech to the Reichstag, the swift development of affairs in Spain is creating a situation in which a new test of the strength of rival views and theories may be expected. The end of republican resistance is apparently not far distant, and the Governments of both Britain and France are plainly preparing to give something more than formal recognition to General Franco. Knowledge of this intention has caused increasing concern in Italy, as the comments of the press reveal. So long as the war was being fought, Italy was the one country in a position to give Franco the assistance he needed most. But with the end of the war that situation will cease abruptly to exist. Franco's need then will not be men and munitions but money and markets. And Britain, with its immense financial resources, will be in a far better position to supply both these needs than Italy. The quite evident fear in Rome is that British influence in Spain will mount from this point forward. And the belief that Italy may be excluded from a share in the fruits of Franco's success, unless a bold step is taken now, may prompt Mussolini to gamble at this time on a showdown over his long-deferred claims for new power in the Mediterranean area.

Certainly the Italian Government has need of something that would be regarded at home as a solid victory. The conquest of Ethiopia does not belong in that category, for it is no secret now to the Italian people that the conquest of Ethiopia was not worth the price. Franco's victory has been a feather in the cap of Fascism, but if it brings no more than this it may be regarded as a poor investment by the Italian people. Elsewhere Fascist diplomacy has blundered badly. It has managed needlessly to alienate British sympathy, it has embittered France and it has been forced to recognize as an established fact the long-dreaded arrival of German power at the Brenner Pass. The Rome-Berlin axis is still intact, but it pays dividends only to the Berlin partner.

It is evident that British diplomacy is being directed toward an effort to convince the Italian Government that this is not the time to attempt to provoke in the Mediterranean another such crisis as that which led to the Munich settlement. The British have certain strong arguments to support this case. They can point to the substantial progress made since Munich in their own rearmament, to the better state of affairs which exists in France, to the large question whether Hitler would really risk his own ambitions in the East in order to aid Italy in the South. These arguments may not prevail. But they seem at least to have stirred certain doubts in Mussolini's mind. That is one possible explanation of his long and unaccustomed silence.

Greenville, S. C. Piedmont
April 25, 1939

French Press Being Gagged

Control Is Tightened By Government; Ancient Laws Are Modified

PARIS, April 25 — (AP) — The French government used its dictatorial decree powers today to tighten control of the press by sweeping anti-racial and foreign propoganda laws.

The decrees, signed by President Albert LeBrun last Friday but kept secret until their publication in the official journal today were frankly declared to be designed to ratify the French press liberties law more than half a century old.

The official explanation of the new press law referred to the government's declaration before parliament, Oct. 4, 1938, that "all that excites hatred, all that pits Frenchman against Frenchman cannot but be considered as treason.

The decree forbade publication, under penalty of a heavy fine and imprisonment, of anything tending to stir up racial or religious hatred. Included under the ban are attacks, political or otherwise on anyone based on race or religion.

Foreign Propaganda

A supplementary decree imposed even heavier penalties for publication of foreign propaganda. It gave the government the right to confiscate the property of anyone found guilty and to outlaw his civil rights.

The same decree ordered all funds received from abroad, either directly or indirectly, for publicity campaigns of any sort to be declared to local police officials within eight days.

The decree was published one day after orders to three organizations in the former German provinces, Alsace-Lorraine to cease their activities and disband.

RACE PROBLEM- 1939
EUROPE

Germany Imitates America

Germany gave the United States something to think about for meddling in the internal affairs of the Reich and hurling criticism concerning the treatment of Jews. Germany proposed to adopt a "Jim Crow" transportation system, similar to that in this country used against members of our race against the Jews of Germany. Recently a Berlin newspaper, in making the proposal, said:

"In the freest lands on earth, where even presidents storm against devilish inventions of race consciousness, it is not permitted for colored citizens equally to sit or lie next to a white person in a train even if the white person only be a sewer cleaner and the colored man a world champion boxer or otherwise national hero....The democratic example shows us all how we have to solve the problem of traveling foreign Jews."

This was Hitler's answer to the criticism that has been made against him by high government officials in America. America is the last country to give advice how to practice democracy. However, at the time when criticism was made the critics perhaps were thinking only of white America. Certainly, they could not freely make criticism being aware of their black brothers and the treatment handed them because of color. To the American Negro, democracy is only an ideal to be realized. The Constitution of the United States offers protection for all of its citizenry, but our federal and state governments must do more in a practical way if all citizens are to have equality before the law. Until America practices the principles of democracy, it perhaps will be best not to give advice in world affairs where racial issues are involved.

Nazi Persecution; Lynching

The St. Louis Post-Dispatch makes fitting answer to German Nazi newspapers which say the United States has no ground to complain against Nazi persecution of Jews, since lynchings occur in this country.

"It is a measure of the moral degradation of the Nazis that their spokesmen do not see that they are convicting themselves when they admit that their regime is on the level with mob violence in other lands," says the great liberal afternoon daily of the Middle West.

There is one statement in the editorial which challenges special attention. It reads: "The President has been pressing for a law to permit the Federal government to take a hand in applying penalties against lynchings." The Post-Dispatch does not say whether or not it endorses such a proposal. Presumably it does.

Considering this goal of the President, if "mob murders" have decreased in proportion that the St. Louis paper says they have, then why is there a need for Federal interposition in what clearly is an affair of the States?

Now the truth is, that anti-lynching measure in the Congress was put forward to hold or capture the Negro vote in the Northern States, particularly in Illinois and New York. The advocates of the measure cared not if it brought humiliation to the Southern people, arguing that they, the Southern people, would go on voting the Democratic ticket, whether or no.

If it be true, and it is true, that "no governor ever hesitates to call out the National Guard if convinced it is needed to prevent mob violence," as The Post-Dispatch further says, "where is the excuse for the Federal government to 'butt in' on the situation? Wouldn't such be an aggravation rather than an amelioration?"

The penalties proposed by the measure before the Congress were simply outrageous; a whole community would be put under duress, either personaly or financially, for the misdeeds of the few.

Mob violence is a thing to denounce, to decry, and to put down, but treatment belongs to the individual State and to public opinion, and not to the Federal government, especially in the outrageous manner of the recent measure before the Congress, holding a whole community responsible for the acts of a few.—Houston Post.

H. Univ. Head Scores Fascist, Nazi Programs

Negroes Shocked By Jewish Persecution, Says Johnson

NEW YORK, Jan.—Declaring that the Negroes of the United States have been "deeply shocked" by the wave of intolerance and persecution of the Jewish people in Germany, Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard University, condemned the Nazi program, last Wednesday night.

He was the principal speaker at the 21st annual dinner of the New York Urban League, held here.

"We in America cannot look upon what is happening in Germany as something separate," Dr. Johnson said. "What we face in Germany is a natural external consequence of the sin which has beset us and which we have never been willing to remove."

He declared that there were 17 States in America organized on the same basis of racial superiority and in which the doctrines of democracy and of the Christian religion were not fully realized. He said that these States would provide a focal point for the spread of Nazi philosophy in this country.

The Fascist governments oppose democracies and must oppose democracies, Dr. Johnson said, because democracies are founded on a Christian ideal.

"Fascism, built on physical consanguinity, is inevitably in conflict with the basis upon which democracy is built," he added.

"The doctrine of racial superiority as a basis for the organization of a State is antagonistic to the Christian religion. They are mutually exclusive and tend to push one or the other out of existence. Fascism must ask democracy and religion to leave the stage. It is a natural consequence of events," Dr. Johnson concluded.

Millions of African Blacks Threatened With Fascist Rule; Italy Wants Colonies

Bitter Fruits of Retreat Before Fascist Blackmail Ripens With Danger for Colonial People

Says French Are Contaminated With Negroes and Jews

By CHATWOOD HALL

MOSCOW, U. S. R. R.—(ANP)—The prologue to the next act in the drama of aggression and expansion being staged by the two leading fascist power of Europe fast draws to its close, it is clear to all honest observers here in Europe. When the curtain fully rises, the center of the stage can be expected to reveal a scene with a colonial setting.

With each passing day the main characters, Hitler and Mussolini, make clear the engagement: redivision of African colonies. The fascist dictators, having been encouraged and abetted at the last tragic spectacle, "The Munich Bargain", are not speaking aside or in muted tones. In full-volumed tones and blackmail manner Mussolini demands from France her African possessions of Tunis and Djibouti.

Hitler demands, with the usual threats, nothing less than the Cameroons and Togoland. Only recently two of Hitler's mouthpieces, Schacht and Funk, declared in Berlin that Hitler will not leave any part of Togoland and the Cameroons in the hands of France.

Both of the fascist dictators' demands are shot through with threats that if their demands are not met "peacefully", then there remains for them nothing but the use of force. Thus has "peace been saved" by the kow-towing to fascism of British and French ruling circles.

The Italian fascists are resorting to crocodile tears over their countrymen of Italian descent in Tunis, as one means of justifying their claim to this colony of French imperialism. However, Italians in Tunis number, according to the 1936 census, 94,289, as compared with 108,068 persons of French descent.

In "championing" this Italian minority, Italian fascism does not see fit to take into account at all the wishes or the first claim on their native county of the great majority population of natives—the 2,335,623 Arab population of Tunis. In fascist estimation, these native people, like the Abyssinians, are "inferior" and in need of civilization, fascist style.

Djibouti would, of course, be merely another Abyssinia under Italian fascist rule.

Simultaneously with publication of Mussolini's colonial demands, a dispatch from Rome discloses that in Turin (Italy) notices have just been posted in many cafes prohibiting the entrance of Jews. The Milan opera has ceased to sell tickets to Jews, and in all Italian cities an intensive campaign has begun to exclude Jews from clubs, sports societies and scientific organizations.

This uncivilized and barbaric treatment of Jews within the same country which now demands to be given rule over Djibouti and Tunis should serve as a warning signal and as handwriting on the wall to the native peoples of those fascist-threatened colonies.

That the danger of their falling under fascist rule is real may be seen in the fact that fascist Italy has massed on the Tunis-Libyan border an army of almost 100,000 men. And the governor-general of

Libya, Balbo, former axeman of Mussolini in Abyssinia, recently declared in the fascist newspaper, "Gazeta del People", that "all of the central basin of the Mediterranean sea will be Italian, not only formally, but in reality. It is easy to forsee to what after effects this will lead!"

The attitude of the French people, as distinguished from that of the reactionary French ruling circles, concerning the handing over to the tender mercies of Hitler Germany of the Negro peoples of Togoland and the Cameroons, was expressed in a recent Paris speech of the well-known French working-class and Peoples Front leader and member of the French Parliament, Maurice Thorez, who declared:

"The monstrous outrages committed against the Jews in Garmany does not in the least show that Hitler has abandoned his race theories as set forth by him in his book, 'Mein Kempf'. It would not be bad to acquaint the African Negroes with Hitler's opinion of them and to tell them at the same time that people of the same color as they, are members of the French parliament and observing the principles of 1789 which the fascist dictaters so mock.

"It could even be added that Hitler supidity and impudently affirms that the French people are 'a people whose blood has been contaminated by the black race, a people who have arisen from Negroes and who are polluted by the Jewish race.'"

The roots of the tree which is bearing such bitter fruit for mankind lead to fascist Berlin and Munich, Rome and Tokio, and to the camp of British and French reactionary circles. And the policy of the latter in double-dealing, betraying and aiding and abetting fascist aggression by reatreat in the face of blackmail is leading with seven-league strides to the **grave danger of millions of black** colonial peoples falling under the rule of fascism and its brutal "racialism", pogroms and lynch law.

NAZIS URGE JIM CROW CARS FOR SEGREGATION OF JEWS

BERLIN, Dec. 27.—"Jim Crow" cars for the segregation of traveling Jews were demanded today as Das Schwarze Korps, organ of Adolf Hitler's Elite Guard, which pointed to the example of Southern sections of the United States where Negroes and whites are thus separated.

"If the state railways, because of well considered financial grounds, cannot decide to forbid Jews completely the use of railroad sleepers, then at least they should assign Jews special sections," the weekly publication said.

Reservations were recommended two days in advance so rail officials would know how much space to assign.

Turning to asserted precedents for such a step, Das Schwarze Korps said "in the freest lands on earth, where even Presidents storm against the devilish invention of race consciousness, it is not permitted for Negro citizens equally to sit or lie next a white person in a train even if the white persons may only be a sewer cleaner and the Negro a world champion boxer or otherwise a national hero.

"The democratic example shows us all how we have to solve the problem of traveling foreign Jews."

Hitler's Speech

For two hours and more Adolf Hitler yesterday retold his triumphs and pictured Germany as a maltreated and still economically deprived and desperate nation and then, as a climax of his Reichstag oration, raised the question of the return of Germany's war-lost colonies.

As this was written the full text of the address was not available, but it appeared that the German chancellor had presented the subject more in the form of an argument than as a threat.

The whole tenor of his address leading up to the question of colonies was decidedly more temperate than when his excited, strident voice was heard over the radio in America during the Sudeten crisis last September.

In view of expectations and speculations as to what it might include, the speech was perhaps more significant for what it did not contain than for what it said.

There was no specific indication of support for Italian demands against France.

There was no attack, as some had anticipated, on the recent address to Congress of President Roosevelt, in which the American chief executive denounced violations of international good faith and restrictions upon religion.

Nor was there any real or direct response to Prime Minister Chamberlain's plea for a sign that the dictators desire peace.

* * *

Without a careful study of the text of the address, it would be rash to predict how far Hitler now is prepared to go in support of his demand for the return of German colonies. But our first hasty impression is that while Hitler gave clear indication of his determination to press on for further concessions from Germany's former enemies, he is not yet ready for a militant campaign in that direction.

There was little to indicate, either how soon the Germans may be expected to move toward control, direc or indirect, of the Ukraine.

* * *

Despite its exaggerations and distortions, there was enough of truth in Hitler's story of the treatment o Germany after the war, and there ha been and still is enough of desperation in Germany's economic situation, to make what is probably a strong case with the German people.

If that case is entirely ridiculed by the former enemies of the Reich, Hitler is likely to be strengthened in the regard of the German people, great as undoubtedly is their own revulsion from many of his methods.

Hitler specifically argues that Germany so far has obtained nothing whatever from the former Allies except by her own might. He uses every attack upon German demands and upon himself as a means of substantiating his case.

* * *

On the other hand, each concession made to Hitler has led only to demands for further concessions. The democratic nations have no confidence that there is any end to these demands, except by resort to the force, or threat of force, which Hitler himself uses.

The German leader ridiculed suggestions that Germany might attack North or South America, Australia, China or even The Netherlands, holding such a course as unlikely as an attempt at occupation of the moon.

He insisted Germany has no hate but must answer attacks made upon her.

He asserted Germany has no desire to force its ideas on others, but declared she will not have ideas forced on her.

It is regrettable, Hitler said, that so large a part of German effort must go to armaments, but he argued that there are those in the democracies crying out for war and that it is possible in democracies for them to obtain power almost at any moment.

* * *

It cannot be doubted that Hitler makes an impressive case with a large part of the German people, especially when he talks of the post-war troubles of Germany. It is important that the democratic nations and peoples understand his argument as clearly as they can, that they may avoid action tending to tighten Hitler's hold.

The question is how best to deal with the case he presents. It is not an easy question and calls for all the coolness and ingenuity democratic statesmen can command.

Atlanta, Ga. Georgian
April 21, 1939

Eleazer Warns Against Entry Of U.S. in War

The American people should not for a minute consider entering another European war, the students of Emory University were told Friday morning in a chapel talk by R. B. Eleazer, educational director of the Commission on Interracial Co-operation.

Citing America's entrance into the World War as a well-meant but tragic blunder, the speaker asserted that it would be inexcusably stupid to make the same mistake again.

"If we can help the people of Europe to settle their differences by rational means," he said, "we certainly should do so. There is every reason, however, why we should refuse to join them in a wholesale reversion to the barbarism of war. For their sake as well as ours, it is imperative that at least one great nation preserve its sanity, its ideals and its institutions in order to help rebuild a shattered civilization."

Supported by quotations from many famous militarists in an address on "What War Makers Say About War," the speaker indicted modern warfare as insincere, deceptive, costly and destructive beyond comprehension, unspeakably barbarous and utterly inffective withal.

"Another reason why I am against war," he said, "is because the people who make the wars do not fight them. Rulers and diplomats start the trouble, but are never among those present when the shooting begins. In these unromantic times who ever hears of a Richard at the head of his armies, or a general leading his troops into battle? Even the members of Congress who voted conscription in 1917 specifically exempted themselves. If there must be wars, say I, by all means let those who start them do some of the fighting."

In conclusion the speaker urged his auditors to demand in no uncertain terms that our government keep out of Europe's quarrels. "Otherwise," he said, "you may yet be given a free trip to France to burrow in a dugout, to be drilled by machine guns, seared with poison gas, shriveled by liquid flame and blasted to bits by high explosives."

RACE PROBLEM- 1939
EUROPE

Hitler's 'Racial Purity' Theory Gets Severe Jolt

Scientist Finds Mixing of Races Time's Dawn

LONDON—(ANP)— Reichsfuerer Adolph Hitler's pet peeve, his much-vaunted "Aryan superiority racial purity" theory, was recently dealt a body blow by Professor Franz Weidenreigh, famed German anthropologist and director of the Rockefeller Cenozoic laboratory, when he revealed new facts about the now-famous "Peking Man Fossils."

The scientist was reported as declaring that seven skulls have now been found in the cave at Chou Kou Tien, of a family which it is estimated lived 100,000 years ago. Professor Weidenreich stated that three distinct racial types were discovered in this single group.

He said that although it has been contended that racially pure human stock could be traced through historical pedigrees, his researches throughout the Fossil Ages to the Peking Man era, completely disprove this theory.

He claims that the mixing of the races has continued since the dawn of mankind. Producing the seven skulls, he shows characteristics of the Metanesian, Eskimo and Neanderthal, or Upper Palaeolithic (European) man.

It was recalled that remains of the Peking man, oldest known type of human being, were first discovered at Chou Kou Tien in 1928 by the late Dr. Davidson Black distinguished palaentologist.

Subsequent investigations have been carried on through the Rockefeller foundation. The research by experts of our age by well-financed expeditions, fail to prove that there was even a distinct Chinese race, the professor said

Rumors Of War—But They Dine Just The Same

PARIS—The much-bemedaled Galandou Diouf, deputy from Senegal to the French Congress at Versailles, dines with his wife in the French capital, as the thunder of war becomes more ominous and insistent. The French Congressman is a World War hero.

Moscow Views Negro Statue

By AUSTIN WORTH

Moscow Correspondent, CNA

Moscow, May11 (By Cable)—With a huge figure of a Negro worker, symbolizing the whole Negro people, facing the Spasski Gate of the Kremlin on Red Square as one of the key figures in a massive traditional statue "International" erected with Pushkin Square jammed with citizens about the base of the monument to the great Negro-blooded poet and with miles long columns of working people of all nationalities and colors in festive mood, Moscow's millions poured into the streets and through historic Red Square to mark international labor day, May first.

Hitler Now Claims Negroes Love Nazis

Official Organ of Germany's Chief Says Blacks "Animated by Affection"

"Negroes the world over are known to be animated by an affection for the Reich," contends "D.N.B.," official news organ of Reichsfuehrer Adolph Hitler, announced in a special release to all European newspapers last March 4.

Announcement by the Hitler controlled press service of claims by the Reich that Negroes love it were startling to diplomats busy weighing colorful demands by Germany.

The Nazi, according to The Amsterdam News' London correspondent, became deeply incensed because the Cameroon Defense Committee, meeting in Paris, had denounced Hitler's regime for manifesting "so much scorn for the black race" and had expressed its determination not to be transferred to Germany.

Former Colonials

The Cameroons, former German colonies, have been for the most part, French since the World War.

Some quarters believed the new policy of the German high command was directed along lines of playing Negro against Jew with apparent German sympathy for the Negro widely publicized. At the same time, it was announced that the original view Hitler takes of the Negro is contained in his autobiography, "Mein Kampf," and that this view identifies all Negroes as being "Hottentots and Zulu Kafirs."

A special article in the April issue of Opportunity magazine by L. D. Reddick, assistant editor of the Journal of Negro History, quotes, through a special arrangement with Reynal and Hitchcock, publishers of the "unexpurgates and annotated" edition of the book, every statement made about Negroes by the Reichsfuehrer.

Pushes Colonial Doctrine

Meanwhile, other reports from troubled Europe show that Hitler is first rounding into shape his "colonial doctrine" in expectation of the return of former German colonies." Based on racial superiority, the Germans are designated as a "master race" and therefore entitled to dominate other races.

"The natives of Africa," a high official was quoted as saying, "are subject races by nature, and must, therefore, on no account to assimilated, but must be ruled by their superiors."

The service which gives directions to German newspapers abroad summarizes German colonial "doctrine" in nine points, which are briefly the following:

1. Natives must not be educated so as to acquire the manners and habits of European civilization.
2. European civilization and technical progress are the unique creation of Nordic men and of the Aryan spirit. They are not suited to native populations.
3. Only those of German or kindred race can be citizens. Natives must have their own political order.
4. There must be no intermarriage between Germans and natives in the German colonies.
5. Natives may have a voice in their own civilization.
6. They may have a voice in the courts, which will be administered by Germans. Justice must be swift. It may be administered by "palavers amongst chieftains under white control."
7. The interests of individual industries and plantations must be subordinated to the interests of the colony as a whole.
8. There must be no interference with the religious life of the natives.
9. There must be no economic exploitation of the natives.

The last point seems at variance with the rest, particularly since the essential purpose of the colonies is to widen the economic basis of the German nation and to augment Germany's supplies of raw material. German colonial propaganda is now being conducted with great intensity. Every effort is being made to popularize the "colonial idea" amongst the German masses.

Philosophy of Force

THE historic and voluminous address of Adolph Hitler, master of the German Reich, in reply to President Roosevelt's peace plea, requires thorough study and analysis against the background of his own admitted emotions and the psychosis which dominates German life and aspirations, before a temperate conclusion can be reached as to its influence upon world affairs in the light of European economic and racial conflicts.

However, as members of a racial minority whose liberty and inherent right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness are at the mercy of sovereign nations, our immediate concern is the significance of that portion of the address alluding to the rights of minority groups and small, independent states. The dominant note struck here by Hitler is in defense of the philosophy of force, designed primarily to perpetuate an international hierarchy through which only the strongest would dictate the course of civilization.

Hitler argued that he was justified in the seizure of Austria and Czecho-Slovakia because for hundreds of years Great Britain, France, the United States and other nations settled their territorial affairs by recourse to arms, and built up their imperial possessions through forceful subjugation of the weak and helpless. He decried the impositions of the Versailles Treaty and defied the world to stop him from regaining all that Germany lost during the world war. He scrapped the naval accord with Great Britain, hurled a veiled threat at Poland, and called upon President Roosevelt to redeem promises made by the late Woodrow Wilson concerning German colonial claims.

It is now plain that Hitler wants everything that was Germanic from Bismark to the Kaiser, back under the Reich's domain, plus non-interference from other nations in his scheme to absorb smaller non-Nazi states. To realize this destiny—which he claims Providence assigned him—he is determined to march straight ahead, conquering the weak and defying the strong.

When the nations of Europe adopted the philosophy of force to wipe out racial and tribal civilizations whose economic resources they coveted and captured through the iniquitous slave trade, they sowed the wind to reap the whirlwind. Hitler and Mussolini may be indicted for the present world unrest, but the economic injustices which fixed their course of action are but the aftermath of the slave trade and the struggle for control of power politics through dominance of world trade.

Hitler and the Negro

The current Opportunity magazine carries an article by Prof. L. D. Reddick on "What Hitler Says About the Negro." The open admiration for Hitler expressed by some Negroes is doubtless the reason for the publication of the article.

Quoting copiously from "Mein Kampf," Hitler's own book, Prof. Reddick concludes his study: "It is clear, then, that Hitler is anti-Negro with a vengeance. He is at the same time anti-Semitic, anti-democratic, anti-Russian, anti-French. Conversely, his orientation is pro-German, pro-Aryan, pro-Nazi. His philosophy is based upon the pseudo-science and myth of 'race'. In his own words 'All that is not race is trash.' His manipulation of symbols of hate is deliberately unscrupulous and effective. Such violent sentiments, violently expressed, stamp him as a Negrophobe."

And currently we learn through "The Wanderer" of St. Paul, Minn., that "Das Schwarze Korps" and "Der Sturmer," extremist Nazi newspapers, have lately been concentrating on grievances against the Catholic church, one of which is: "It is recalled with horror that in the Catholic Pavilion in the Paris Exhibition in 1937, two colored persons distributed leaflets to visitors inviting them to look at the missionary section of the pavilion." Then, "The Observatory Romano" is reproved because of its growing practice of publishing photos of recently ordained Negro priests."

"Der Sturmer" sums up: "The Christian Church can be proud of its Negro Bishops. Perhaps it will one day give the world the spectacle of a Negro on the Pontifical Throne. As a matter of fact, Jews have already occupied it."

While tolerance is still a goal in America, which precludes the cultivation of hate toward any individual or group, it will pay the American Negro, nevertheless, to guard against lending any aid or comfort whatsoever to such an openly avowed enemy as Hitler.

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EUROPE

Moscow Shows World of Today on Farm as Huge Agricultural Exhibit Opens

Daily Worker 8-1-39 New York Times

Soviet Victories Vividly Portrayed; Draws Thousands From All Over USSR

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, July 31.—The Soviet Agricultural Exhibition, to be officially opened Wednesday by Soviet Premier Vyacheslav Molotov, is, in a way, a rounded-out version of the Soviet pavilion at the New York World's Fair.

8-1-39

The New York World's Fair was designed to show the World of Tomorrow. It does demonstrate the high level of machinery and technique in the leading capitalist countries, it is a remarkable collection of the things created by modern industry, but there its significance ends.

The real World of Tomorrow is represented in New York only by the Soviet pavillion, the exhibit of the Soviet Union and its socialist system of society, which rests on a new social foundation, the abolition of the exploitation of man by man.

Like the Soviet pavilion in the New York Fair, the Agricultural Exhibition in the Soviet capital is a vivid demonstration of the constructive ability of socialist society.

REVIEWS SOVIET VICTORIES

It is a review of the victories won by the Soviet people under the leadership of the Bolshevik Party in political, economic and cultural activity.

The Moscow Agricultural Exhibition, unlike ordinary fairs, will be a permanently functioning organization, a great mass school of progress in all branches of agriculture. It adds to Moscow's importance as a center of agronomical science

During the first three months of the exhibition. a half million men and women collective farmers delegated to visit the Exhibition will arrive in Moscow from various republics and regions of the USSR. The guests will spend five days in the capital, touring the city and the exhibition.

The visit of the collective farmers will be a friendly meeting of the Soviet peasantry with the Moscow workers. Every plant and institution in Moscow is making special arrangements to welcome the guests, who will be housed in 26 schools, 35 clubs, 13 rest-homes, four hotels and two student hostels. These include the best clubs in the city.

Communist Party organizations in the biggest Moscow factories have assigned their best and most experienced workers to aid the visiting collective farmers to master the most advanced forms of socialist agriculture as displayed at the exhibition.

Three thousand Moscow workers, including 1,000 members of the Young Communist League, worked on construction of the fair buildings, and an entire new section of the city has been built up around the exhibition.

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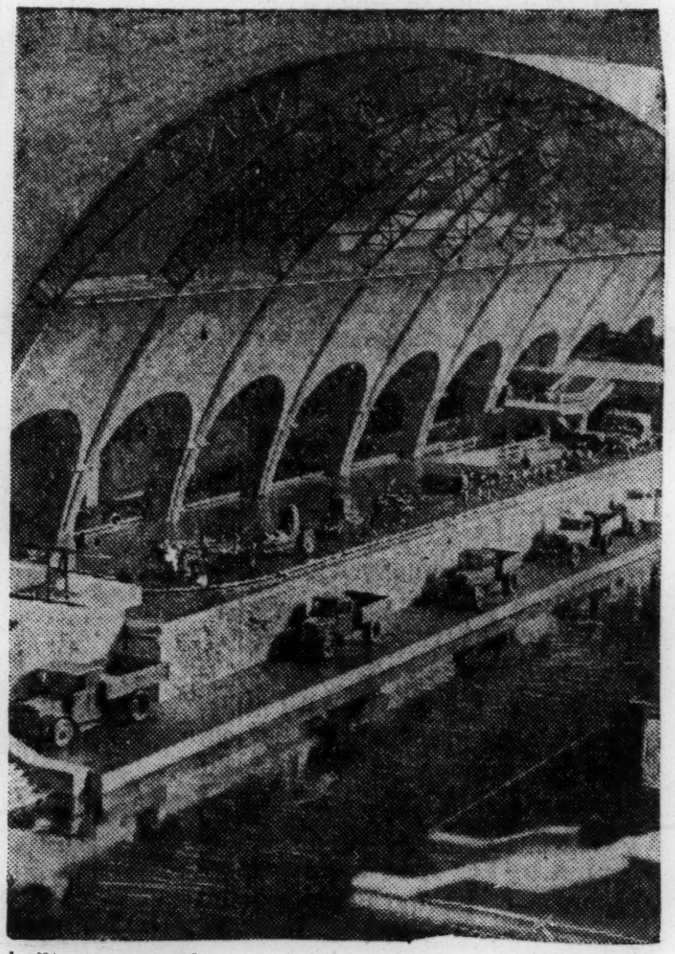

OPEN SOVIET AGRICULTURAL EXPOSITION—All-Union Agricultural Exhibit will portray the new life of the Soviet village, which has been delivered from poverty by the Bolsheviks; it will show newly-developed agricultural techniques. Top photo shows: the mechanization pavilion, constructed of glass, concrete and steel. All types of Soviet-made farm machinery will be exhibited. Below (left): Figure carved out of cedar, of an Oirot collective farmer, in the Siberian pavilion; (right): The facade of the Tartar Republic's pavilion.

JAMES W. FORD

Ford Explains Pact Aid to Negro People

C. P. Leader Submits Statement to Negro Amsterdam News

James W. Ford, Negro Communist leader and member of the National Committee, in a statement on the Soviet-German Non-Aggression pact submitted yesterday to the Amsterdam News, Negro newspaper, declared that the pact "has profound significance for the American people and the Negro people of our country and throughout the world."

His full statement follows below:

"The non-aggression pact recently concluded between the Soviet Union and Germany has profound significance for the American people and the Negro people of our country and throughout the world.

"What is actually a great step forward in promoting peace and democratic government has been interpreted generally by the press as a sell-out to Hitler.

"The truth, however, cannot be suppressed even by the violently reactionary organs of Wall Business which, in attacking the Soviet Union, continues its policy of opposing everything progressive in America and the world.

U.S.S.R. PEACE ROLE

"The Soviet Union alone of all the nations has followed a consistent peace policy in promoting joint action of the democracies against fascist aggression, ever since it entered the League of Nations in 1935, in befriending and supporting the victims of aggression such as Ethiopia, Spain, China and Czechoslovakia and in exposing the pro-fascist policies of Chamberlain and Daladier who at Munich betrayed the democrtic ntions in their surrender to Hitler.

"The non-aggression pact reveals the fatal weakness of the Nazi regime which for years has trumpeted its challenge to the Soviet Unic and appeared as the 'savior' of the world against the 'menace of Bolshevism.'

"More than that, this pact lays bare to the world the treachery of the reactionary ministers of Great Britain and France, who while apparently seeking a mutual assistance pact with the Soviet Union, were secretly plotting another Munich—to sell Poland down the river—and then prepare the way for war against the Soviet Union.

CITES NEGRO SUPPORT

"The Negro people will clearly understand the position of the Soviet Union with respect particularly to Chamberlain and British policy. Remember Ethiopia and the sabotage of sanctions against Italy by Foreign Minister Hoare of Great Britain (now Home Minister) and Laval of France. This betrayal was prompted by the fear that an Ethiopian victory would undermine their own colonial empires and upset fascism in Italy. This was the beginning of a series of appeasements that has brought Europe and the world to the brink of war. Even now Chamberlain conspires to turn Africa over to Hitler who with his doctrine that 'Negroes are fit only to be slaves' would make that continent under Nazi rule the most horrible concentration camp on earth. The people of the West Indies also know the oppressive weight of Chamberlain's policies.

"The Soviet Union pursues the policy of peaceful intercourse with all nations, and is a threat to no nation, ready at all times to enter into such alliances with the democratic powers to assure world peace.

"We see it as our duty, as Americans, to support this policy with all our power, to enlist the support of our government for cooperative action against acts of aggression and to implement this policy by strengthing the democratic rights of the people in this hour of crisis."

Negro Not Mistreated In Germany, Claim

LOS ANGELES, Aug.—(ANP)—Stopping in Berlin in one of the finest hotels, the Rev. Clayton D. Russell, minister of People's Independent church of Christ, en route to Amsterdam, Holland, to attend the World Conference of Christian Youth, writes back that American newspapers are "full of propaganda."

He says Negroes are not discriminated against in the land of Herr Hitler—only the Jew. On his way to Cologne with Mrs. Russell, he writes:

"I fare better as a Negro in Europe than in my own country; may stop at any hotel, restaurant, barber shop and receive most courteous treatment, even in Germany. The Jew is the only person discriminated against. Negroes may visit even the most exclusive places."

Rev. Russell declares he will have much to say about the difference in traveling as a Negro in his own United States and in Europe. A visit to a Nazi labor service camp in Germany, he says, disproves much that is printed.

"Even the storm troopers in Germany are courteous," he adds.

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EUROPE

EUROPEAN WAR

MANDEL, COLONIAL MINISTER, GIVES MERGUSON 'THE INSIDE'

By R. W. MERGUSON
(Courier War Correspondent)

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PARIS, France, Nov. 30.—(By Airmail, Censored)—Several million men wait the call to arms in the French colonies, I was informed this week in an exclusive interview with George Mandel, minister of colonies.

Once enabled to meet the distinguished cabinet officer who has direct supervision of all matters pertaining to the vast colonial empire of France, I found him courteous, spontaneously co-operative and full of pride in the races of mankind, of all colors, who fight for the defense of French liberalism.

INTERVIEW GIVEN AT 5 O'CLOCK IN AFTERNOON

Through the proper channels and aided by the proper recommendations, for nothing in France is accomplished without adherence to aged customs and regulations, I was granted the interview, arranged for 5 o'clock in the afternoon at the office of the Ministry of Colonies, near the Chamber of Deputies and the Tomb of Napoleon.

I was indeed fortunate, for very few people these days have the opportunity to consult with this busy official. The organization and maintenance of the colonial military levies come under his supervision.

Monsieur Mandel, despite a tendency toward corpulence, is a man of action. He was happy to talk and particular to give emphasis to French ideals.

"It is far better to act than to talk," he commented, "but at present we are at war with an enemy who is trying to crush our liberal form of government and our institutions.

"For that reason it becomes my duty to speak."

Like all Frenchmen he has no doubt of the ultimate triumph of French arms.

"I want to say a word about our inexhaustible resources in raw materials and manpower," he continued. "These forces, properly organized and used will mean victory.

"I would consider myself derelict in my duty if I should fail to apprise you and the rest of the world of the voluntary effort and support given us already during the first two months of the war by our brothers and fellow citizens in our faraway possessions."

Black people in the United States know that the true foundations of the British Empire and the French Empire are in their rich, sweaty concessions in Africa and Asia, but they sometimes wonder whether Britain and France are aware of the fact.

TRADES CULTURE FOR COURAGE

France is. She is prepared to trade French culture and civilization for African raw materials and courage. Monsieur Mandel was quick to make the admission, stating:

"Africa, our most extensive territory, is rich in products of the soil, cereals, precious wood, rubber, cocoa, bananas, sugar. Madagascar, India, Indo-China, are great producers of rice, corn, rubber.

"The ever-increasing tonnage of these commodities arriving in France makes us less and less dependent on foreign importations to keep our peace and our war industries functioning.

"In this respect we enjoy an overwhelming superiority over the products of German industry."

MANPOWER ESSENTIAL

Monsieur Mandel then spoke of manpower.

"Modern wars cannot dispense with manpower," he asserted. "The individual, the soldier, is the final arbiter."

He added this tribute:

"All that we have asked of our populations they have done with total abnegation and with a full understanding of their interests. That is why they should enjoy the benevolent and generous liberalism of France."

The current war with Germany did not slip up on France. For several years, the French general staff has known that the fight was coming. It did not wait until the past September to start to get ready.

"About 18 months ago when the present cabinet was constituted," pointed out Monsieur Mandel, "its first job was to increase the army effectives in the colonies for national defense.

"Germany began to show signs of world domination in the annexation of Austria. France had to meet the issue.

INCREASED STANDING ARMY 50 PER CENT

"The cabinet finally decided to increase the standing army in the colonies 50 per cent. The result is well known.

"In only a few weeks more men voluntarily enrolled for army service than had been engaged during the entire campaign of four years from 1914 to 1918. This happened in spite of the fact that in the former war, there were seven different recruitings.

"Through these voluntary enlistments we have been able to recruit 100 battalions composed entirely of colonials. These battalions are of infantry. There are likewise a number of artillery batallions. Seventy thousand Indo-Chinese workers from Tonkin have been enrolled. There are now several million more colonials in readiness.

"Whether I speak to you of Bao Dai, Emperor of Indo-China, or of Reunion Island, Madagascar, the Antilles, or Africa, all those who were exempted from military duty came enthusiastically to become enrolled anew when the present emergency loomed.

"One aspect of this enrollment I wish to emphasize: It was particularly in Africa, Senegal, Ivory Coast, Volta and the former colonies of Germany, Togoland and the Cameroun, where there was a veritable rush of men to join the colors of France.

"When some of the older men could not be taken into the service, they complained, 'What a pity, but it is natural. France is good and just while Germany is the enemy of black men.'

"It is France that has brought security, justice and equity, and makes no distinction between the races."

CRUSADE FOR FRENCH IDEALS

Monsieur Mandel had talked rapidly, ardently, like some types of American salesmen. Spiritually he was in the fray himself. His last statement was expressed proudly, boastfully.

"There you have the profound explanation of this prodigious crusade for the support of French ideals," he stressed. "The colonial populations have undoubtedly known for a very long time that France, which has brought them justice and equity, and makes no religious or racial discrimination, after progressively bettering their condition, is gradually integrating them into the national life."

German propaganda has helped France to get its message over to the colonials, Monsieur Mandel believes.

HITLER CALLS NEGROES APES

"German propaganda is based on the concept of the superiority of one man over another," he reminded, and asked: "Has not the German chief himself written in his book, 'Mein Kapmf,' that Negroes are half apes and accused the different white nations of 'criminal folly' for according to these blacks, political rights?"

Monsieur Mandel concluded by inquiring: "How then can these same blacks not feel directly menaced by Germany's colonial demands?"

Students, in India, May Be Stranded

How it feels to be 12,680 miles away from home, with U boats and bombing planes between, is described in a second letter to the AFRO-AMERICAN by Miss Betty McCree of Boston, Fisk University senior, who is studying on a Juliette Derricotte Fellowship in India.

Both Miss McCree and Miss Margaret Bush, senior of Talladega College, Ala., are enrolled at the Visva Bharati College, Santineketan, Bengal, India, and sight-seeing in the Far East. Miss McCree's first letter appeared in the AFRO-AMERICAN the week of November 18.

"Each time we receive mail from home which has been opened and resealed with brown gum paper and stamped 'Censored,' we are reminded," says Miss McCree, "that somewhere in Europe, men are killing and being killed.

"It is a consolation to know that we have not thrown our hat into the arena of war and we certainly hope that the United States will remain neutral.

Duration Uncertain

"Although the American Consul assured us that we are far safer in India than anywhere else at present, none of us is at all certain how long this war will last or how long the sea routes will remain open to neutral ships.

"Consequently, we have been in Calcutta for the last few days arranging for a change in sailing dates, securing Japanese visas and attending to all the other details that present themselves when one is anticipating an ocean voyage.

"We have spent three days rushing around in rickshaws be-

tween the American Consulate, abroad certainly are con
the Japanese Consulate, which with the welfare of all Am
was closed on account on the Puja citizens who are traveling i
Holiday, and the steamship com- eign countries. It is a d
pany until we were exhausted. contrast with the attitude shown

U.S. Concern Notable by some of the officials at
"We felt rather important when, "After being here in Sa
at the request of the American Consul, the Japanese Consul in- ketan for nearly four month
terrupted his vacation to come are enjoying once more the
into town and give us the neces- I never dreamed that I cou
sary permission to spend four joy a picture in an air-condi
days in Japan. tioned cinema house as mu
"Uncle Sam's representatives

we did in mid-October when the temperature was soaring in the 90's.

FRENCH POLICY OF EMPIRE REQUIRES COLONIAL ARMY

By R. WALTER MERGUSON

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PARIS, France, Oct. 12.—France is actively mobilizing two million colored troops for service on the Western Front against Hitler's grey-clad hordes as well as for defense of her far-flung colonial empire.

In addition, 500,000 native workers are being called to the colors to share with French citizens in the burden placed on the civilian population, both at home and abroad by the French war machine.

The workers will be principally occupied in the service of supplies, transportation, shipping, communications and others vital to the maintenance of millions of combatants in the field.

This statement is not a vague report, has not been passed by a censor, does not come from "usually well-informed sources," nor does it originate with any other unofficial authority.

COLONIAL WAR MACHINE NEW MILITARY POLICY

The creation of the new colonial war machine is a definite empire-wide military policy conceived by Minister of Colonies Georges Mendel in April, 1938, and later approved by the French government and Military High Command.

Shortly after, Monsieur Mendel was elected one of the ministers of the Superior Council for National Defense, the first colonial minister to be so named, and France's most brilliant and experienced colonial soldiers were appointed to organize the largest army of colored men in all military history.

Famed General Buhrer and a complete general staff have taken offices in the colonial ministry to direct the gigantic task from Paris. And the following distinguished military commanders have been sent to the various colonies, protectorates and mandated territories to personally command and train the new army:

French Indo China: General Catroux, former chief of the Nineteenth Algerian Corps, French West Africa; General Debuisson, French Equatorial Africa; General Roucaud, Djibouti; General Legentilhomme, French West Indies; Colonel Goutaud, and in the Pacific, Lieutenant-Colonel Denis.

OTHER NATIONS WATCH FRANCE

That this mass mobilization of France's colonial Empire will be watched with profound interest by the governments and general staffs of other nations who rule colored populations is to put it mildly. Should the war continue for several years, its effect on the future of colored people throughout the world will undoubtedly be far-reaching.

In this hour of crisis in France's history no one knows what eventual effect their fighting side by side with her white troops on a mass scale will have on the future political, economic and cultural destiny of all colored people under the tri-color.

They will unquestionably put the mother country heavily in their debt.

MILITARY OFFICERS PEACE-TIME LEADERS

One result will be the creation of a large officer class who will become the peacetime leaders of natives which may lead to the extension of political autonomy through ability to accept responsibilities. Another will be the widespread learning of skilled trades, raising the economic level of hundreds of thousands on their return to civilian life. Again the good health, self reliance and discipline which accrue to the organization and experience of military training will not be lost on these soldiers of France. Their politically status as war veterans will be advantageous. And their extensive travel and intimate association with European white populations will have a most beneficial cultural effect.

A NATION OF ONE HUNDRED MILLION

If the new military establishment is successful, and there is no reason why it should not be, France will have made a reality of the long voiced cry of colonial administrators that "France is a nation of one hundred million."

It will advance by about half a century the economic development of France's colonial possessions, raise the standard of living of native populations, and place the French army in a commandnig position not only on the European continent, but against attacks on her colonial possessions.

As the spotlight in the present conflict turns on the conduct and military achievements of France's colonial troops, colored people everywhere keenly realize that this is the supreme test of their modern contribution to civilization. And nowhere will their victories and solid support of the entire French military machine as workers be more loudly cheered than by the sixteen million Negro Americans who are following their every move through the war correspondents of the Pittsburgh Courier.

MAY PROVOKE WIDESPREAD CHANGE

As a result, we may see the widespread formation of colored divisions by other nations and the permanent inclusion of colored men in all armed forces.

During the World Far the French colonies supplied the motherland with more than two and a half million tons of supplies, including foodstuffs, iron and zinc ore, textiles and many others vital to the prosecution of the conflict. The present war may double this figure.

Who are these two million men now rushing to France's aid? Where do they come from? How many races and colors are represented, and why did France inaugurate this history-making military precedent?

First and foremost is what the French call "La politique humanitaire d'Outre-mer," or "La mission civilatrice," i. e., her humanitarian colonial policy or her civilizing mission. Other empires have glibly used similar altruistic phrases to describe their imperial policies. The vital difference is that France has made her policies a reality in the letter as well as the spirit.

LIBERTY, EQUALITY, BROTHERHOOD

Then on every French public building where you see the sign, "Post No Bills," you'll also see the words, "Liberte, Egalite et Fraternite" (Liberty, Equality and Brotherhood). These three simple words, born in the French revolution, are enshrined in the hearts of all Frenchmen and dramatically represent their way of life.

Frenchmen refer to their overseas soldiers as natives, rather than colored; important because it illustrates the customary French disregard for color, placing the classification of human beings on the basis of the relative scales of civilization rather than upon pigmentation.

This attitude has had a salutary effect on her colored populations who since the war have contributed several hundred thousand troops annually to the army. In rushing to the colors today they feel that they are repaying France for her humanitarian colonial policy, as well as for the gifts of her civilizing influence.

TAKE THEM BY HAND TO LIFT THEM UP

Concerning her colonial troops one French statesman put is this way:

"France will only admit to the honor of serving her, those whom she considers as belonging to the solid collectivity of the family.

"This means that we will consider our brothers of color not as definitely inferior beings but as backward relations whom we must take by the hand in order to raise them to the point where we ourselves have arrived."

The second reason for raising the vast overseas army is that France gave her colored colonials ample opportunity during the last World War to demonstrate their worth as soldiers. History shows they covered themselves with glory.

MILITARY, ECONOMIC ASSET

Thirdly, two million trained colored soldiers, competent in the use of modern weapons of war, fanatically devoted to the cause they serve and the institutions they defend, represent a military and economic asset of unprecedented proportions.

Fourthly, France has apparently come to the conclusion that Hitler's seizure of the Rhineland, the Saar, Austria, Czecho-Slovakia and now Poland, has let loose forces upon the continent of Europe, the consequences of which no general staff can foretell. With each conquest Germany's man power has radically increased. Again she realizes full well that her colored colonials detest Hitler's racial theories and that if France is conquered, all her colored citizens would soon become virtual slaves beneath the Nazi heel.

REACTION OF ENEMY A POTENT FACTOR

Fifthly, the new colonial army will have a profound psychological reaction on the enemy.

During the last war, Frenchmen hailed their coming as another manifestation of her fight for human liberty while the Germans saw "these barbaric savages as the agents of an unscrupulous enemy." Since then, anyone who has lived in Germany and read its military and political literature is familiar with the psychological antagonism, occasionally amounting to fear, against the use of colored troops from Africa and southwestern Asia, in a European conflict and resentment over their employment during the World War.

AGAINST "FATHERLAND"

It is felt that the colored "reservoirs of men" the world over will be called to the colors and hurled against the Fatherland in a new struggle. Since Hitler's accession to power, the news of France's mass colored mobilization must have caused consternation on the Wilhelmstrasse.

Where will all these troops come from? First, let us consider the neucleus around which the army will be organized and from which it will draw its officers and non-commissioned officers. This is France's peacetime colonial army.

AFRICA SOURCE OF FRENCH TROOPS

It falls into three main divisions: (a) French West Africa, French Equatorial Africa, and Madagascar. The peacetime forces include eighteen regiments of Senegalese infantry and twelve independent battalions. Madagascar has three infantry regiments and

one independent battalion. As is the case with other colonial regiments, all are not necessarily stationed in their own colony but serve in France and other territory. All the above are black troops.

(b) The Northern African territories of Algeria, Morocco and Tunis consisting of Arabs, Berbers and Bedoins. The French do not regard these as colored people because of their Semetic origin, but every one of these fierce tribesmen would, according to American standards, be "jim crowed," on the "Dixieland Express."

The peacetime military establishment includes sixteen regiments of Algerian infantry, five Tunisian and eight Moroccan. Their native cavalry known as Spahis, are world renowned. There are eight regiments in Algeria and Tunis and four in Morocco.

EVEN FROM ARABIA THEY COME

(c) The third group of colonies in military importance include Syria (Arabs, mandate), French India and French Indo China. As Syria is a post war colony, its inhabitants are still a more or less unknown factor from the military standpoint. French Indo China, the most important, has four regiments of yellow men with three independent battalions.

Other territories include Togoland and the Cameroons (mandates), the German colonies conquered by the Senegalese during the World War, Reunion, Camoros and French Somaliland in Africa; St. Pierre and Miquelon, off Newfoundland; Guadeloupe, and Martinique in the West Indies; French Guiana, on the Brazilian coast; and New Caledonia, Tahiti. etc.. in the Pacific.

Merguson Describes Trials And Tribulations Of A Foreign Correspondent Near War Front

English Inspectors Almost Make You Open Your Mouth and Say "Ah!"—Hard to Get In, Hard to Get Out—France, Remembering World War Spies, Has Her Guard Up—Montmarte Is "City of the Past."

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier 11-18-39

By R. WALTER MERGUSON
(Courier War Correspondent)

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PARIS, France, Nov. [illegible] — (By Airmail: Censored)— Europe is the land of passport troubles. You scarcely get settled comfortably in your train seat before a demand is made once again for your passport. You are entering the territory of another nation. Where you realize that the countries over here are very little larger than our States in America, you can get some idea of the press for passports when traveling.

Before the last World War, it was comparatively easy to travel anywhere in the world, often without a passport.

I know from experience, for in 1913 I traveled in Europe, Africa and South America without one.

Today the traveler encounters many formalities and difficulties. I encountered some of them in our own (United States) bureaucratic passport department.

PASSPORT TAKEN AND EXPIRATION CHANGED

My passport, which was paid for and still valid for another year, was taken from me and, when returned, was stamped to be valid only until the end of December of this year. And even so, as changed, it only permitted of limited travel in Europe.

Attaches at the State Department were very solicitous regarding my personal safety, for they reasoned (with tongue in cheek) if I should be injured on foreign shores, such an incident would in all probability involve the United States in international entanglements and an expensive war which could lead to bankruptcy.

Imagine the American Government risking a war and bankruptcy in the cause of one black man in a foreign land when it will do nothing to protect millions of black men at home from the scourge of lynching!

MISSIONARY REFUSED TO GIVE HIM HELP

Two years ago when I was traveling up the Nile on my way to Ethiopia, I wanted to camp for a night or two on the ground of an American missionary, representing the Baptist Missionary Society of Philadelphia. It is proper to note here, parenthetically, that they do not have black missionaries in that region of Africa, although black congregations in America contribute to the support of these missions.

This God-fearing missionary on the Nile refused me aid and succor because I might be injured by the fierce savages and thus involve America in a war.

I was so firmly convinced by his argument that I could fancy seeing the great American Navy steaming up the majestic Nile to rescue me.

ENGLAND EXACTING IN ITS REQUIREMENTS

People who visit England in these war days will find that country most exacting in its requirements. The customs officials I found bereft of all sentiment. They made a minute examination of my luggage and finally confiscated all the photographs and motion picture film which I had.

Of course, I had had previous experience with British officials in East Africa. England not only requires a visa for entry into the country, but also for leaving the country.

This exit visa is the one which causes the most inconvenience. It is not given to you until after an investigation, which requires from ten days to two weeks. In the meantime, you must keep running to the British Passport Bureau and stand in line for hours.

GERMANS HAD JUMP IN LAST WAR

However, it must be confessed that there is some reason for the restrictions you encounter. England and France are at war. During the last war, there was a large foreign population in France, including many thousands of Germans.

These people were allowed to enjoy the hospitality and freedom of France without restraint. Many abused these privileges and, as a result, the French Government experienced difficulties with them. In corroboration, I need only to cite the German activities on French soil dating long years before the outbreak in 1914.

At that time German industry and business was well established and flourishing in France, and especially in Paris, where all the large hotels and restaurants were conducted by them. These peaceful activities permitted them to spread a spy network system throughout all France.

In the eastern part of France, and particularly in the Argonne Forest, cement emplacements had been prepared for the subsequent coming of heavy German guns. In order to prevent a recurrence of these unscrupulous acts, the French government is taking more pains to know who comes on French soil.

ENTERTAINERS HAVE ALL LEFT PARIS

The streets of Paris are quiet. Not many people are to be seen, for large numbers of them, at the outbreak of hostilities, moved to distant parts in the country.

Montmartre of the Twenties, with its large colored American population of actors and musicians, has lost all its gaiety and glamour.

I strolled through the streets where once were located the busy establishments of Josephine Baker and "Brick-Top," and found them deserted. Everyone has gone and Eugene Bullard, ace flyer during the last European war, conducts a cabaret on rue Fontaine, about the only one left.

Those who rule Great Britain and France betrayed Ethiopia, Spain, Austria and Czechoslovakia to the Rome-Berlin Axis. Their hatred and fear of the foreign policy of the Soviet Union dictated that dastardly sale of countries and peoples. They hope to induce the Fascists to strike at the Soviet Union.

The Tories of Great Britain and France prepared to sell Poland. The course followed at Munich was impossible. The people of the world are watching too closely. Therefore the high-hatted international gangsters who dominated the political and economic wealth of Britain and France prepared to consummate the sale in blood and war.

A defeated Poland would be easier to betray. But something is happening to the plans of the Munich men.

All eyes are glued on Poland. Two worlds are watching that drama on life's stage. The world of democracy and peace and the reactionary world. Both know that Poland will settle the destinies of millions of people. The progressive world watches with the deepest sympathy; the reactionary world with increasing fear. But that the Polish peasants and workers, betrayed by the "government of colonels," which collapsed before the bloody war machine of Hitler will take a new lease on life, you need have no doubts. With the Poles are the Ukrainians, the White Russians and the Jewish people.

VICTIMS OF CRUEL LANDLORD SYSTEM

All of them have been the victims of the Polish landlords and industrialists for centuries. Now "the day" of these exploited has come. The landlords have fled. The industrialists have forgotten for the moment about private property rights and are extremely busy protecting "human" rights—their own selfish, cowardly and rapacious lives.

The Polish masses, that is the oppressed national minorities of Poland, the Ukrainian, White Russian and Jewish people are finding ou that hour of their ancient and traditional oppressor's doom can be made the hour of their own liberation. They are learning the hardest way. That is to be regretted. But all oppressed must learn to find in their oppressors' difficulties the possibilities for increasing their own struggles for full and complete equality of opportunity. Those who do not have no leaders or are possessed of leaders who are traitors. Out of the ranks of the people in Poland will arise great leaders.

Let us who are Negroes not forget that the heroic struggles of our own slave forefathers were raised to their highest level during the early days of the Civil War. This was a natural thing. All who must fight must also seek allies. Our slave forebears wanted freedom. All who want freedom must fight. Our grandfathers saw in the fight of the Northerners against the Southern landlord government a fight for their cause. And great leaders such as Frederick Douglass and Harriett Tubman came forth to lead them.

An understanding of this will enable black men and women to more fully appreciate what is now taking place in Poland and to forecast the results tomorrow will bring forth. They will see why the Polish people will be victorious.

COMPOSED OF MANY RACES

Poland is a state comprised of several different nationalities. The Poles are the majority group. There are approximately 8,000,000 Ukrainians, 3,000,000 white Russians and several million Jews. These minorities together constitute 40 per cent of the population. Yet they have no rights. This is a picture of the social composition of Poland and as well of the social injustices which exist there.

For a Negro, the situation of these peoples can be painted in extremely familiar colors. For example, the Negro is in America an oppressed minority. The Ukrainians, white Russians and Jewish are oppressed Polish national minorities. Thus we have a similarity politically.

The Negroes are denied the land—land they have watered with their tears and enriched with their blood and sweat—land for which they fought in every war but never were able to secure. Who has forgotten the old Civil War slogan—it was a promise of "40 acres and a mule." The black man has received neither the one nor the other.

MADE UP OF LANDLESS PEOPLE

This economic situation is paralleled in Poland. The great mass of the Ukrainians, white Russians and Jews are landless peasants or ghetto (segregated districts) dwellers.

The Negroes of Mississippi, Georgia, and Alabama—of all the Southern states, in fact—are shamelessly brutally and forcibly deprived of the right to vote, the right to sit on juries, or to participate in the government. Yet they are forced to pay taxes. They are dehumanized by the most bestial forms o oppression. Denied the opportunity for an education, they are herded like sheep into the chain gangs when roads are to be built and are forced to labor or, arrested for "vagrancy," they are "sold" to the highest bidder and become the peon of some plantation owner.

WILLIAM L. PATTERSON

Similar social and political conditions exist in Poland. And the most beautiful daughters of the Ukrainian, white Russian and Jewish peasants were forced to become the "woman" of any Poland junker, as the Negro girl of the South is so often forced to "accept" the lustful attention of a big landlord or industrialist. Bestiality toward women of the oppressed nation is everywhere a mark of landlord "culture."

SUBDUE CITIZENS BY SOUTH'S METHOD

Gangs were provoked and incited against the national minorities of Poland, as gangs of hoodlums and lynchers are provoked and incited by the "best people" of the South against the Negro who has the manhood to strike back, and to seek to organize for a struggle for democracy and against what is un-American and subversive.

Truly the plight of the oppressed of Poland economically, politically and culturally shows a close relationship to the position of the oppressed for America and vice-versa. For this reason it is not so difficult for the Negro to grasp the drama in all of its significance. And because, a fight for democracy anywhere has great significance for defenders of democracy everywhere, the Negro people will see the importance of the Polish issue for them.

Now the Polish landlord has fled. It is easy to see the character of Polish landlord patriotism. The Polish landlords and industrialists built no Maginot or Siegfried line. They built no real army. These things could have been done only if the landlords and industrialists had loved the country themselves Had they loved their country they would have sought to make its borders invulnerable and, loving it they would have treated those who produced the wealth as human beings securing to them their democratic rights and civil liberties. But the patriotism of the Polish landlorn ran in the direction of exploitation. They are loyal to money and lust. They are corrupt. They are intellectually and spiritually bankrupt. But what big landlords are not?

I might make this picture more concrete by saying it is as though the Southern landlords fled suddenly. In what condition would they leave the South? Its lands are exhausted from misuse; its schools are few and ill-equipped; there are few health facilities; child labor flourishes everywhere and so does prostitution. If the landlords of the South fled, they would leave behind as evidence of their patriotism and love of America—ruin and misery. Where is their patriotism—their Americanism—where is it? They too are corrupt and morally bankrupt. What would the Negro and poor white not do to get the Southern landlords off of their backs?

OPPRESSORS NOW CALL FOR AID

And now that their ancient oppressors have gone, the Ukrainians, white Russians and Jews have called for aid. They are confronted with vital problems. In what direction could they turn for help? There was only the East. Why? Because in the West is fascism, their most cruel enemy—Nazism with its savage cannibalistic racial creed, a creed even worse than that of the American lynchers. But to the East, in the Soviet Union, their own blood brothers had liberty and self-government, peace and equality of opportunity, jobs, and leisure, and they developed their national culture in an atmosphere of socialism and peace.

The masses of Poland, downtrodden and dehumanized by the bestiality of the landlords, turned toward those who had done away with landlordism, big industrialists and rapacious bankers. It is an accident that oppressed peoples look toward the East, or turn to the East? Certainly not. The Soviet Union is more than an inspiration alone. And when the Soviets heard the call they responded.

This then is the meaning of the

Soviets' presence in Poland. The oppressed of Poland regardless of nationality, creed or color call for the help of the free peoples of the Soviet Union. They have a right to such aid, a human right, a right determined by the mutual interests of those who love democracy, a right based upon the obvious historical duty necessity of all free people all democratic and progressive people to help to free a people enslaved.

SOVIETS ACT FOR PEACE

The role of the Soviets in Poland is then in the interests, not alone, of the Ukrainians, the white Russians, the Jewish people and the masses of the Polish people themselves, but as well, it is in the interests of world peace and democracy.

Peace will come to these peoples. Peace will come because just as the Polish landlords could not create a united and patriotic army, oppressing as they did so many peoples—these people now freed from this oppression will be impelled by the logic of events to go forward to the creation of a real army of people. They will survive if they fight. They will be destroyed if they capitulate. And that army they build will help to destroy fascism. It will help beat back imperialism. It will smash all exploiters and all oppressors who seek to overrun the country.

The Soviets have a policy of peace, a policy which is an asset to mankind. They called for world peace the day they were born—quite a humane thing for an infant nation to do. The desire for peace does not mean that to secure it one should accept oppression or exploitation. Acceptance of slavery is not a road to peace. A slave driver cannot be appeased. The peoples of Poland are on the road to freedom. Their hands are clasped by their brothers from the Soviet Union, the lovers of peace, the soldiers of peace and democracy.

The establishment of democracy and peace in Poland will mean that world peace and democracy are closer. Therefore it must of necessity help the Negro peoples.

Natives of West Africa Loyal to Great Britain

ACCRA, Gold Coast, W. Africa.—(ANP)—A recent checkup of public opinion among natives of the Gold Coast has revealed they are unanimous in support of British policy. Among members of the educated African community the view freely expressed that one of the main questions at stake in the present crisis is whether native races in colonial territories shall continue to enjoy full civil rights, with promise of eventual independence.

Natives declare they have no illusions as to the probable colonial policy of a power which might strive to replace Great Britain

The European War In Its Fourth Week

THE second World War has entered its fourth week and so far as the average person is concerned, there is no definite indication as to just who is winning or how long the conflict will last. With claims and counter claims of victories being made by both Germany and the Allied nations of Germany and France in this strange struggle in which a pamphlet bombardment is being resorted to by at least one of the principals, it is a wise reader indeed who knows just what it is all about.

But one thing is certain. The principal question now, as it was when the conflict started, is: Can America stay out of the struggle, and if so, for how long? Last week the most dramatic development revolved around Russia's invasion of Poland on the pretext of protecting her own neutrality, and this new role overshadowed all else in the third week of the struggle.

Not only did this action on the part of the Soviet Republic seal the fate of the Polish Republic and cause its government officials to flee to the temporary sanctuary of the Rumanian border, but what still remained of post-Versailles Europe was thrown into considerable doubt. Added to this confusion there arose throughout Great Britain and France as well as the rest of the civilized world, the specter of a "Hitler peace."

It is to be noted, however, that despite losses at sea and a military position made most serious by the almost complete collapse of Poland, the British and French governments remained firm. A fight to the finish, and the destruction of "Hitlerism," was the answer of the Allied powers to Chancellor Hitler's warning that it must be peace on his own terms.

The atmosphere was clouded even more when Russia signed a truce with Japan on the Manchukuo—Outer Mongolia frontier thus freeing her own hands, and at the same time opening the way for Japan, taking advantage of the Allied powers' concentration on the war several thousand miles away, to consolidate the "new order" in China with less regard for foreign interests.

Forced into an extra session by the rapidly spreading conflict, Congress last week at the call of President Roosevelt, began the arduous task of determining whether or not the United States would put an end to the Neutrality Act's arms embargo—an action that would open American munitions markets to Great Britain and France. At the same time the Administration as well as the Congress were unanimous in their insistence that the country could and should stay out of the war.

Simultaneously, delegates representing Latin-American nations met in Panama City to discuss with a delegation from the United States the problems posed by the Second European War. All of this happened within the short period of one week, and news dispatches tell us that preparations are being made, especially by Great Britain and France, to fight for at least three years.

Is it any wonder that the whole thing has become almost hopelessly confused?

Italians Save Africans From Brutality of Nazis

By NANCY CUNARD

PARIS — (ANP) — This week brings a horror-story from Africa which rivals some of the worst in slavery times and which fully corroborates the African's fears as to what would happen to them under Nazi domination.

Two days before the war started a German diesel-tug, the Kionga left Port Tanga, in Tanganyika (territory which had been German until the World War). It carried a colored crew of 22 and there was one who did not escape to tell the tale.

Of two German passengers one was the leader of the Tanganyika Nazi association which has caused considerable unrest in Tanganyika protectorate since Hitler's rise to power.

BEATEN WITH HAMMERS

At the end of the five-day voyage the tug arrived at Kismayu in Italian Somaliland, and there the colored sailors were able to explain to the authorities the reason for their terrible physical and mental condition.

"The captain beat us with hammers and spanners and also with his fists," they said. One of them had been locked into a lavatory for seven hours and had water with chili pepper thrown into his face, so that, when he was taken out of it he had collapsed and almost died. Just before arriving the cook had been thrown overboard, they said.

Why were these things done, they were asked. They could give no reason. But the captain himself told the Italian authorities: "There is a war on." That seemed to him a sufficient cause—and doubtless the fact that these natives sailors were British-protected subjects and in his power lent a zest to the Nazi racial theories of the black man's inferiority.

The Italians took over the Tanganyikans and refused to hand them back. They were put on a ship bound for Tanganyika.

FIGHTERS WEATHER PLAGUES

The Allied armies are encamped all along the Maginot line, in many places no further away from the German armies than a few hundred yards. Winter sufferings are considerable, for reports appear daily of the rains, the floods, the cold and the mud.

At the southern end, near Switzerland are many colored Moroccans; they are strengthening this sector which is becoming more and more impregnable with steel fortifications, tank-traps blockhouses.

That France recognizes the great collaboration in the defense of this country by her colonial peoples is indisputable, and there are many elements here who hold progressive views in favor of colonized peoples.

Perhaps the note that strikes one most is this: "It had been thought at first that about 600,000 men could be mobilized in North Africa, but thanks to efforts made by the French government with General Nogues the figure has risen to two million."

One of Germany's bitterest criticisms is that France employs colored troops to defend her.

A great incentive to the African's readiness to fight is the fact that Nazi persecutions, ill-treatment of subjected peoples, and racial theories are well known in the Dark Continent.

Africa Alert as Thoughts of German Domination And Nazi Imperialism Looms

Treatment Of Jews, Czech and Polish Cited

Hitler Lambasts Negro Race

PARIS, Nov.—(By Nancy Cunard for ANP)—Since we are at war with Germany, the land of Nazis, this question in itself may seem superfluous; for we are determined to win the war so as to put an end (let us hope once and for all) to that very thing which has wrecked Germany herself and has tried to wreck the rest of the universe. So let the question be put rather as a retrospective one. "Should the African colonies have been returned to Germany?"

England, contemporary England, has lonk said (and some of the English honestly mean it and believe it) that she is "a trustee" for the welfare of the Africans whose lands she rules over. We are still a very long way from this goal, but the fact is that we are somewhat nearer to it; for no one can deny that conditions in Africa are not so bad for the Africans as they were during the turbulent beginnings of imperialism. This is not the time to try and examine who of the Europeans, have been the cruelest or the best or the worst colonizers. It may be that India, and the lessons of India and the existence itself of the Indian National congress, will have, by their evolution, a considerable effect on the "handling" of that other vast domain of Great Britain: her possessions in the Dark Continent.

My theme is, principally, "Who, Germany, or England and France, would the Africans themselves choose to be governed by?"

In 1937 a well-known and intelligent British journalist went by his own volition to visit the ex-German colonies in Africa. Patrick Balfour, the author of Lords of the Equator" as he called his interesting book is a nephew of the late Lord Balfour, most erudite of British statesmen, a conservative. Journalist Balfour I would describe as "the contemporary English liberal.' Amongst many perspicuous remarks he makes this one: "The question of colonial restoration to Germany can never be settled on African merits alone. Its answer must always be found in Europe, and as long as Germany is assumed to be a menace to European peace it is likely to remain in the negative." Elsewhere he says: "The question of the restoration of African colonies to Germany must depend, essentially, on the attitude of the African. This is difficult to guage."

It would be less difficult to guage if better known. Let us take two examples out of the writings of Negroes themselves; the first is from "International African Opinion," Feb. 1939: "A factor of the first political importance, such as the claims of Hitler for the return of former German colonies, has precipitated politcial development in West Africa; significant in this respect are the mass meetings which were held in Nigeria. In East Africa Tanganyika and Uganda, as in French Somaliland and Tunis wider masses are being drawn into politics in their homeland as conscious agents and are being informed, at least, of the role which they play as pawns on the chessboard of international politics."

Sometime previously General Mangin, the French military leader, referred to Africa as "the black reservoir" for French soldiers. We have been told now that French West Africa can supply 1,000,000 men. That is no mean figure, even in the huge scale of armies today.

Chatwood Hall, Negro journalist, wrote this summer of the tens of thousands of Czechs who had been arrested after Germany's latest Central European colony had been conquered and who had put into a huge concentration camp near Prague. The country suffered under various daily repressions, and, said Hall, "This being the case one need hardly ask what would be the situation in a Nazi German African colony of black people."

"In each Negro, in one of the kindest disposition, is the latent brute and primitive man who can be tamed neither by centuries of slavery nor by the extreme varnish of civilization." Statement signed: Adolph Hitler.

A third opinion, this time from India: "From the way the Nazis treated the Jews, they cannot be trusted to deal justly and humanly with the African natives. Should colonies be transferred the Africans can look forward to no higher purpose than to be hewers of wood and drawers of water for the Germans." (Indian Social Reformer).

Before Hitler was Bismarck and the Berlin conference of 1881, which constituted another share-out of the territories and their Negro millions in Africa. In 1905 the hatred of the Germans in German South West Africa was so great amongst the Herrero people that they rose in open rebellion which lasted several months, during which they formed themselves into an army of over 7,000.

The rising became a veritable war which ended in the execution of 40,000 people by the Germans. These are official figures. There was also a second Herrero war. An example of land dispossession in German East Africa (the Tanganyika of now); 1895 a decree to the effect that all land not actually occupied by the natives became state property. The natives had supposedly the right to appeal against this, but the decision rested with the German governor.

In 1905 African tribes in Tanganyika who had been enemies for a very long time, united in rebellion against the Germans. This was known as the Maji-Maji rising and it was inspired by the Negro witch-doctors.

After the Horroro war and the near extermination of the Herreros by the Germans, the Reichstag admitted that there had been cruelty and abuse; some of its deputies passed stringent criticisms. Evidence showed that everything bad, from massacre to ordinary robbery of the natives had taken place—rape, ill-treatment, persecutions of all kinds. One of the German deputies said: "It will be necessary to handle matters severely in the colonial department and abroad among the officers of our colonies. They must be no dumping ground for second-rate people." But the German officials and officers were responsible to none but themselves and did as they pleased with the natives.

Some Africans will tell you that they were no worse in those times than the other European imperialists; only that Germany came on the scene later, that is to say that the greater part of the so-called "pacification period" (and all that means) of England and France had already been passed through, and that a certain amount of liberalism had begun to exist.

What matters today is that any possible "liberalism" that might have evolved amongst the more enlightened Germans, at home and in the conduct of the administration of their African colonies, has now been swept away by the roaring spate of Nazi race concepts. The most bigoted and prejudiced Southerner of the P. S. of half a century ago has nothing on this terrible imposter, Hitler, and all his crew of Jew-flaying, Catholic-imprisoning, liberty-slaying criminals and savages. That Negro and other colored races should ever come into the power of that system is, of course, simply unthinkable.

The report presented to the chamber of Hamburg in 1935 stated that "the return of the German colonies will greatly contribute to economic prosperity." This sounds feasible enough. But, "One of the chief aims of colonization," wrote an eminent French politician, "is to find the cheapest possible manpower, or even, in the colonies, to resort to forced labor, which is gratis. Who could deny that such a condition constitutes the most formidable rival to the workers of the mother country?

The exploitation of the African natives would not profit the masses and the workers of Germany in any way, as it, however, the threadbare claim of the Nazi leaders who have tried too long to bamfoozle the world into the acceptance of the term "socialism" tacked on to "nationalism" (the two words which form the compound one: Nazism).

Just one sign of the contempt with which Hitler and his gang view the peoples of Africa is the complaint, the bitter complaint made by them for several years now on the "indignity" of the occupation of the Rhineland at the end of the World war by French black troops.

Until the war of now started Hitler was able to carry out every single part of his announced program. You will find it in "Mein Kampf," and more of it in his speeches. The "Anschluss" (the taking of Austria); the seizing of Czechekoslovakia, Memel, the conquest of Poland, and a few lesser-seeming coups such as the recuperating of various "German" populations who had been living contentedly, one supposes, in territories not under the Nazi yoke.

There have been signs and proofs enough in the past two years and more to show that the dream of Hitler has been, not merely the conquest of colonies in Central Europe and the return of the African colonies, but the imposition of his system on the entire world. The United States have had their share of discoveries of Nazi plots. South America is filled with German agents; North Africa is penetrated with Nazi propaganda among the Arabs; Palestine Arabs and Jews have fought against each other all

the more hotly for German subterrene influence; parts of the Caribbean are not free of collusion with Nazi submarines at this very moment.

It is not "just one little teeny-weeny colony and then Ill be a good boy," as the cartoon depicted Hitler, but most certainly the desire and the intention to push a wedge into Africa which would enable Germany to possess herself of the territories of England and France, Portugal, Belgium,—to make the greatest colonial empire of all. Already in 1936 nine "colonial schools" were founded in Germany. The "German University for the Study of Foreign Lands" came into being. It had (and has, I suppose yet, unless the number has been increased) fifty chairs of foreign languages, of which more than half were consecrated to the study of African tongues! In 1935 alone there were 41 papers, papers written to obtain degrees, which treated colonial problems. In the scholastic year of 1935-36 over 200 purses were granted for work done on colonial subjects. The number of students, fully specialized or partly specialized in colonial matters, was estimated at 3,000! Truly a wonderful effort for a country which has not one single inch of territory outside of its home boundaries.

Black Troops Are Used to Fight Hitler

Colonials In Every Branch of French Service

By WILLIAM N. JONES
Exclusive AFRO War Correspondent Via Cable, Postal

SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE—Here I am on the Western Front, where the French army, including the colonial troops, waits on Hitler to make up his mind.

The feeling here Tuesday, October 31, is that the Germans will launch a big offensive somewhere on the Maginot following passage of U.S. embargo repeal.

Hitler will seek to wipe out th effect of Uncle Sam's agreemen to sell arms to England an France by winning a Nazi victory

I see colored officers some o them commanding white units among those ready to hurl the invaders back and this to me is one indication of the official French attitude towards colored troops which are operating in all army, navy and air force services without a color bar.

Carrille Mortenal, a colored officer from the French island of Guadeloupe in the West Indies commanded all Paris air defenses in the first World War.

Liberty, equality and fraternity is real to the Frenchmen and when these colored boys sing the "Marseillaise," the French "Star Spangled Banner," is warms your heart.

Like we, they forget the words after the first verse, but when you can fight and sing like these colored fellows, words do not amount to much.

Beer, Beer, Beer

One beer, two beers, three beers, four beers, five beers. . . . Beer all round. That's what English Tommies say.

The French Way

Une biere, deux bieres, trois bieres, quatre bieres, cinq bieres. . . . De la biere pour tous!

When I left England they were singing, "I'm going to hang out my wash on the Siegfried Line." But anyone who has seen these front line defenses deep in mud knows there will be no laundry hung up for some time.

* * *

Items from London

By William N. Jones

Many of the Oxford undergraduates who some years ago voted for their celebrated resolution that they would not fight for the King and the Country are now serving the King and the Country in armed forces in France.

* * *

Race Question Up in England

By Cable to the AFRO

LONDON—The race question came up in Parliament when Creech Jones, M. P. asked Secretary of Colonies Malcolm McDonald to state why Wallace Johnson alleged Sierra Leone native agitator is being held in a Freetown jail.

Gas may soon be fifty cents a gallon.

* * *

The English army is facing a shortage of great coats and some soldiers will be seen this winter in civilian great coats.

* * *

One hundred Roman Catholics and sixty Jews, and also delegates from the Baptist World Conference at Atlanta, have been on board a luxury liner in the Tyne River since the outbreak of the war.

Most of them were Poles who were returning to Europe from America when the war broke out and did not know where else to go.

BRITISH LEAGUE OF COLORED PEOPLES ASSAILS JIM-CROW

LONDON, Dec. 28—(ANP)—In a terse, pointed letter to its membership, the League of Colored Peoples this week turned its attention to Britain's "war aims," declaring: "we believe we have accurately interpreted the articulate and inarticulate wishes of our people, both in the West Indies and in Africa."

The League statement to its members called attention to a letter of protest sent recently to the British Government by League officials. The statement declared:

"In this document we asked that in the administration and social services in our countries, and in the defense of this our common Empire, those of us who are qualified to undertake responsible work should be permitted to do so, not merely as an emergency measure during this conflict, but on the principle that qualifications rather than color of skin, should be the criteria upon which appointments are made.

"We presented certain definite cases from enquiry and dealt with them as they occurred either in the Forces and the A. R. P., Government appointments to the administrative or technical services in the Colonies, and medical students and nurses in hospitals in England.

"We pointed out in conclusion that we believed that one of the major aims of H. M. Government in this conflict was to fight against racial discrimination, prejudice and persecution in the continent of Europe and that we believed that this was a true interpretation of Britain's policy throughout her Empire, to treat all peoples with justice and we therefore asked H. M. Government to show by deeds as well as by words that this was the case and therefore to remove from all official documents and regulations any rulings which savored of the colored bar.

"We took the opportunity to point out something about the achievements of the West Indians in the Great War and that there had been nothing in the history of our peoples which can induce H. M. Government to maintain an un-British and unjustifiable attitude to the 60 million or more Negro members of her colonial Empire."

RACE PROBLEM- 1939

EUROPE

Find Colored Citizens Equally Determined To Stay Out Of War

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Colored citizens throughout the country are deeply concerned as to whether or not the United States will eventually be drawn into the European War, and also as to whether or not during this period of controversy "politics is to be adjourned". They have a very definite concern in the first of these questions because, constituting one-tenth of the population of the United States, that is 12,000,000, their fathers, their brothers or other kin will be called to bear arms in a proportionately large number if we enter the conflict abroad.

The Negro has gallantly borne arms in every war of the Republic, from Revolutionary times down to the World Conflict of 1917-18. However, he loves peace for the sake of peace, and because he knows that war bears heaviest always upon the poorer groups of the country. His place in the economic scale is such as to consign the masses of the race to this category.

During the last World Conflict 400,000 Colored men were called to the colors and, of these, 200,000 went overseas. They endured the same hardships and suffered the same proportionate number of fatalities and disablements, and thousands of them have been compelled to have recourse to hospitalization in the effort to "patch up" shattered, battered bodies. These former Colored Veterans and their families, and the new eligibles for selected draft service, do not wish to face the hardships and the illusions of another World War, except to protect America from invasion. Negro public opinion seems quite generally crystalized against any legislation which will threaten these dire results.

SHOULD POLITICS BE ADJOURNED?

While efforts are being made by Congress, thrcugh Neutrality Legislation, to keep the country out of war it has been repeatedly stated that "politics should be adjourned". Many analyses of this statement have been made, probably no clearer one than the following by Franklyn Waltman, Publicity Director of the Republican National Committee:

"If the word 'politics' is to be construed in its invidious sense of seeking narrow and selfish partisan advantage at the expense of national welfare, most assuredly 'politics should be adjourned' not only under present conditions but under all conditions at all times.

"But if 'politics' means, as Mr. Webster defines it, 'the theory or practice of managing or directing the affairs of public policy', most emphatically it should not be adjourned, but instead should be a subject of quickened interest on the part of the people of the United States and their duly elected representatives."

The thought implicit in this statement is that pressing domestic problems should not be overlooked, and that political vigilance in national affairs should not be abandoned because of the war in Europe.

Mr. Waltman feels that "most of the ills from which this nation is suffering today result from an adjournment of politics in the emergency of 1933 and the abdication of Congress of its constitutional right and duty to legislate fearlessly and independently for the people....

...."The real test of democracy", he says, "is whether it can function wisely and efficiently in times of stress or whether under such conditions it must surrender its principles and convert itself into a bureaucracy or a despotism. Those who now ask this surrender are proclaiming their lack of faith in the democratic processes of representative government. Happily, the faith of millions of Americans in the efficacy of the democratic process remains undimmed, even by the dark clouds of war abroad."

With the Headquarters of the two dominant political parties located here in Washington, the minority party, through Chairman John Hamilton, has explained the attitude of Republican National Headquarters towards the present fight for Neutrality Legislation now beginning in the U. S. Senate and the U. S. House of Representatives.

"It is my opinion," said he, "that the Republican Party should dedicate itself to the task—not of hoping this country will stay out of war—but seeing that IT DOES STAY OUT OF WAR.

"Obviously there will be differences of opinion within the Republican Party as there are in the Democratic Party as to the effect of individual measures of legislation. Because such matters should be approached from a non-partisan viewpoint there will be honest differences of opinion.

"The Republican organization as such will not permit itself to be placed in a position where it cannot render service to the party as a whole by taking sides in any matters upon which Republican leadership in Congress may have differeces of opinion. Our whole objective will be to see that this country is not called upon to dissipate its material resources or sacrifice its men upon the battlefields of Europe."

The task of keeping the country out of war is one to which Colored citizens, along with other citizens of the country, may well dedicate their best efforts and influence.

EUROPEAN WAR

COLORED SOLDIERS TO GET CHANCE AS ENGLISH FIGHTERS

But Colonials Of Britain Are Not Treated Fairly As In France

12-1-39

LONDON, Nov. 28 (By Rudolph Dunbar for ANP)—An interesting specimen of "spade" propaganda pertaining to the mobilization of British colonials and the colonial regiments of France has just come my way. My reluctance to deal with this ludicrous falsity before is due largely to increased activities imposed upon me as a result of the war.

I wish to disseminate the facts pertaining to the inaccurate absurdities of these statements which most surely insinuate doubt into the mind of the most confirmed devotee of scandal and propaganda.

Sengelalese Soldiers Exaggerate

It is universally known that Senegalese soldiers are noted for their fighting prowess and are therefore indispensable to France both in peace and war time. But, it must be remembered that since the war has begun, there have been no major operations on the Western front where these troops will be thrown against the huge mass of merciless steel for human destruction. Therefore, there is no foundation for the spurious exaggeration relating to the exploits of these troops. There are no large divisions of them on the Western front either, as is generally assumed.

Since the war was declared, the British war office has at no time issued any war communique for the mobilization of colonial troops. As a rule, colonials are never conscripted. This was true in the last war. The colonial expeditionary troops that entered the last war joined up voluntarily. Moreover, the British army has all the men it can handle at the moment.

Unlike the British, a black French colonial is considered a full-fledged Frenchman and he receives the dignity and privileges as such. Therefore, it is possible for him to rise from the rank of a private to a general in the French army. In view of these facts, military service and conscription affect every Frenchman alike regardless of race, color or creed.

When war was declared, there were thousands of Sengales troops on the march in Marseilles and other parts of France. This was not so in England and when the war office carried out the spectacular feat of transporting the multitude of British troops across the channel to take up their positions in France, there wasn't a single black soldier among them. For a Negro to enter one of the fighting services in the British Army is a task not easy to accomplish. A Britain which permits her black subjects to join the army on the same footing as British subjects from the United Kingdom would have to treat them as free and equal with herself and must guarantee them the certainty of the same kind of material stake in the cause she wants to serve as she herself possesses.

Hitherto, Britain had jealously resolved to thwart all progress along these lines. However, an unprecedented statement has just been issued by the prime minister in the house of commons which, if executed in truth, would open a new vista for Negroes in the army, especially doctors. The statement reads thus:—

"We have had in the last few days a striking demonstration of the united determination of the empire. From Canada, from the commonwealth of Australia, from New Zealand, from the Union of South Africa, and from India have come cabinet ministers and representatives who have travelled thousands of miles in order to make personal contact with ministers in this country and to see with their own eyes the gigantic efforts in which we are engaged.

"As honorable members are aware, the empire has already shown how generous and whole-hearted is its spirit of cooperation. The fuller knowledge which we shall now gain of the plans of the different governments as a result of the presence of their ministerial representatives here will be of great value to us. And in their turn we are confident that the dominion governments and the goverment of India will find that the first-hand impressions of their representatives will afford them invaluable aid in gaining a fuller appreciation of our common problems, and of the best and quickest means of solving them.

"Equally striking is the wholehearted cooperation that we are receiving from all parts of the empire, including Burma, and from the colonies.

"I have expressed before, on behalf of his majesty's government, our great appreciation of the spontaneous messages of support which came immediately after the outbreak of war from every single territory of the colonial empire

If Stalin And Hitler Can Join Hands, Why Can't Earl Browder And Fritz Kuhn Lock Arms?

By THEOPHILUS LEWIS
(From The Interracial Review)

If the handful of Negroes who have honestly embraced Communism are the coldly realistic thinkers they assert they are, they will see in the confused international situation ample reason for re-examining their creed.

Stalin, the actual ruler of Russia, the only nation avowedly working toward a Communist society, has concluded a pact of friendship and mutual aid short of war with Adolf Hitler, who inaugurated his regime in Germany by outlawing the Communist organization, confiscating its funds, murdering hundreds of party workers and herding thousands of Reds in concentration camps. If Stalin and Hitler can play ball, what assurance have colored Communists that some time in the future Earl Browder will not find it expedient to cooperate with Fritz Kuhn, fuehrer of the German-American Bund, or William Dudley Pelley, the leader of the Silver Shirts?

Mr. Lewis

MARXIAN RULES THROWN ASIDE

The question will not embarrass the comrades, black or white, who have surrendered their critical faculty unconditionally to the party line. They will merely parrot whatever official explanation is handed out by the big shots of the Comintern, via the "New Masses" and the "Daily Worker." But there are sincere Negro Communists with graying hair and wrinkled cheeks, quondam "Socialists," who have actually read "Das Kapital" and digested the Marxian dialectic. They will not find it so easy to explain the recent divagation from Marxian rules directed by the head Communist in Moscow.

The Communist appeal to Negroes is based on the assertion that race prejudice is a by-product of class struggle. The capital class encourages friction between the races in order to prevent white and black workers from uniting to advance their common interests. When capitalism is destroyed race prejudice will disappear, or at least be reduced to a negligible residue. It is a plausible theory, and Communists have backed it up by fraternizing with colored workers while fighting present abuses and injustices suffered by Negroes.

GAINED STRENGTH THROUGH ACTION

The strength of Communist propaganda among Negroes is not in its diacletic, but in its action. Negroes who refuse to believe that economic leveling will automatically end race prejudice are nevertheless impressed by the zeal with which Communists have fought beside them in defense of the Constitutional rights. While few Negroes have accepted the Marxian theory of social reform a great many believe in the sincerity of Communist sympathy for the underprivileged without respect to color.

Now it is apparent that Communist sincerity is no more to be trusted than Marxian theory. Marxian principles, in fact, have been subordinated to the exigencies of the party line; and the party line pursues a serpentine course compared with which a corkscrew is as straight as an arrow. In pre-Hitler Germany Communist members in the Reichstag cooperated with representatives of the nascent Nazi party in order to embarrass Germany's democratic government. A few years later the party line in France called for a "Popular Front" of all iberals against French Fascists. From about 1935 American Communists have been busy organizing Leagues of Democracy Against War and Fascism, and advocating cooperation with the New Deal. Now the party line, directed from headquarters in Moscow swings full circle and is again supporting German Nazis. Does this indicate that in the future American Communists may find it expedient to join forces with the Liberty League?

SEPARATES PARTY AND GOVERNMENT

The idea is by no means fantastic. The current "line" of Red apologetics assert that the Russian government, being responsible for the welfare of a nation, must conduct its diplomacy in the manner best calculated to protect Soviet interests in the welter of international intrigue, while the Communist party, unburdened with considerations of state, remains constant in its mission of emancipating the working class. They are still trying to keep up the pretense that there is no official connection between the government of Russia and the international Communist party. The facts do not support them. Anti-Fascist slogans have been censored from banners carried in Russian youth parades this year, and in America, Earl Browder admits that a member who "cannot be made to understand" the Soviet-German pact, and persists in criticizing it, may be expelled from the party. There seems to be close harmony between Moscow and East Thirteenth street as well as between Moscow and Berlin.

RUSSIA DID NOT HELP JEWS

Negroes who have always observed Communism with a skeptical eye, will become even more suspicious of the professions of mutual interests tendered by a party that is instantly responsive to the devious diplomacy of the Russian foreign office. There are ample grounds for concluding that Communists are interested in oppressed minorities only when it is to the advantage of the Soviet dictatorship or the international Communist party, and the dictatorship that is expedient for the party as well as for itself. It will be recalled that Russia, the big brother of persecuted peoples, did not throw open her borders to the refugee Jews from Germany. The Communist excuse is that Russia did not want German refugees because most of them were capitalist-minded who might retard her progress to her ideal of a communist society. But what about the Spanish refugees in France? All of them are at least friendly toward Marxism, many of them were active Communists. Ask an American Red why Russia permits thousands of faithful Communists to rot in French refugee camps, and he is quite likely to ask you in turn, "How many of them have **asked** to go to Russia?"

That, of course, is a difficult question to answer. But it is not at all difficult to understand the type of mind that asks it. It exhibits the shiftiness and evasiveness that have become typical of the Communist mentality, a mentality that blindly obeys contradictory orders and parrots whatever apologies are dictated in their defense. It is a mentality that takes refuge in pettyfogging when asked a question to which there is no official answer in the book. It is a mentality which could instantly reverse its position on the race problem, if party strategy, on orders from Moscow, should require an alliance with the Ku Klux Klan. Negroes who have been wary of Communist propaganda in the past will be convinced by the recent tergiversations of the party that their suspicions were well founded. They will at least be grateful, however, that Stalin did not flash the red light in the middle of the Scottsboro case.

RACE PROBLEM- 1939
EUROPE

EUROPEAN WAR

Leaders Split On All-Negro Division In Army; Tuskegee Head Sees Good

CHICAGO, Sept. — (ANP) — Leaders of Negro thought continue divided on whether it would be better to have an all-Negro army division to continue as has been done in the past, a symposium by the Associated Negro Press reveals.

Dr. D. O. W. Holmes, president of Morgan College, Baltimore, thinks it would be better to be organized in regiments which would be scattered throughout the army, for he says, "I am very much afraid that a Negro division would be given very difficult tasks to perform and the whole race would be blamed for any failure in the accomplishment of those tasks."

While he hopes America will not become involved in the new war, he favors enlistment by the Negro should hostilities start.

Another college president, Dr. Samuel N. Lang of Knoxville College, Tenn., sees America sending over only supplies and equipment "if the war lasts long enough." He believes that formation of a Negro division depends upon the race's opinion as expressed through a thorough canvass.

"NO RACIAL ADVANTAGE"

President J. R. E. Lee of Florida A. & M., Tallahassee sees no racial advantage if war starts. He favors a Negro division and also hopes "President Roosevelt's conscience would enable the Negroes to get better recognition for their services at the close of such a war than they received during the war of 1914."

If the war lasts a year, America will enter it, thinks President F. D. Patterson of Tuskegee. Because a nation is drawn closer together in periods of stress, the race would probably benefit. Since "it seems highly improbable that Negro officers would be permitted to command white soldiers and that segregation actually does exist in the way in which our army is organized", he favors a colored division.

OPPOSES NEGRO DIVISION

One woman, Oneida Cockrell of Chicago, supreme basileus of the Phi Delta Kappa sorority, foresees America's entry in two years but can see no advantages for the Negro except perhaps temporarily to a limited degree economically. She opposes a Negro division, because she feels it would be used to further curtail citizens' rights.

President J. B. Watson of Arkansas State, Pine Bluff, does not believe America will be drawn in. However, he favors a Negro army division, because, "under present conditions we hardly have a chance to get to the top unless we accept segregation. I think we would do better still if we had a separate state, or a separate country. For all practical purposes I am for separation, or segregation if you call it that. This is not from choice, it is from historical reason and tradition."

U.S. War Department Plans Regular Army Unit, Negro Officers

"Will Constitute Part Of Combat Corps", Says War Secretary Woodring; Does Not Reveal Size Of Prospective Units

6,000 NEGRO SOLDIERS ENLISTED

Many Now Assigned To Menial Chores With Virtually No Time Given To Actual Military Training

WASHINGTON, Sept.—(ANP)—The United States war department is "contemplating organizing a certain number of regular army units with Negro personnel. These units will be among the first to be organized and will constitute a part of a combat corps."

This statement was made to the Associated Negro Press last week by Secretary of War Harry Woodring, and is the first official announcement of the status of colored soldiers under President Roosevelt's proclamation increasing the size of the regular army.

Secretary Woodring was asked specifically if present Negro regiments would be recruited to their full strength, and whether these regiments would be considered regular combat troops.

He was also asked if there is any truth in rumors that if Negro outfits are used in any forthcoming wars they will be used as pioneer or stevedore units.

OUTLINES PROVISIONS

Replying to this, the secretary stated, "The war mobilization plan, that has been in process of preparation for many years, has always provided for a number of Negro combat units, including infantry, field artilley, coast artillery, cavalry and engineers.

Woodring did not reveal to what extent if any Negro soldiers would be used, size of prospective units, or how many would be in fighting units as compared with the number serving in work units. He pointed out that all war department plans are confidential.

STATUS IS QUESTION

It was not revealed whether the forthcoming expansion of regular army units would change the present status of the colored soldier. Currently there are approximately 6,000 Negro soldiers enlisted, but most of those are serving in menial capacities instead of as actual soldiers.

For instance, at Fort Riley, Kan., home of the famous Ninth cavalry, the colored soldiers spend most of their time shining shoes of white officers in army units also stationed there, mopping floors, grooming horses and doing other chores.

Virtually no time is given to actual military training, and it is contended that some who have spent 30 years in the unit still do not know the fundamentals of drilling.

Will West Indians Fight for England ?

Smith Says No, and Predicts Sale of Islands to Uncle Sam

By J. ROBERT SMITH

(AFRO Staff Columnist)

EDITOR'S NOTE: The writer has traveled extensively throughout the various islands and has taught in their schools.

With the AFRO he has served as court reporter in Baltimore; city editor of the Philadelphia AFRO-AMERICAN; editor and manager of the Richmond AFRO-AMERICAN and is now at a desk in the Baltimore office.

There are 100,000 foreign-born colored West Indians in the United States and 80,000, born in this country, whose father or mother is a West Indian.

The 1930 census showed that there are 40,000 mixed colored marriages between West Indians and native Americans.

Becoming Americanized

From the above data, coupled with the fact that West Indians are today in prominent governmental, political and industrial positions in America, it is clearly evident that the Islanders have inculcated the principles of American democracy and are becoming Americans.

From my talk with West Indians in America and in the Islands, I have discovered that most of them are unwilling to fight for England as they did in 1914.

Home-makers

Traditionally noted for their home-making potentialities, the foreigners are today primarily interested in the development of home, rearing of children and lending whatever aid possible to their sires back in their native land.

Their contacts with organizations in the United States that have for years preached hatred toward war, fascism, capitalism and exploitation as a whole, have opened the eyes of the West Indians to the injustices perpetrated against them by England, and have tended to kill the patriotic zeal they once possessed.

Not Concerned

Despite the fact that Canada has declared war on Germany, the Islanders have made no efforts to enlist in the Canadian Army.

This attitude is in contrast to that of 1914, when hundreds crossed the border to mobilize under the Maple Leaf and were transported to France to be assigned to West Indian contingents.

Economics First

With memories of the World War still alive in their minds and with knowledge of the depression that followed it, West Indians are more interested in saving the dollar than dying for the Union Jack.

They know now that a colored man is a colored man, be he in England or America, and his only hope of independence lies in saving himself economically.

How well does he remember the unjust treatment accorded the West Indian contingents while in France, Egypt and Mesopotamia under the command of white English officers!

The highest rating of the Islanders was a quartermaster sergeant, a non-commissioned post and he was more or less a figurehead. These ex-soldiers have not all died and they have passed the word along to the present generation.

Doublecrossed

The rank and file, that is the class that readily answered the call in 1914, and returned to starve, are firm in the stand that they must receive certain compensation before going to another war.

The many attractive but unkept promises of land and money that England made in 1914, have not been forgotten.

Turning our attention to the Islands proper, we find that the West Indies have changed since 1914.

Instead of the patriotic outburst which was so pronounced in 1914, today we find more of a calm existing in the Islands. They have nearly all expressed their verbal loyalty, but I have heard of no grand rush to volunteer to fight.

A Showdown

Islanders, regard this as the opportunity for a showdown with the mother country.

The recent labor disputes in Jamaica, led by the militant Alexander Bustamente and the replacement of native soldiers by white Englishmen at the expense of the taxpayers are still remembered.

The class system also militates against popular patriotism in each and every isle.

Many of the fairer Islanders and those who have been educated in England act as stooges to the white Englishman. They will be the ones who will be the martyrs in this war, for they have taught the common laborer his place in time of peace, and no doubt he will continue to know it in time of war.

Those upon whom England conferred orders, high-sounding titles and brass medals for speeches of loyalty to the crown will now be expected to volunteer first.

Future Is Gloomy

To England, as far as the West Indies are concerned, the future is gloomy.

To regain confidence, loyalty and needed support of the Islands, England will be compelled to make a rapid about-face and correct the evils of many a decade.

Injustice and exploitation have hardened and poisoned the minds of her Caribbean sons and daughters so that it will be necessary for the white Englishman to shoulder his gun and fight his own battles.

The Rape of Ethiopia

Another black mark against England results from her sell-out to Italy in the Ethiopian War.

West Indians argue that Ethiopia's case was similar to Poland's and since they were not called to arms to protect their own long-distanced kin, then there is now no reason for them to be slaughtered for the Poles to whom they are not related at all.

It is, therefore, the consensus of opinion that this is a white man's war, and white men will have to settle it the best way they can.

This Complex War

When the historians write the story of this war, they will have many a knotty problem to unravel. One of the most interesting will deal with Italy's current policy. She is supporting the Finns against Germany's economic ally, Russia. At the same time she recently announced that she still stands firmly by the Rome-Berlin axis. The only way you can get much sense out of that is on the supposition that Mussolini has decided to keep his country out of war at all costs, while cementing her influence in the Balkans.

Also interesting is recent British-French policy towards Russia. For years Allied statesmen were kept awake nights by the fear of a Russo-German alliance—tall tales were told of the supposedly indomitable Red Army. Today England and France are actively helping Finland so far as is possible, and have thrown their whole moral weight behind the little nation. And, say correspondents abroad, it looks as if the Allies are no longer afraid of Russia joining Germany in military action. Some even say that the Allies might welcome this, as it would open a new front—the Allied high command apparently thinks it would be suicidal to attempt to storm the Siegfried Line.

One reason for this may be Russia's military showing in England. The Red Army, according to military experts, is a flop. Its high command is stupid, and its troops poorly trained, equipped and disciplined. And its airplanes and motorized equipment have fallen far short of the advertisements. An efficient army, such as the German and French, they say, would have taken Finland in less than a week.

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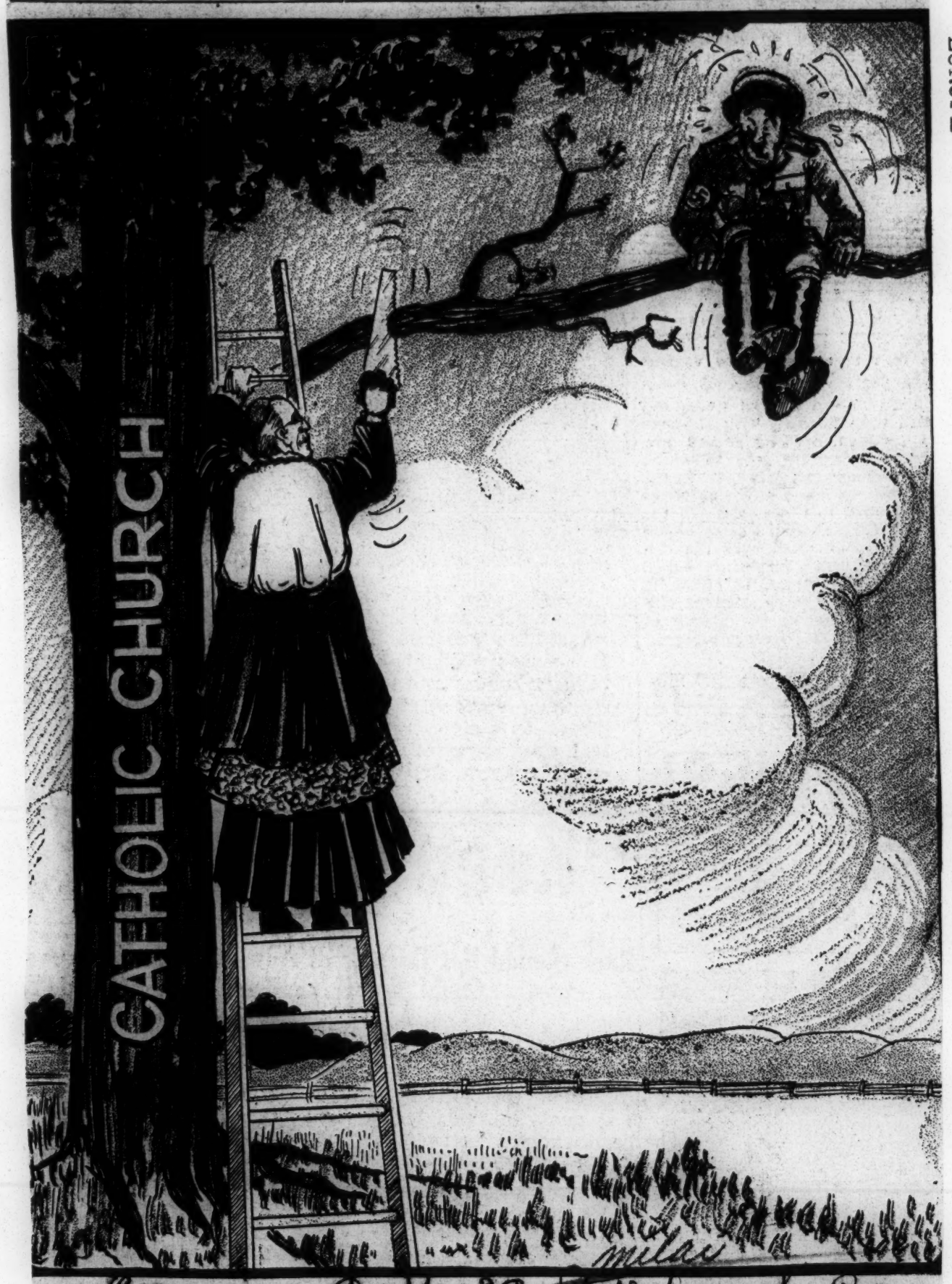
EUROPE

EUROPEAN WAR.

**WHEN THE BOUGH BREAKS, THE CRADLE WILL FALL,
AND DOWN WILL COME NAZIS, HITLER AND ALL!**



What has happened to Italy while the war proceeds in Germany and Poland? Above, the artist gives the answer. Italy is a Roman Catholic country. The Pope is the boss of the Roman Catholic Church and even of Benito Mussolini. Hitler has attempted to destroy the Roman Catholic Church in Germany. Poland is a Roman Catholic nation, just like Italy. The Pope does not propose to permit one Roman Catholic nation to help destroy another nation of the same faith and religious persuasion. Roman Catholics throughout the world would condemn that. Thus, as Hitler makes war upon Poland, church brother of Italy, he finds himself out on a limb. The Pope is busy at work with his saw, ready to cut off the rotten limb and the evil fruit it bears. Roman Catholicism is the most powerful foe to Hitlerism and Naziism. The present silence of Italy and Mussolini proves that.

Europe's War After Two Weeks

EUROPE has been at war for nearly a fortnight. Millions of words have filled the pages of United States newspapers, yet any newspaper man will admit that relatively little is known about what has happened on the two great battlefronts where Adolph Hitler's legions are carrying on the great twentieth century war of conquest.

American radio leaped into action in the weeks immediately preceding the declaration of war and gave the United States its most complete coverage of a major news event in history. But for the last two weeks the radio has been less a source of accurate war information than the press.

The reasons: rigid war censorship and the propaganda machines of belligerent nations. Of facts there are few. Of information there is much.

Out of the maze of contradictory claims, the press can report to its interested readers a few accepted facts.

It seems definitely established that Germany has made tremendous gains on the eastern front, and has lost some ground on the western front.

At press time, Germany's armies had captured much of western Poland, and stood knocking at the door of the Polish capital, Warsaw.

How seriously damaged the Polish defenses are and how imminent is the capture of Warsaw remains to be seen. Germans claim to have routed the Polish forces and to be ready to march into Warsaw. The Poles contend that their withdrawal from upper Silesia and the Corridor was deliberate strategy to get Germany deep into its interior, and that it is prepared to stand off the German juggernaut around Warsaw for an indefinite period.

There is even less factual news of the western front, where France seems to have made some gains in the No Man's Land between, the French border fortifications, the Maginot line, and Germany's formidable West Wall or Siegfried line.

It is probably necessary that warring nations withhold vital information regarding troop movements, and battle stations, which might fall into enemy hands, it is regretful, the fact that the belligerents find it necessary to issue reams of deliberately misleading information for the consumption of non-combatants in foreign nations. But war is war, and it is the wise newspaper reader who seasons his war reports with an ample sprinkling of salt.

AFRICANS LEAD FIERCE ATTACK ON SAARLAND

Declare 8,000 Hitlerites Are Trapped Across French Border

SAARLAUTERN, Sept. 15—Daring French Moroccan troops were used to smash through a number of heavily defended points of the German West Wall, in a three day thrust by the French, it was revealed by the high command Tuesday.

The French strategy had called for striking the Siegfried line in many places as a means of preventing the Germans from receiving quick communication and reinforcements. While the French, composed of their own regiments and the Senegalese struck in the lower portion of the line, French Moroccan troops were leading the way through the northern sector. This action took place in the rich Saarland coal fields from which come most of the Nazi's natural resources.

The Moroccan troops struck near the bend in the two lines where the Maginot and the Siegfried fortifications turn eastward into northern France. The attack was mustered near Saarburg and moved across the German border toward Lauterburg where success was reported.

A special communique from headquarters indicated that the famed German West Wall has been pierced at Saarbrucken and Saarlautern where the Germans guard the Moselle and Rhine valleys to Cologne.

Report Fierce Fighting

Here fighting was reported fierce with the Moroccan troops holding their own in a battle in which they were greatly outnumbered. For the most part the natives are fighting without tanks, and other implements used in warfare resorting to machine guns and ordinary rifles.

They moved in in the face of superior man power and so far have not been forced to give ground. When the line was broken early Saturday morning the Morroccan troops led the way backed by the French artillery that followed behind.

Although the Moroccan troops are directed by French generals they have their own officers who are in direct charge of the men and direct their moves across the Nazi border.

Thursday one of the leaders, a veteran of the last World War was reported shot down by German bullets shortly after the troops broke through the West Wall. His body was buried near the scene of battle with two men, both injured, left to guard it.

The first official pictures permitted by the French censors, to leave the war zone showed Moroccan troops breaking through the German lines. The photo showed a few hundred dead with thousands fighting for further gains on German soil.

Tuesday morning a radio report from the French command stated 8,000 Germans trapped across the border were being taken back by a unit of Moroccan troops. The capture it was stated later in private communication, censored for fear the news might reach the Nazi, was made by a small detachment of French soldiers under the Moroccan command.

The capture was the result of a surprise attack by the black soldiers who found the Germans resting in a right wing of the Seigfried tunnel. This, report however, is denied by the Germans who say there have been no invasion of their soil or capture of prisoners on a large scale.

Re-Alignment in Europe

By WILLIAM PICKENS
Associated Negro Press

It Is To The Interest of the Entire World That England and France Win the War

"ITALY sends bombing planes to Finland"—"Germany sends munitions to the Fins"—"England denounces the Russian attack on Finland"—"Russia presses Rumania for pact"—"Italy warns Russia on military action in the Balkans"—"The century old peacefulness of Scandinavia totters"—"Sweden nervous over Russian invasion of her neighbor, Finland"—and so on and so forth.

What a disturber of the political cosmos Hitler has proved to be! Even his own Germany has been jockeyed into an undesirable political position by his maneuvers. It is as if some large body, suddenly created out of nothing, should be thrust into the starry universe, or into our solar system: orbits, movements and directions would suddenly be altered, changed, reversed.

DR. PICKENS

Mussolini has gradually drawn away from Hitler, somewhat to Mussolini's gratification, but to the credit of his good sense,—Russia, the hot defender of the "oppressed," has become the arch menace of small nations. She has beat Germany in the game of taking in the weak and defenseless. When Russia invaded Poland, taking half of that nation from Germany (as it then seemed), the American Communists pretended to see some great "strategy" in that Russian move, to the disadvantage of Germany. Even the British, some of them, tried to see it that way,—such is wishful thinking.

It looks now as if Italy may play ball on the Allied team; it looks as if the Japanese will either make hay in Asia, or actually stand out against Russia—in spite of their natural distrust of the United States. And (believe it or not) Germany could just get rid of Hitler, so as to save British-French faces, Germany might enter the stop-Stalin side of the works.

Evidently the Germans, even the non-moral Hitler, have been swallowing hard since they boosted Stalin. The destruction of Britain and France, after the smoke cleared away, would leave nothing else possible on the horizon except a war between Germany and Russia,—unless indeed they joined together as one big bolshevist state. If Hitler and Stalin were both alive, which would be the boss of such a state?

Personally, I can only see a little good for the world, at least a little if Germany and Russia should be defeated in this piratical expansion. And I still do not think I see it that way because of any absolute approval of England and France,—but simply because I have a brain in my head. Somebody has yet to go wown or out in this war, mild as it is to the present moment. It is to the interest of all the rest of the earth that England and France, bad as they have been, should not be the ones to go down.—We shall soon see.

Is The Ameracan Form Of Government A Model?

Editor, Journal and Guide: During these times of political and economic mal-adjustment, nearly every one seems lost as to what to do. Hitler is at the cross road; Mussolini is very troubled, and Stalin, with his Communism, seems perplexed. All of them are worried about the second World War.

The war is not the cause of the immediate trouble. The primary factor is the gnawing of the hungry and starving masses at the feet of these dictators. Economists in Europe have formulated plans—five, ten, and fifteen-year plans to rehabilitate their countries economically—but none of these seem to work.

One may see statesmen, potentates, and all sorts of strange-looking imperialists, coming to America to study the American plan of economy. Is there a solution in America? Does the A. B. C. or rather the alphabet government of this country offer a solution whereby the majority of its citizens may have bread?

J. WILLIAMS THOMAS
Cape Henry, Va.

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EUROPEAN WAR

Race Has Naught To Gain By European War, Says Paul Robeson in Interview

By BEN DAVIS, Jr.
Associate Editor, CNA

PAUL ROBESON, internationally famous actor and singer, is convinced that the European conflict is an "imperialist war in which the Negro people have nothing to gain no matter which side wins."

The noted artist has just returned to America and will do a series of plays on Negro life and American folk themes.

"I believe that the cause of the Negro colonials as well as the interests of the Negro people in America lies with those who are fighting for peace. If peace is brought about it will mean that the whole struggle for Negro freedom can be strengthened, without so many of the best sons of the Negro people and the working class losing their lives in this useless slaughter," Robeson said.

Praises Red Army Role

Robeson praised the Soviet Union asserting that the march of the Red Army into Western Ukraine and Western Byelo-Russia "gave these oppressed peoples the advantages of equality and opportunity which have been already achieved in the Soviet Union."

"While Chamberlain and Daladier are merely 'talking' about it, the Soviet Union showed the world how to stop fascism by halting Hitler's eastward march and by its mutual assistance pacts with the Baltic states," he continued.

Robeson expressed his views in an interview with the Crusader News Agency at the home of a friend, where he was rehearsing with his accompanist, Lawrence Brown.

Robeson and his wife, Mrs. Eslanda Goode, a talented chemist, and their 12-year-old son, Paul, Jr., returned to America last week to remain permanently. For the last several years they have resided in England and in the Soviet Union. Paul, Jr., attended Soviet schools and won high praise.

Primarily the famous baritone will devote most of his energies to the theatre, but will also do concert work. He is now rehearsing on the folk play "John Henry," based on the half-legendary figure "John Henry," a powerfully built Negro railroad worker.

Recalls Betrayal of Negro

Robeson said that the movement for peace in England is much stronger than "one can gather from the press reports here."

"As for the Negroes, millions of whom are victims of the British Empire, how can they believe Chamberlain is fighting for them, when the Chamberlain government contemptuously brushes aside the demand of India for liberation and maintains her oppressive rule in South Africa?" asked Robeson, who has spent much time in Africa, where he learned several native dialects.

"If anyone is really interested in freedom of oppressed minorities or in the liberation of the Negro, he cannot help applauding the Soviet action in freeing the Western Ukrainians and White Russians. If you disagree with this action, then you must agree with Nazi slavery or with the subjection of weaker peoples by small nations. Negro people will not forget Spain, Czechoslovakia, Austria — and certainly not Ethiopia.

"The terrible irony of it all is that there are about one million black Senegalese troops being used by Daladier now to help make French imperialism richer and more ruthless against the colonies," Robeson said.

Jamaica Movement Crushed

Illustrating how the war is being used to crush the struggles of the Negro people, Robeson referred to the recent movement for progress in British-owned Jamaica, West Indies.

"I was working with a number of labor and progressive forces in England to aid the struggle for democracy in Jamaica. But using the excuse of the war, the British government has disrupted this work. A series of meetings which were arranged have been cancelled. This is proof enough that the Negro colonials should support neither British nor French imperialism in the war. The colonials stand to gain if people can succeed i checking the imperialist plans of both Hitler and Chamberlain," he explained. "Regardless of which side wins the serfdom of the Negro people continues.

"Certainly, the Negro people in America have every stake in keeping America out of this conflict, and in battling against the war hysteria which now seriously threatens civil rights. As an American Negro, I know what any threat to democratic liberties means. I know that our energies should be directed toward building such measures as the federal anti-lynching bill," he concluded.

A BRITISHER SPEAKS

George Padmore, brilliant Negro writer of London, England, who has written numerous articles for the **CRISIS MAGAZINE**, is the author of the leading article in that estimable publication for November.

What this colored Britisher says about the present European war is both interesting and enlightening. His entire article should be read by every thinking American, and especially colored Americans who are being bombarded with propaganda undertaking to make Americans believe that Great Britain has gone to war for a righteous purpose and that Americans must get ready to support the British, who, allegedly, are halting Hitler in his march toward the United States.

We quote from Mr. Padmore as follows:

"The second World War has begun. Already Africans, Indians, West Indians and other colored races are being appealed to, and in the French colonies conscripted as cannon fodder for the bloody holocaust which threatens to drown the world in blood and bring misery, ruin and devastation on a scale before undreamed of.

"The maharajahs, sultans, emirs, shieks paramount chiefs and other native potentates are vieing with one another in offering up lives of their peoples as human sacrifice to Mars. However, we need not be deceived by these manifestations of 'loyalty.' These minions are merely doing what they have been ordered to do by their white masters. They are the stooges of imperialism.

"But what is this war about? This question is on the lips of every colonial one enccunters in London today. While most Negroes, like the common people of England, are bewildered over the issues involved, about one thing they seem clear. And that is, the war, notwithstanding the professions of statesmen, is certainly not one for Democracy.

"When we consider the autocratic manner in which colonies are administered, be they under the so-called democratic or totalitarian regimes, it would cause no surprise that the colonial peoples have not been consulted as to whether they want to fight or not. All that they have been told is that this war is the noblest that his ever been embarked upon, for it is to save Poland, a Fascist state, from the big, bad Fascist wolf, Adolph Hitler. But this is a sheer humbug.

"The British and French imperialists are no more concerned about the Poles than they were about the Czechs. What they ARE concerned about is the preservation of their colonial empires and the monopoly which they enjoy in the exploitation of cheap colored labor. They most certainly have not gone to war to defend Democracy, which they themselves deny hundreds of millions of colored peoples in Africa, India, the West Indies, Indo-China, Morocco, Tunis, Algeria and other parts. Nor the Continent, demand the return of the former German colonies and call for a international redivision of the colonial territories rid the world of which can be achieved only at the expense of Britain and France. This, then, is the essence of the quarrel between Nazi Germany and the so-called Democracies.

"Behind all of the shibboleths of 'brute force and oppression,' which the British and other imperialist Powers have been practicing upon colored races for centuries, is the long standing conflict between British and German imperialism. What Britain in particular is worried about is the menace which German imperialism represents to her commercial interests. What they most resents. The politicians at Downing street, for example, are mainly concerned about the monopolies of the city—the markets, sources of raw material and cheap labor, spheres for the investment of finance capital and naval, military and

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air bases. It is for the possession of these things that the war is being fought.

* * * * *

"Let us not forget that it was Mr. Chamberlain who declared that sanctions were a midsummer night's dream, and who recognized the Italian 'conquest' of Abyssinia by his Gentleman's Agreement with Mussolini. Mr. Chamberlain might forget these little 'indiscretions' but Africans have long memories."

Has The World Gone Crazy?

When a man goes crazy he is the last person to find it out. Everybody is talking about the plight of the victim of insanity while the unbalanced one drifts along in a total state of amnesia. Black Dispatch 12-23-39

Sunday when we heard over the radio that the German pocket battleship had been blown up the Germans themselves we wondered whether or not in the scuttling of the Graf Spee one could not see creeping over the world attitude and a philosophy which suggests the destruction of civilization. Oklahoma City Okla.

We say when a man because of financial worries or such like jumps out a twenty story window he is crazy. Self destruction is always recognized as a species of insanity in the individual, but when nations, for reasons which might be characterized as chauvinistic, assume the same absurd and strange outlook and homicidic fatalism, we call this sort of complex national pride.

In this day and hour when the world is drenched in blood because of wild and distorted notions regarding racial distinctions and the loot to be acquired among subject nations, it is wisdom to turn to the Bible to discover what is fundamentally wrong.

In 1st Timothy, sixth chapter and the 9th and tenth verses we read:

"But they that will be rich fall into temptation and a snare and into many foolish and hurtful lusts, which drown men in destruction and perdition.

"For the love of money is the root of all evil . . ."

We live in a world controlled by might not right. We read in the morning paper about a ten million dollar diamond exhibit planned by Belgium at the 1940 New York World's Fair. Think of it; Twenty millions of dollars in a mere diamond exhibit. There are no diamond mines in Belgium. Those precious stones were extracted by Belgian might from the fatherland of black men. Under a terrible Hut tax system the blacks of the Congo are held in slavery while under torturous back breaking labor they extract from the soil these costly stones. World looters will be standing in the forefront when the Belgians offer their diamond display at the world's fair.

But the Belgians themselves were crying in 1918 because of the cruel tyrant Germany overrunning her borders. The whole world had sympathy for Belgium just as it has today for Finland. These two small nations are links in the chain of might and that is the reason why in control centers of the world we see a different attitude taken towards the Finns than was shown when Ethiopia was slaughtered by the war legions of Mussolini.

Where was Herbert Hoover with his crocodile tears when the kingdom of the King of Kings was being invaded by El Duce? Why was America not as interested in "Aid for Abbysinia" as it now is in "A fin for a Finn?" The answer is that the Finns, with their nickel mines, owned by J. Peirpont Morgan, are a link in the chain of might and must be preserved.

Think of it, the English, who control in absolute subjection 470,000,000 people, have a population of only 39,000,000, according to the census of 1931. In the world war today these people who daily loot the inhabitants of Africa, Oceania, Australia, West Indies, Arabia, Central and South America, classify themselves as a democracy. In fact in their (righteous) wrath against Germany they allege that they are fighting for freedom and equality for all men. It would be interesting to note the answer a native of the Fiji Islands, the Transvaal or of Palestine would give, were he asked his notion regarding the democracy of Great Britian.

As a matter of fact Germany is attempting today in the white world what England several centuries ago did to the darker peoples of the earth. The same thing is true regarding the French Republic. France has a population of only 41,000,000 but her colonial empire embraces 102,000,000 subject people scattered all over the globe. French people enjoy a high standard of living while her subject people remain in ignorance, subjection and destitution.

It is well to understand all this when we see in the control centers of the world a disposition to destroy itself. Captain Hans Langsdorff, the commander of the Graf Spee, before he would allow the English to have his vessel, blotted out values created by thousands of man hours of human energy and skill. It is the same spirit that caused the blotting out of Poland and which must ultimately cause the destruction of Finland. "Pride goeth before a fall" and national pride, which has been set up as a fetish in the world today may cause the blotting out of civilization as we know it today.

Why will we not be honest? We know that this same spirit of "If I can't have it you shall not" dominates the cabinets and embassies in Berlin, London and Paris. The ultimate end of this spirit is destruction and perdition. We know that the Germans have manufactured engines of mass destruction, and likewise the English and the French have developed chemical analysis to a point where it is definitely known whole populations may be blotted out. Like two ferocious monsters these nations stand on lesh waiting for the hour to strike when they must indulge in slaughter that will convulse the universe.

Some may ask when will this day come. The answer is that Germany will finally take the lead in this gruesome effort. Slowly, but surely England will win its war of attrition. The destruction of the fast sea raider at Montevido Sunday marks the end of Germany's sea challenge. Starvation faces millions of the Tutonic race and central Europe. The people who threw the world into darkness from the 5th to the 10th centuries will not submit to English might without attempting to scald and burn England and France ino subjection as was done by the Italians in Ethiopia. Germany and all of the army commanders of the world know the effectiveness of this sort of inhuman warfare, and when the hour strikes for such madness, it will be only a question of who strikes first.

There is just one thought that nestles in the control centers of the world today which might avert temporarily what we have suggested here. Russia, in her campaign against Finland may force peace between Germany and England. In fact we are not so sure that it is not English and French strategy that has Finland fighting what in the end must be a losing battle. Germany, regardless to her social exile, does belong to the world of might. It is easily recognized that if Russia achieves her objectives in Finland, she stands then as a menace to all Europe. The present Russian border prevents Germany from further expansion, and with conquered Finland in her control Russia will then be the master of Scandanavian countries, also integral links in the world chain of might. Russia may drive England and France back into a defensive alliance against Soviet power.

We started out suggesting the thought that perhaps civilization is about to commit suicide. When men become drunk with power they lose their moral and mental poise. This great mechanical civilization erected in our day has caused reason to topple and as we stand on the edge of a disastrous precipice, we wonder whether or not common people realize the world leaders should all be confined in insane asylums.

air bases. It is for the possession of these things that the war is being fought.

* * * * *

"Let us not forget that it was Mr. Chamberlain who declared that sanctions were a midsummer night's dream, and who recognized the Italian 'conquest' of Abyssinia by his Gentleman's Agreement with Mussolini. Mr. Chamberlain might forget these little 'indiscretions' but Africans have long memories."

Has The World Gone Crazy?

When a man goes crazy he is the last person to find it out. Everybody is talking about the plight of the victim of insanity while the unbalanced one drifts along in a total state of amnesia. Black Dispatch 12-23-39

Sunday when we heard over the radio that the German pocket battleship had been blown up the Germans themselves we wondered whether or not in the scuttling of the Graf Spee one could not see creeping over the world attitude and a philosophy which suggests the destruction of civilization. Oklahoma City Okla.

We say when a man because of financial worries or such like jumps out a twenty story window he is crazy. Self destruction is always recognized as a species of insanity in the individual, but when nations, for reasons which might be characterized as chauvinistic, assume the same absurd and strange outlook and homicidic fatalism, we call this sort of complex national pride.

In this day and hour when the world is drenched in blood because of wild and distorted notions regarding racial distinctions and the loot to be acquired among subject nations, it is wisdom to turn to the Bible to discover what is fundamentally wrong.

In 1st Timothy, sixth chapter and the 9th and tenth verses we read:

"But they that will be rich fall into temptation and a snare and into many foolish and hurtful lusts, which drown men in destruction and perdition.

"For the love of money is the root of all evil . . ."

We live in a world controlled by might not right. We read in the morning paper about a ten million dollar diamond exhibit planned by Belgium at the 1940 New York World's Fair. Think of it; Twenty millions of dollars in a mere diamond exhibit. There are no diamond mines in Belgium. Those precious stones were extracted by Belgian might from the fatherland of black men. Under a terrible Hut tax system the blacks of the Congo are held in slavery while under torturous back breaking labor they extract from the soil these costly stones. World looters will be standing in the forefront when the Belgians offer their diamond display at the world's fair.

But the Belgians themselves were crying in 1918 because of the cruel tyrant Germany overrunning her borders. The whole world had sympathy for Belgium just as it has today for Finland. These two small nations are links in the chain of might and that is the reason why in control centers of the world we see a different attitude taken towards the Finns than was shown when Ethiopia was slaughtered by the war legions of Mussolini.

Where was Herbert Hoover with his crocodile tears when the kingdom of the King of Kings was being invaded by El Duce? Why was America not as interested in "Aid for Abbysinia" as it now is in "A fin for a Finn?" The answer is that the Finns, with their nickel mines, owned by J. Peirpont Morgan, are a link in the chain of might and must be preserved.

Think of it, the English, who control in absolute subjection 470,000,000 people, have a population of only 39,000,000, according to the census of 1931. In the world war today these people who daily loot the inhabitants of Africa, Oceania, Australia, West Indies, Arabia, Central and South America, classify themselves as a democracy. In fact in their (righteous) wrath against Germany they allege that they are fighting for freedom and equality for all men. It would be interesting to note the answer a native of the Fiji Islands, the Transvaal or of Palestine would give, were he asked his notion regarding the democracy of Great Britian.

As a matter of fact Germany is attempting today in the white world what England several centuries ago did to the darker peoples of the earth. The same thing is true regarding the French Republic. France has a population of only 41,000,000 but her colonial empire embraces 102,000,000 subject people scattered all over the globe. French people enjoy a high standard of living while her subject people remain in ignorance, subjection and destitution.

It is well to understand all this when we see in the control centers of the world a disposition to destroy itself. Captain Hans Langsdorff, the commander of the Graf Spee, before he would allow the English to have his vessel, blotted out values created by thousands of man hours of human energy and skill. It is the same spirit that caused the blotting out of Poland and which must ultimately cause the destruction of Finland. "Pride goeth before a fall" and national pride, which has been set up as a fetish in the world today may cause the blotting out of civilization as we know it today.

Why will we not be honest? We know that this same spirit of "If I can't have it you shall not" dominates the cabinets and embassies in Berlin, London and Paris. The ultimate end of this spirit is destruction and perdition. We know that the Germans have manufactured engines of mass destruction, and likewise the English and the French have developed chemical analysis to a point where it is definitely known whole populations may be blotted out. Like two ferocious monsters these nations stand on lesh waiting for the hour to strike when they must indulge in slaughter that will convulse the universe.

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RACE PROBLEM - 1939
EUROPE

Western Front Is Bristling With Air, Artillery Action

Warsaw Endangered by New Nazi Thrusts; British Land Thousands of Tommies in France

By THE SCOTT NEWSPAPER SYNDICATE

While French artillery bombardments were said to have caused the German army to begin removal from its Saarbreucken headquarters and the French government reported a new advance of about a mile into German territory, United States President Franklin Roosevelt called a special session of congress for September 21. It is expected that a tense and bitter struggle will ensue over his proposal that the present embargo on arms shipments to Europe's belligerents be abolished.

President Roosevelt at the same time invited leaders of both parties to the White House on September 20 for a "unity parley". Postmaster General Farley said following a conference with the President that politics should be abandoned in the forthcoming session. President Roosevelt probably has a majority support in the senate foreign relations committee where the opening skirmishes of the neutrality revision battle will be fought.

GERMANS CLAIMED WARSAW ENCIRCLED

The German army announced encirclement of Warsaw and an accelerated drive into southeastern Poland where the Pole government is said to have fled.

French and British soldiers joined for the first time in the new European war. Hundreds of thousands of British tommies were arriving in France unmolested. Premier Daladier and his new "win the war" cabinet were determined in their efforts Wednesday when the two ministries—blockade and armament—were created.

FIGHT TO BANISH NAZIISM

Prime Minister Chamberlain, in London after a flight to France and conferences with Daladier, reaffirmed British-French unity and declared the two powers would fight until they had banished "the intolerable strain of living under the perpetual threat of Nazi aggression."

On the western front French units were said to be advancing under cover of artillery and aviation. A French communique said

that French troops as a whole "bettered the positions taken during the preceding days." It was also declared that "Not a single German is actually on French soil."

Germany retaliated with the assertion that the western front advances and retreats were of little importance.

GERMANS CLAIM ADVANCE ON WARSAW

On the eastern front Germans said they had wiped out Polish resistance on one of the three fronts defending Warsaw. A large number of prisoners was reported taken in a battle ending Polish resistance near Radom, about 60 miles south of Warsaw. Warsaw radio reports earlier asserted German armies hammering at the Polish capital had been pushed back six miles.

Announcement was made by Adolf Hitler's field headquarters that the Germans would break Polish resistance in open towns and villages "with all the means at its disposal." The Polish government was accused of encouraging the Poles to resort to sniping.

MAJOR STRUGGLE IN AIR

The Nazi air force and those of the allies were said to have engaged in the first major air battle between the Maginot and Siegfried lines. Pursuit ships of both sides saw much action.

Success was reported by both high French and British officials with regards to the combat of submarine tactics used by the Germans.

Britain expressed belief that Germany might try to establish submarine and air bases in South and Central America.

Colonials Eager To Fight Hitler

Spurred on by bitter memories of Hitler's contemptuous theories of Negro "inferiority," natives of French African colonies this week were flocking to sign up for military service in Europe against the Nazis.

In Senegal, West Africa, natives were reported besieging government offices voluntarily offering their services with the one proviso that they be sent to France for service against Hitler.

(Paris reported that Senegalese soldiers already had taken part in fighting on the Western front, where the French were said to be attacking the German West Wall or Siegfried Line. The French Foreign Office announced that one million Senegalese were under arms and enroute, across the Straits of Gibraltar, to Marseilles in Southern France.)

In Togoland, chiefs visited the government seat en masse to pledge support to the war against Hitlerism.

Similar enthusiasm was reported from other French colonies, where the natives were said to be seeking to utilize the war to deal a death blow to Nazism and its race theories, as well as to widen the fight for an extension of the limited democratic rights they have won.

Nearer home to America, natives of the West Indies were also rallying to the fight in Hitlerism. Many in the Virgin Islands, United States possession, expressed strong sympathy for the democracies, while in the French and British islands large numbers were volunteering for overseas service.

The war was brought home sharply to the West Indian people by reports of activities of German submarines in the Caribbean Sea. Curaco. Dutch West Indies reported that three German submarines were cruising in the vicinity of that island. It was rumored that the German U-boats were planning an attack on the French Island of Martinique.

In Jamaica, British West Indies, the government ordered all enemy aliens on the island interned and their business turned over to an official receiver. Food prices were soaring as local merchants began war profiteering.

In Nassau, the Bahamas, labor unions and former service men pledged unstinted support to Britain for the duration of the war. Home defense forces were reported over-enlisted, while hundreds of men were clamoring to join the foreign service.

Hitler's Speech
Madman's Ravings

By WILLIAM PICKENS

Hitler's "victory" speech in Danzig September 19 was the ravings of a mad-man—one of those whom the gods afflict before they are ready to destroy them. The man's screeching and bragging, while covertly at the same time begging for peace, showed a definite fear complex. His loud boasts were those of the boy passing the grave-yard whistling. Hitler is scared.

Certainly the man cannot be so mad as to really expect that England, France and the world will capitulate simply because he has done what everybody knew that Germany would do: rip through Poland with superior forces, and especially with the aid of Hitler's new buddy, Herr Stalin. The conquest of Poland is not the end, it is the beginning of war.

The last battle is the one that will count. England and France are not fighting for Poland, of course! But Hitler's attack on Poland was only the signal for England and France, at last, to begin to fight for their own empires. We hope, and we believe, that they mean to carry on that fight until those empires and the rest of the world are safe from Hitlerism.

NO RESPECT FOR TRUTH

Hitler is certainly without respect for truth and with no shame for his own lies: he pretends in this speech that he has never had any desire to march to the "Ural" mountains. He is now trying as hard to win Russian goodwill, to blind Russian eyes, as he tried last fall to fool the western powers with his "no more territorial demands in Europe" lie. "My last territorial demand in Europe"—and now Poland is as far east as he means to press, and only in the middle of Poland. Russian can have the rest, until he feels able to take it.

Can this mad man expect that Britain and France will come with the white flag as matters now stand—with their ally overrun and with the sneaky and cowardly U-boat tolls which Germany has already taken? No, this war has just started. Of course, Mr. Hitler would like peace—peace with Poland in his hands and with the position which will enable him to further abuse the trust and confidence of the poor German people. He even speaks as if he is the champion of freedom and not the most monstrous oppressor of all modern autocrats.

Race Is Determined To Stay Out Of War

Negro World War Record Emphatic Proof of Sacrifices Race Must Make If National Leaders Permit Involvement.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12—Colored citizens throughout the country are deeply concerned as to whether or not the United States will eventually be drawn into the European War, and also as to whether or not during this period of controversy "politics is to be adiourned." They have a very definite concern in the first of these questions because, constituting one-tenth of the population of the United States, that is 12,000,00, their fathers, their brothers, or other kin, will be called to bear arms in a proportionately large number if we enter the conflict abroad.

The Negro has gallantly borne arms in every war of the Republic, from Revolutionary times down to the world conflict of 1917-18. However, he loves peace for the sake of peace, and because he knows that war bears heaviest always upon the poorer groups of the country. His place in the economic scale is such as to consign the masses of the race to this category.

During the last world conflict 400,000 colored men were called to the colors and, of these, 200,000 went overseas. They endured the same hardships and suffered the same proportionate number of fatalities and disablements, and thousands of them have been compelled to have recourse to hospitalization in the effort to "patch up" shattered, battered bodies

Paul Robeson Defends Invasion of Finland

(Staff Correspondence)

PHILADELPHIA— Soviet Russia's invasion of Finland was defended here last week by Paul Robeson internationally known actor-singer, in an interview during which he asserted that the attack was necessary to halt a united drive against the Reds by the imperialist governments of the world.

Robeson's views were contained in an article which appeared in the Philadelphia Record. The distinguished artist was interviewed by Robert Reiss.

Commenting on Vincent Sheen, white writer and author of "Personal History," Robeson said: "Sheen and other intellectuals shortly will find themselves in the pro-Fascist, pro-Hitler, pro-Mussolini camp. And no matter what one thinks of Russia, that certainly, is no place for a liberal to be, he declared.

NOT A COMMUNIST -- -- ----

As for the war against Finland Reiss wrote that Robeson believes that it is but "preliminary to the alignment of Germany, Italy, England, and France in a war on Russia."

The interviewer quotes Robeson as saying: "I am not a Communist. I a ma fellow traveller, and my son is now in Harlem and attends New York's Ethical Culture School, all of which doesn't mean what you think it means," he said referring to his 12-year-old Paul Jr.

"When I look at my social background, I do so from the point of a slave (Robeson's father was a slave). I sent my son to Russia because I could not afford to see him grow up subject to the kicks and rebuffs he would receive in America," the singer explained.

"It was not until I went to Russia," he said, "long after I won a certain amount of success here and in Western Europe, that I was able to free myself of the bitterness I sometimes felt because of those rebuffs."

EXPOSES SYMPATHIES

Mr. Robeson spent some time in Europe and made an extended visit in Soviet Russia. Mr. Robeson found Soviet Russia an interesting country and apparently a comparatively free country. He made no effort to hide his sympathies for the Reds and he was equally frank in discussing the Russian-Finnish war.

From his point of view the capitalist nations were planning to attack Soviet Russia at an opportune time, hence their talk of aiding Finland and opposing the Red army is only what was in the offing if Finland had not been invaded.

Negro Cook Thrown Overboard; Others Beaten With Hammers

Daily Worker 12-12-39

Italians Save African Sailors from Added German Brutality

By NANCY CUNARD

PARIS, —(ANP)— This week brings a horror-story from Africa which rivals some of the worst in slavery times and which fully corroborates the African's fears as to what would happen to them under Nazi domination. It is, in fact, a story of Nazis and Negroes.

Two days before the war sarted a German costal tug the "Kionga", left Port Tanga, in Tanganyika (territory which had been German until the World war). It carried a Negro crew of 22 and there was one who did not escape to tell the tale. Of two German passengers one was the eade of the Tanganyika protectorate since Hitler's rise to power The captain, too, of course, was German.

At the end of the five-day voyage the tug arrived at Kismayu in Italian Somaliland, and there the Negro sailors were able to explain to the authorities the reason for their terrible physical and mental condition. "The captain beat us with hammers and spanners and also with his fists," they said. One of them had been locked into a lavatory for seven hours and had water with chili pepper thrown into his face, so that, when he was taker out of it had collapsed and almost died. Just before Kismayu the Negro cook had been thrown overboard.

"Why were these things done?" they were asked. They could give no reason. But the captain himself told the Italian authorities: "There is no war on." That seemed to him a sufficient cause—and doubtless the fact that these native sailors were British-protected subjects and in his power lent a zest to the Nazi racial theories of the black man's inferiority. The Italians, to their credit, took over the Tanganyika, and the words which terminate this information which has come from Dar-Es-Salaam say "their terrible condition was due to ill-treatment."

MANY RACE TROOPS

The Allied armies are encamped all along the Maginot line, in many places no further away from the German armies than a few hundred yards. Winter sufferings are considerable, for reports appear daily of the rains, the floods, the cold and the mud. At the southern end, near Switzerland are many colored troops Moroccans; they are strengthening this sector which is becoming more and more impregnable with steel fortifications, tank-traps, blockhouses. This is what the "News Chronicle" (leading English paper) correspondent says of them: "I saw these Arch cavalrymen, with nothing to distinguish them from French soldiers now except their dark faces and tight steel helmets, digging at the hill-khaki turbans often worn under a side, shovelling concrete into wooden moulds, wheeling barrows full of earth, and sometimes accompanying these simple activities with wild, Oriental singing. Their commander, a grey-haired French major who had served long years in North Africa, told me that they were splendid troops."

Do not think that the Arab soldiers are used only "in fortification works"; they have been in the thick of the fighting, and several Mohammedan names have appeared "cited for valor," "decorated for bravery in the field."

Madagascar figures in the news this week too. Cairo papers, quoted in the official Intercolonial Bulletin published here, point out: "France's colonial Minister, Monsieur Mandel, had recently taken certain measures to insure the increased participation of native Madagascans in the affairs of their island. The native vote has been augmented for the economic and financial councils of Madagascar. Instead of the previous 700 electors there are now 20,000."

MANY ENROLLED

That France recognizes the great collaboration in the defense of this country by her colonial peoples is indisputable, and there are many elements here (probably many more than in England) who hold very progressive views in favor of colonized peoples. Perhaps the note that strikes one most is this: "It had been thought at first that about 600,000 men could be mobilized in North Africa, but thanks to efforts made by the French government with General Negues the figure has risen to 2 million." Communications with North Africa are assured. To be noted is the fact that by-no means all of this huge number will see active service in front-line trenches; auxiliary corps and war work of different kinds will occupy a large proportion. Naturally, one of Germany's bitterest criticisms is that France employs colored troops to defend her. How many million Frenchmen are, however, at the Front? General Mobilization has called up about 8 million and maybe more than half are on active war-zone service.

Moroccan soldiers have already shown their great valor in the last war; they are described today as in excellent physical and moral condition. Now another sort of troops is paid honor to; the West Africans from the Sudan, already numerous on French soil between 1914-1918. They were described to me by a Frenchman in these words: "The gigantic black men of Bornou and Ouadai, once they have learned military instruction from French officers, become an irresistable force, for they simply ignore what fear is."

This is the place to quote the Sudanese proverb voiced to me by an African writer: "When one eats bitter peppers together it is only right that later one should eat honey together." Translate: "We have fought through hard times together and now recognize our loyalty to France."

A great incentive to the African's readiness to fight is the fact that Nazi persecutions, ill-treatment of subjected peoples, and racial theories are very well known now in the Dark Continent.

MUSICIANS CARRY ON

From England news comes to the Ethiopian, G. Tedros, who is a private in training in England's biggest military camp, Aldershot. American and other colored musicians are carrying on their work in London, which, judging by their accounts, sounds further from war than 11 o'clock-curfewed Paris.

Leaders Fear U. S. Will Be Drawn Into European Conflict

Journal and Guide
9-16-39
Norfolk, Va.

(Editor's Note:—Starting of a new war in Europe should be of interest to all American Negroes, for if it is of extensive duration, they are likely to be affected either economically or physically. Should the United States enter the conflict, the Negro press is in a better position to fight for full rights for Negroes because this press is stronger and better organized than in 1917. At the same time, other leaders of the race should, by their training and contact, take the lead in directing both Negro opinion and white opinion regarding the Negro. For that reason, this symposium on the war question is being launched. Opinions of others will be carried in future stories.)

* * * *

If the new European war continues for any appreciable length of time, the United States will eventually be drawn into it, is the majority opinion of Negro leaders in a symposium conducted by the Associated Negro Press.

As to the advisability of a separate Negro division and what benefits would accrue to the race as a result of this conflict, these leaders are divided. Only in the belief that Negroes should fight any attempt to segregate them into labor battalions is their unanimity of opinion.

Declaring his detest for the methods and actions of Hitlers and stating the sympathies of the American people and particularly Negroes must "almost naturally be on the side of the democracies," Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president of Atlanta university, says:

"If the European conflict lasts over a year, it is almost certain we shall be drawn into it. Should this come, I believe Negroes should be included in all of the armed forces of our nation, serving in every branch. I should prefer to see Negroes completely integrated rather than formed into special divisions or units. But this is not a major question.

"If the nation goes to war, we must fight as we have always done, and we must expect, with the victory, a larger measure of freedom and democracy for all of the peoples of the country."

Because "what affects Europe will ultimately affect America" and "the world is scientically one today," AME Bishop David Sims, Philadelphia, forsees America's entry if hostilities continue long enough.

"Negroes who enlist will have a greater opportunity than before for the reason that this war will bring fuller consciousness of the Negro's worth and service," says the noted prelate. "I hate war, but since it must be, the Negro will share whatever good there is coming out of it."

BISHOP SIM'S VIEWS

Saying that if colored soldiers were used exclusively as service regiments or stevedores, it should be fought to the fullest by all leaders and churches of both races, Bishop Sims added, "I favor opportunity for Negroes in the army equal to any other group, namely, on the basis of merit. I am opposed to compulsory segregation. The best service could be secured from Negroes in Negro units, but let them enlist also in whatever units they fit and desire."

A nationally known business leader, C. C. Spaulding, president of the N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Co., also forsees America's entry if the war continues for an indefinite period, and declares, "in this event, the American Negro in all possibility will share the common lot of all Americans.

"I feel the Negro should be accorded the status of an American citizen in every respect without discrimination," Mr. Spaulding adds. "As an American he is expected to measure up to recognized standards of citizenship. In the role of a soldier, he should be accorded the same consideration and treatment as other American groups."

FAVORS PREVENTION

Another college president, Dr. Joseph J. Rhoads of Bishop college, Marshall, Tex., favors a League of Nations unarmed for war with an adequate police force to prevent big nations from molesting small ones, thus preventing wars similar to the new one in Europe.

Because of mutual interests, improved methods of transportation, and national sympathies for the democracies America's involvement seems inevitable," opines Dr. Rhoads, pointing out that this nation "faces the alternative of joining England and France in putting an end to the present military crusade for European domination, or of preparing to fight a greatly strengthened Germany single-handed later, in the event that nation is victorious."

Negro soldiers should get the best possible training and be assigned rank and responsibility on "exactly the same basis as other racial elements in our population" for "there is enough potential democracy in America to sustain that principle of action, if the president and secretary of war could be induced to adopt it in preparation for an impending national crisis," the Bishop president says.

SEES BENEFIT

Jesse O. Thomas, national Urban league official now in New York, thinks there is a possibility that the war, if it continues, may engulf all the civilized nations, and thinks the race will benefit through jobs necessitated by increased farm and factory production whether the U. S. is involved in fighting or remains neutral.

Although it would be better for the race and the nation if Negroes were included in the army on equal footing, Mr. Thomas believes that if this rule is not followed, he should have training in separate military units for his own protection if he is to cope with highly trained soldiers of other ntions. He is also opposed to limitation to service regiments and considers it debatable how far the permanent social status of the race would be changed by war.

"We should keep in mind that even though the economic position of oppressed people may be altered by a war, that unless war is waged against their oppressors, very little permanent change may occur in their social status," Mr. Thomas declares, adding, however, the Negro is nevertheless an American citizen and during war should meet his country's call with "patriotism and enthusiasm."

NO ADVANTAGES

Dr. Waldo Howard of Houston, president of the National Dental Association, asserts, "Providing our neutrality act will be broadened to permit a cash and carry policy, I can't see any direct or indirect benefit for our group especially on the economic side. However, our position might be strengthened politically." He is against exclusive service as work regiments and favors a Negro army division.

While President W. L. Wright of Lincoln University, Pa., sees no advantages for "Negroes or anyone else," he believes the U. S. will "probably be drawn in if the war continues over a long period."

He is opposed to formation of a Negro division, saying, "the nearer we can come to the treatment of the Negro as an American, the better off we all shall be."

One leader who has refused to comment is Dr. Emmett J. Scott, former assistant to the Secretary of War and now identified with the National Republican Committee.

WEST INDIANS IN U. S. ARE RECALLED FOR ARMY DUTY

Courier
10-14-39

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—According to reliable information, natives of the West Indies Islands, who have not become citizens of the United States, are being recalled home for army duty. Pa.,

Mobilization includes all males up to the age of 55 years.

IS THERE A PLACE FOR TRAINED PIONEERS IN THIS NEW TREND?

The European war, with its attendant curtailment of trans-atlantic trade through embargoes and uncertain markets, has helped Uncle Sam rediscover South America.

The problem now is whether America can, in an emergency, win back in a few short months what years of arrogance and American prejudice and stupidity have alienated, on the expansive continent to the south which the United States has tried to keep as a poor inlaw, held in its orbit by a flimsy Monroe Doctrine.

The Monroe Doctrine is a sort of international quarantine placed around the Western Hemisphere whereby European nations are warned to keep out of all independent countries or the two continents or fight America.

Respect Diminishing

Up to twenty years ago, this threat was respected, to some degree, although there have been several attempts of European powers to establish themselves on the southern continent, and once in Mexico.

The real drive for influence, however, has been waged since the close of the World War, and while the inroads have been brought to bear on the nations of South America to the point where several were fast taking on the aspects and doctrines of the totalitarian States before America awoke to the dangers.

The British, French and Dutch were already established to a small degree in Dutch, British and French Guiana before the Monroe Doctrine was proclaimed in 1823, but whatever efforts they have made to extend their dominance on the continent has not been sufficiently disturbing to create alarm.

U.S. Largely to Blame

The inroads of Germany, Italy and Japan, however, have been enormous, but America has contributed as much to this state of affairs as the foreign nations themselves.

A sauve young Brazilian acquaintance, here to study American conditions, discussed at length with me, recently, the reasons for antipathy on the part of many of the South American people toward their northern American cousins and the reason for the ability of other nations to ingratiate themselves. The whole issue boils down to American color prejudice.

Proud of History

"You see," he explained, "the people of my country are not backward heathens, as many white Americans seem to believe. Our background and culture antedates that of the United States. South American lore is rich in civilization as old as that of Europe; in records of great cities founded long before Columbus discovered America and of seats of learning and forms of government and mighty kings who ruled while North America was still a wilderness.

"This background, known to us but either ignored or not known by the young business representatives sent out by American firms to establish trade, makes our people resentful of the superior patrononizing attitude assumed.

Prejudice Crude and Costly

"Americans also fail to give the proper respect to people of darker skin. They always look for white faces in places of importance and frequently insult a black man who is the president of a big concern while playing up to a white man who is one of his employees.

"They also assume a superior attitude in their social relations which costs them business and favors. Americans maintain a stand offish attitude and are clanish, while both the Italians, Germans and Japanese, not to mention the Dutch and Portuguese, are good mixers and disregard color.

U. S. Sends Amateurs

"Another important difference is the fact that Germany, Italy and Japan send out career tradesmen, while most American firms send out mere amateurs who come down for a few months in a year and rush back home. They neither learn the customs, the language or the needs of the people. Many of them are fresh out of Universities and think about nothing but making a lot of fast money.

"The Europeans have a different approach. They settle down, establish solid connections between ourselves and their homeland, they marry our women, raise families and become a part and parcel of the country, making rooming houses in the colored neighborhood.)

Half-Million Dollar Order Lost

"A rich buyer, interested in the purchase of turban engines which would have run into a quarter of a million dollars, was treated in a similar fashion in Washington and carried his order to Europe, vowing never to trade with America again."

It is little wonder that the South American countries lean more toward fascism when the impression they get of democracy at work are so warped and contradictory.

Awakening May Help

Now Secretary of State Hull and the Government are attempting, through reciprocal trade agreements, to cut down the weeds that American prejudice has been planting all these years and over come the lead that Europe and Japan have established.

Million Colonials Expected

Troops From West Africa Counted Upon

By NANCY CUNARD

PARIS (ANP)—"L'Afrique Occidentale Francaise—French West Africa," the officially-controlled French radio finally told us, "is able to furnish 1,000,000 black troops." These men are of course not yet translated into soldiers, but the count having been made there the first figures of the sort of number of Negro fighters who will defend France are now available to the public.

This number, note, is only that for the French colonies on the West African coast, the lands of the Senegalese, the Ivory-Coastians, the Dahomeans, the Sudanese.

Declaring, "We know the Germans since our childhood! We know just what they are!" a very large number of Cameroonian men flocked a few days ago to the call sent out by the head chief of Yaounde, who had asked leave of the French government to found a Cameroonian legion to fight on the French front. He has been a professor in the School of Oriental Languages in Berlin!

HAVEN'T FORGIVEN

Cameroon will never forget, and never forgive what the Germans did there in the years before the World War—floggings and executions, imprisonments, and murders; all of these while the country was independent — although passing, by these very means, into the power of Germany.

The eldest son of King Rudolph Manga Bell (paramount chief of the whole country, who was shot by the Germans just before the great war) was the first to volunteer. Legally speaking, since Cameroon was never conquered; he should at present be the king of the Duala division of his country.

Money, too, is coming to France from French West Africa; the latest contribution for national defense being the sum of 150,000 francs sent by a group of foreign tradesmen established there.

TROOP RESERVOIR

British-African papers were telling us in July that nearly one-fifth of France's man-power is in Africa. General mobilization, not only at home but in and from all France's colonies, has been carried out in the most brilliant manner—as has that of the transport from England of the British forces to France.

The colonial commission of the French Senate has felicitated Monsieur Mandel, colonial minister for this effective achievement, and has addressed "its affectionate greetings and gratitude, officially to the native soldiers and native chiefs."

Madagascans are continuing to send war subscriptions to France. Over 350,000 francs have come just recently. It would seem that "whereas recruiting was not always easy in 1914, today the natives are flocking to defend the French flag," according to a message received from the capital.

As for British Africa—the Negroes were taking interest before the war even began:

During the World War, some of the Gold Coast chiefs provided areoplanes for the defense of the British empire. The "West African Pilot," of Lagos, Nigeria, wrote on August 9. "News has reached here of the proposed aim of the United Kingdom government to establish an auxiliary air-force reserve in the Gold Coast colony. We deplore the suggestion that only Europeans will be required as reservists. We are proud to say that Africans will gladly defend these shores."

In August also the sum of $4,100,000 was allocated for the defense of Uganda, Tanganyika, Kenya, Nigeria, Gold Coast, Sierra Leone and Gambia.

It seems opposite here to add a quotation from a West African paper: "The African colonial peoples are wide awake regarding their constitutional rights and any attempt to contradict and restrict these is to make the soil fertile for Nazi propaganda."

SUPPORT PLEDGED

The paramount chief of Bastuland in South Africa, and the queen of Tonga in the Friendly Islands, have pledged the support of their countries in the war against Nazism.

As I end these lines the radio says: "There are tens of thousands in Kenya, British East Africa, listening spellbound to wireless broadcasts in their own languages, of news from England and France. White settlers, menfolk, are trekking to Nairobi in great numbers. The womenfolk have talken over the running of the farms."

Who knows what sort of progress may come out of this struggle of the white powers to the black millions the world over?

"We would like to see the African being given his rightful place in the scheme of things. We want a safe and contented British empire at peace with the world, but we claim that Africans must be given a chance to play their own role in that scheme."

May these words be as well heard as they are well said.

RACE PROBLEM- 1939
EUROPE

EUROPEAN WAR

A Typical Tourist, Traveling Leisurely Through Europe, Gives A Vivid Account Of Mad Scramble Of The Americans To Flee The Wrath Of War

Horace Cayton, director of a sociological study of the South side conducted under the sponsorship of the University of Chicago, left a trail of personal possessions in France and England in his hurried flight from the war-torn European shores.

Accompanied by his wife, Irma, a social worker, Cayton sailed from Bordeaux, France, Sept. 19 on the President Roosevelt which docked in New York 10 days later.

In his office, at 5700 Prairie avenue, Wednesday, Mr. Cayton described the plight of the avenue tourist trapped by conditions resulting from the current European war.

Except for one or two instances and having had to cut short his European travels, Mr. Cayton experienced little of the hardships that are being endured by persons traveling in France.

This was due not to planning, not to special deference shown him as a foreigner. Such distinctions have necessarily been obliterated by the concentration of the usually hospitable French on a matter of graver import—war.

Fate Steps In

The Caytons' good fortune was due to fate. For how else can it be said than that fate threw them in contact with persons whom he knew and who were in position to be helpful at times when help was needed most!

Or how was he to know when he befriended a stranded Englishman and his family that this same man would prove to be a man with influence enough to cut short miles of redtape.

But on the other side of the ledger, the Caytons were forced to ride for 14½ hours standing up in an overpacked train; though paying the highest rates in the best hotels, they had to do for themselves even to the point of cooking. Because of limits on the amount of baggage permitted a passenger, they had to discard practically all of their bags.

Many Stranded

They were unable to exchange American for French money or transform their French money in American currency. They had difficulty in sending messages or securing transportation.

But at that the Caytons were fortunate. Many other persons had to sleep like animals in any place they could find to lay their heads. Some became stranded while waiting for transportation home. Others lacking contacts are perhaps yet in France awaiting a boat to take them to their native lands.

The Caytons, accompanied by Mrs. Barnett, Mr. Cayton's secretary, sailed from Montreal, Canada July 20 for Glasgow, Scotland From there they proceeded to Edinborough, where at the university Mr. Cayton interviewed African students.

Most of them, he said, are studying medicine. Though many of them plan to return to their homes most of them plan to practice in England where a superstition has developed that a physician with a black skin is endowed with curative powers not possessed by the average white medical man.

No Prejudice

Scotland, he said, is singularly free of prejudice, except that shown by the white South Africans in the university area and a few English students found there.

After a short stay there, a 400-mile motor trip carried the party to London, where they failed to personally experience the reported prejudice which has developed there as a result of the influence of American tourists.

Sees Paul Robeson

Cayton attributed his ability to attend all the cabarets and other places of entertainment he desired in London to the fact that he was accompaniel by such well known personages as Paul Robeson and his wife, Eric Waldon, well known author of "A Tropic Death," and Reginald Forsythe, writer of sophisticated dance music and leader of an all-white orchestra in one of London's smartest club-cafes.

Truly the sociologist, he analyzed the phenomenon thusly:

In London class overrides racial distinctions. Englishmen generally believe the American Negro to be of a low type culturally. If he can establish himself otherwise, he is acceptable on the same terms as the white man.

Hurt Race

Cayton feels that American musicians and entertainers through their conduct have done more to hurt the American Negro than any other one group.

It was because our associates were held in high esteem, he said, that we were acceptable.

First difficulties arising from the unsettled political situation in Europe were met by the Caytons in Paris after Mrs. Barnett had left for the United States.

Hardly had they arrived in Paris, before Hitler announced his intention of invading Poland. When the controversy finally ended in Hitler's invasion of Poland, the mobilization of France's military resources began.

Leave Their Jobs

Almost over night, Cayton said, men left their jobs, donned uniforms and took their places in the ranks.

Night clubs, theatres and cafes closed down because of lack of man power. Hotels struggled on with skeleton staffs while transportation grew progressively worse.

The American embassy warned all Americans to leave immediately for home unless detained on important business. The Caytons, hopeful that things were not as they seemed lingered on.

Deprived of Service

It was during this period that they found themselves deprived of all the services one ordinarily expects when staying at a hotel. Unless you served yourself, sometimes to the point of even cooking your own meals, you would have to wait for three, four or five hours to be served in a restaurant.

Decide to Leave

Alarmed when conditions failed to improve, the Caytons decided to leave, only to discover that it was necessary to go to Bordeaux to get a boat.

Arriving at the station to board a train for the 400-mile journey, the tourists found thousands—hundreds more than the train would accommodate—seeking passage.

In order to make the trip they were informed they would have to dispose of some of their baggage. There was no alternative. A bag was discarded and most its contents jammed in those that remained. The surplus was tossed away.

Trains Crowded

Followed 14½ hours of misery. Even standing room was at a premium. For a while during the long timesome journey Cayton rode on the steps of the train. Some, he said, even rode on the couplings between coaches.

In Bordeaux, seven hotels were tried before accommodations were eventually secured. Meanwhile Cayton made continued efforts to secure passage on an American-bound boat. It seemed impossible. About 5,000 other persons had the same idea.

Meets Englishman

One day Cayton met an Englishman, who during the course of an experience mentioned that he, his wife and daughter had been sleeping in their bar because of inability to find hotel accommodations.

Cayton offered to share his room. The Englishman, it developed owned several hotels in Switzerland and after several days' effort succeeded in making accommodations for his family and Caytons at Aarchon, a resort 60 miles from Bordeaux.

There life was more pleasant, and the pinch of war time existence had not yet overtaken the spa. Through the Englishman's influence passage was quickly obtained on the President Roosevelt which brought the weary travelers home.

FLEES WAR ZONE

Defender 10-21-39 Chicago, Ill.

HORACE CAYTON

Nancy Cunard Covers World War as Ace Correspondent For Associated Negro Press

Black Dispatch 10-14-39 Oklahoma City, Okla.

French Front Covered By Daughter of Founder of Famous French Steamship Line

Bucks Social Register Group To Be Democratic

PARIS, Nov.—(ANP)—Chief war correspondent from the French front for American Negro newspapers is an Englishwoman, Nancy Cunard, whose Associated Negro Press dispatches on the part colonial troops are playing in hostilities have already appeared in this newspaper.

A daughter and heir of the founder of the famous Cunard White Star stemship line, she bears the title of Lady Nancy Cunard but prefers being known as plain Nancy Cunard. Deserting what she considered the "shams" of nobility many years ago, she has since then lived democratically. For more than eight years Miss Cunard has been chief correspondent for the Associated Negro Press in France.

A large part of her time is spent in promoting the cause of Negro art and literature. She has met many of the foremost Negro artists and writers and several years ago edited and compiled a large and comprehensive anthology which enjoyed a world-wide sale. On her infrequent visits to America she generally stops at Harlem hotels. So enthusiastic has been her interest that she has been condemned by the more conservative and snobbish Europeans.

Miss Cunard is able to get information on Negro participation in the war through contacts established by long residence in France, not available to other correspondents.

RACE PROBLEM- 1939
EUROPE

EUROPEAN WAR

Harlem West Indian Leaders Denounce Chamberlain. Say British Can Fight Own War

NEW YORK, Oct.—(CNA)—West Indian leaders in Harlem last week denounced as hypocritical British Prime Minister Chamberlain's claim that Britain and France were embarked upon a war to "destroy Hitlerism" and to "defend democracy".

They characterized the European war as an imperialist struggle between two camps of imperialist oppressors and stressed the necessity of the United States keeping out of the conflict.

"Britain doesn't believe its own talk about 'self-determination' and 'freedom' for smaller nations, and certainly the colonial people don't" declared Dr. Arnold Donawa, widely known for his work with the Loyalist forces in Spain.

Dr. Charles A. Pettiono, president of the Caribbean Union, sharply assailed British rule in the West Indies and hailed the recent series of victories Soviet diplomacy has scored over the British.

"The imperialist countries are on the run," he said. "Russia is doing the only logical thing. When the little buffer states were set up in the Baltic during the last war, they were intended for future powder kegs to be set off the moment the big imperialist countries were ready to mop up Russia. Now that Russia has removed those explosives, the whole thing is much clearer."

Russia For "Underdog"

Attorney C. Gilbert, a member of the Board of Directors of the National Lawyers Guild and president of the Harlem Lawyers Guild, also thought Russia's moves were "in the interest of the underdog."

"The West Indies," he said, "should make it known to Chamberlain that if he expects aid from them, he must first give them genuine democracy and the right to govern themselves."

Dr. Forbes, a prominent Harlem physician who left his home in Jamaica, B.W.I., "because the West Indian people are dissatisfied with and tired of British hypocrisy and domination," also lauded Soviet diplomacy.

Cyril Phillips, civic leader and lecturer, praised the action of the Indian Congress in forthwith raising the question of the right of self-determination and said that the people of the West Indies should make similar demands.

Paul Robeson Back in U. S.

NEW YORK. — (ANP) — Colored Americans are returning from the war-scarred lands of Europe in large numbers. The S. S. Washington. U. S. Line luxury liner, disembarked Mr. and Mrs. Paul Robeson and their son, Paul Jr., Thursday morning.

Mr. Robeson is scheduled to take part in a Broadway production this season. Others who were on the same boat were Robeson's accompanist, William Lawrence, Ollie Cooper, an entertainer in Paris for the past six years, Ada Brown, Harry Swanigan who was compelled to cut short a lengthy tour and the four school girls who had been reported as stranded in Europe.

All reported tremendous hustle and bustle in Europe. People on the whole are taking the war in their strides with those in the immediate war zones having their troubles in large doses. There are plenty of American colored people in Europe who will not leave, according to these travelers.

Miss Caterina Jarboro, world renowned soprano who has been on a concert tour of Europe for the past five year, returned to the states Wednesday night on the S. S. Saturnia, which sailed from Genoa, Italy, 12 days ago.

Negroes In France Volunteer For Service Along Western Front

By NANCY CUNARD for ANP

PARIS, Oct.—(Delayed by Censor) — Negroes rate very high indeed in the determined and confident crowd of foreign volunteers-to be waiting outside the recruiting office in the Rue St. Dominique here in Paris. All of these men are flocking to the active defense of France. Tens of thousands of foreign volunteers, of practically every nationality, are listed or enlisting for military service "for the duration" in the department of the Seine alone.

As I sit writing this in a cafe opposite the recruiting bureau, I can see a very large proportion of colored faces amongst the Latin, Slav and all the other nationalities who are taking up arms that this country, which is surely the freest and I will add the best on earth, be not another victim, or in part victim, to the bestiality of the outrageous thing that is Nazism.

Just now I walked by the long patient queue and counted about 40 men of color in the 200 or so others waiting at the moment for admission. All look strong and stalwart most of them young. A few are already in the French khaki uniform.

In the cafe two young colored men are sitting by me who have been enrolled. They tell me, "Of course, we are going to fight for France! Against Hitler, enemy of our race!"

The one nearer me is a Guadeloupian, a French subject; he speaks beautiful English, is a student in one of the big universities here, will be a professor later. Rolland Bouculou, as he is called, left his studies to become a recruiting agent; he will be on active service in a month, when this part of his work is done.

The other young man is Nidiaze Wally, from the Senegal. Neither is very informative; people asking questions in war-time, or in the state of martial law which was proclaimed throughout France and her colonies, are not encouraged, journalists included. Such is the temper and the atmosphere of France—calm order, discipline and the greatest vigilance.

Presently a young African that I know came by, Hamed Fall. "Those whom you see here" he told me, "are from every kind of profession—artists, musicians, workers, students. All of us feel very deeply this threat to France and to civilization; we shall know how to prove our loyalty."

Loyalty To U. S. Is Urged

Georgia NYA Leaders Attend One-Day Meeting

Appearing as one of the chief speakers at the annual state-wide conference held by the Division of Negro Affairs Saturday morning at Ebenezer Baptist church, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, director of the Division of Negro Affairs, Washington, D. C., urged her listeners "to stand closer together, be loyal to the American flag and permit no isms to come in and destroy us."

Speaking to a near-capacity audience, Mrs. Bethune uttered a convincing plea for "the black boys and girls of America".

"Let us see to it that our black boys and girls of America participate fully in this humane program."

"LOOK UP"

"My people, I want you to look up and have gratitude in your hearts for what is being done to give you more security in this great, beautiful land that we love and serve," she continued.

"The grandest opportunity the Negro has ever had is before him today," Mrs. Bethune declared as she referred to the various Government projects now offering training and employment to colored people.

In opening her discourse, she spoke highly of President and Mrs. Roosevelt, and paid tribute to William H. Shell, assistant on Negro Affairs in Georgia, and to D. B. Lasseter, State Administrator.

MANY ATTEND

Several hundred educational and civic leaders of Georgia and prominent National Youth Administration officials were in attendance at the conference, which got underway at 9:30 a. m. It came to a close shortly after 12 o'clock noon allowing the group plenty of time to attend the tea and NYA exhibit at the Butler Street YMCA.

The NYA Girls' Chorus rendered music for the conference which was presided over by Mr. Shell.

Two white NYA officials from Washington gave interesting talks. Miss Margaret Valiant, NYA Associate Adviser, Arts and Crafts, pointed out that the "problem of Negro youths seeking employment is on the increase."

TRAINING IN MUSIC

She said her division is training colored youths in the field of music, preparing them for jobs such as writing music, directing and playing in orchestras.

Lou Block, NYA Associate Adviser, Arts and Crafts, Washington, D. C., said classes will be established for pupils interested in other crafts and arts.

At the outset, Mr. Shell said plans are underway for a youth conference next spring. "We want to get the youths' angle," he stated.

Mr. Lasseter said the NYA program has been successful in Georgia because of the keen interest shown by colored people.

REPORTS ON PRESS

Moss H. Kendrix, Assistant Educational Supervisor, gave interesting facts concerning the manner in which the work of Georgia

NYA youths is publicized in newspapers throughout the country.

Other speakers were Gabriel S. Alexander, office assistant, who discussed "Student Aid"; William E. Inmon, Employment Supervisor who spoke on the subject of "Employment", and Plemon L. Whatley who gave an interesting discussion on "Work Projects".

FISK TEACHER RETURNS FROM SCENE OF WAR

Defender

Mrs. Alma Watkins Back Home After Sojourn In Paris, France

10-14-39

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 13—Mrs. Alma Taylor Watkins, member of the Fisk university faculty arrived here Sunday, Oct. 1, after a hectic voyage from France on the S. S. Manhattan.

Mrs. Watkins was the anti-basileus of the graduate chapter of the Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority in

MRS. ALMA T. WATKINS

Nashville was greeted at the station by her husband, Dr. Mark H. Watkins and a large delegation of her sorors.

Her departure from Paris and her trip across the Atlantic was delayed and threatened by general conditions in Europe for two weeks and only by a miracle did she obtain passage on one of the largest vessels of the United States lines which sailed unannounced for the United States.

On June 21, Mrs. Watkins accompanied by Miss A. L. Williams, Nashville city school teacher, sailed on the Ile De France to spend the summer traveling and studying on the continent. They first visited England, then went to Paris. The middle of July they left Paris for South France and Bagneres-de-Bigorre, where the "Ecole de Vacances" of the Universite de Toulouse was held. In view of Mrs. Watkins' desire for more work in Spanish, she later enrolled in the "Curso Para Extranjeros, the summer school conducted by professors of the University of Madrid and sponsored by the "Sociedad de Menendez y Pelayo" in conjunction with the Minister of National Education at Santander, Spain.

Before the completion of the period of study, war broke out. The alarms for air raids began. Complete blackouts were ordered nd gas masks distributed. Both of the travelers on several occasions heard large anti-air craft guns as they defended the frontier.

CARLYLE WAS RIGHT

Defender

10-28-39

One of the most sickening, revolting stories to come out of the capital of the British Empire since the declaration of war, is the story depicting the pitiful plight of two black children—a boy and a girl—during the mass evacuation of children from London as air raid precaution. The two unfortunate Race children, according to our foreign correspondent, were taken from house to house. They were denied accommodation by every English family to whom an appeal was made during the emergency hour. Finally, disgusted with the shameful, indefensible attitude of his own people, the billeting officer who accompanied the children took them home to his wife.

As she undressed the little girl that night, she found an envelope pinned securely to her petticoat with fifty pounds (about $240) and a note containing these words: "To the woman who undresses my children tonight with thanks for looking after them. God bless you."

That these black children were denied haven in a zone of security during a time of national emergency is not at all surprising to those who are familiar with English race prejudice. That there was one good Samaritan among some 9,000,000 Britons willing to display a spirit of humanity and forego a congenital hatred for the blacks is truly surprising.

This is the England which boasts of thousands of years of civilization, of culture and of Christianity. This is the England which speaks of democracy as a sacred national, political faith. This is the England that pretends to defend the autonomy and independence of the Polish people while subjugating the natives of Africa and denying justice and democratic measures to her black subjects in the mother land. Africans living in London have been dismissed from their jobs and from defense services on the ground of color. Under these circumstances, one may properly inquire how can anyone pray for the safety of the British Empire? What is England without the African colonies and mandated territories? When Carlyle was asked what was the population of England, he said: "Six millions, mostly fools." He was right.

RACE PROBLEM- 1939 EUROPEAN WAR
EUROPE

Negro People Benefit from Soviet Liberation of Subject Peoples, Says Cyril Phillips

Speaker at Harlem Town Hall Bares Hypocrisy of British Pose as Friend to Persecuted Poles

Daily Worker 10-2-'39 New York

"The Negro people in the United States and everywhere in the world have every reason to hail the action of the Soviet Union in liberating 11,000,000 Ukrainians, Jews and Byelo-Russians from the frightful oppression of Polish landlords and capitalists," declared Cyril Phillips, well-known Negro lecturer, yesterday before Harlem's Town Hall Forum, 306 Lenox Avenue.

That Great Britain's and France's plan of "fighting" for the existence of small nations is a sham, was proved by Mr. Phillips when he pointed to the fact that millions of people in the colonies owned by Britain and France are the victims of the most ruthless kind of oppression.

"If these two imperialist countries," Mr. Phillips said, "are really sincere in their desire to fight for the rights of small nations, why don't they give freedom to the people in their own colonies?"

BARES HYPOCRISY

He said that Great Britain has neglected both Ireland, which is right next door to it, and the West Indies, and yet pretends to desire freedom for subject peoples.

"During the last imperialist war," Mr. Phillips continued, "West Indian Negroes were recruited on the pretext that they were going to fight for democracy. But when they got to the war area they were thrown into the ranks of scavangers. Upon their return they were followed by contingents of British troops for the purpose of putting down any insurrection which Britain was afraid would result after the "'democracy' fraud had been pulled on them."

The speaker urged the Negro people to do everything possible to keep America out of the European conflict. He also reminded the audience that the Congress had raised the question of the right of self-determination and said that the Negro people of the British West Indies should do the same thing.

This was the first meeting of the recently organized Harlem's Town Hall Forum. Mr. Phillips' lecture was arranged by the James W. Ford and James Ashford branches of the Harlem Division of the Communist Party.

The Forum will hold discussions on vital topics every Sunday, and many prominent speakers are scheduled to appear in the near future.

An Early End to The War? Hardly

HITLER last week voiced his bid for European "peace" to conclude his lightning war. It was phrased in general and often vague terms, and seems destined to rejection by the Allies, who still maintain that the abolition of Hitlerism is the only acceptable point from which to start peace negotiations.

Meanwhile, only casual fighting went on during the week. No bombings of Germany nor of England and France had yet occured when this was written. Both sides seem to be sparring for time or tactical advantage, or to have the advantage of whitewashing horrible acts of war as defense and not aggression. There was uncertainty as to whether the war would take on more vigor, now that Poland has been vanquished and divided between Russia and Germany, and the Baltic states quickly being swung under the influence of Russia.

In this country the debate in Congress was still being waged on neutrality law amending. At midweek this week it seemed that President Roosevelt's conviction that the arms embargo should be lifted would be enacted into law.

A constantly interesting reaction is that in Rome, where Mussolini sits and sees Russia taking the active part that the Axis treaties foreshadowed his country would have if Germany went to war. Official reaction to Hitler "peace offer" was represented as being favorable in Rome.

However, Italians were wondering if the military alliance with Germany and the Axis was about to come to an end. Meanwhile, Hitler was reported anxious for Roosevelt to make another peace proposal, although he ignored or delayed for an unreasonably long time any reply to the President's pre-war appeals.

It looks like the war will not end any too soon.

National Negro Baptist Parley Hits War Makers, Supports Polish People

(Special to the Sunday Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 16.—The National Baptist Convention, Inc., representing three million Negroes, urged the defeat of fascist aggression and all its accomplices in the "oppression of the weak" in a resolution passed at its convention which has just ended here.

The convention went on record 'renewing its pledge to the Chinese people in their courageous sacrifice to preserve the independence of their country and freedom of their people."

The convention is one of the largest Negro organizations in the country. It urged also that a fight be made against present campaign of profiteering.

The resolution declared also that "war in any part of the world is a threat to peace and democracy everywhere, to individual freedom, liberty religious tolerance." It pledged solidarity with the Polish people.

URGE FULL CITIZENSHIP

Leaders of the convention said that the "Negro people should always be on the side of progress and democracy. They urged the democracies themselves to make possible the full citizenship of the Negro and other minority groups.

Among the notable addressing the convention was Mrs. Crystal Byrd Faucet, member of the Pennsylvania State Legislature and outstanding Negro New Dealer.

The main resolution on international affairs urged:

1—That we extend our Christian hand to the Polish people in their hour of need;

2—That we renew our pledge to the Chinese people in their courageous sacrifice to preserve the independence of thir country and freedom of their people;

3—That we work and pray for the defeat of the aggressors and those responsible for the oppression of the weak;

4—That we work and pray for the freedom and independence of all peoples in all countries who are victims of fascism;

5—That we work and pray for that kind of peace in other lands which will not jeopardize peace at home;

6—That we work and pray that the money changers will not use war as a pretext to skyrocket prices thus robbing the poor and needy; and

7—That we work and pray that justice and peace shall triumph over wrong and war.

Reverend Pius Barbour of Chester, Penna., read the resolution.

A resolution was adopted calling for the freedom of the five remaining Scottsboro Boys in prison. Another resolution expresses the concern of the Negro people in the failure of Congress to pass anti-lynching legislation.

It called for the passage of such legislation in the next session of Congress.

The convention received telegrams of greetings from numerous organizations including the National Negro Congress.

40 PER CENT OF VOLUNTEERS ARE COLONIALS FROM AFRICA; ALL RALLY TO STOP HITLER

Nancy Cunard Tells of Conditions in War-Torn Europe—Ethiapians Rush to Join Fighting Forces

By Nancy Cunard

PARIS. — (ANP) — The "latent force of Empire," mentioned recently in a radio address by Winston Churchill, has already brought many hundreds of thousands of colored subjects into service.

Also, every day, at various French ports, black Colonials—mostly from Africa—are landing—not only soldiers but all kinds of auxiliary war workers. I have already told you how great was the proportion of Negroes I saw rushing to volunteer in Paris—about 40 percent of these volunteers of various nationalities, were Negroes.

I have also told of the promptness with which all French Colonies have responded to the call of the colors. From near the Ethiopian-Somali border now comes the news that as soon as the French mobilized in Djibouti, many Ethiopian flocked to the authorities and offered their services to France. Said this message to me: "These people are content under French rule and have been rushing to volunteer. Hundreds are taking up arms every day."

However, it is exaggerating to print that "millions of black soldiers have been called up," that is as yet. The Senegalese, Ivory-Coast, Dahomean forces, those from Madagascar and other parts of French Africa, have, of course been increased, and more will be coming. You may be sure they are today with the French Army, in that big expanse of territory in Eastern France, known as the "military zone."

An African I know, enlisted for the Air Force: another, a French West Indian I met in Montmarte, was rejoining his ship—destination unknown." Here's an example of what opportunities there are for men of color in the French Army: "350,000 francs subscribed in the Island of Madagascar for a Fighting Squadron."

In this new Air Squadron, there will be native Madagascars, in various capacities. Once again; there is NO Jim Crow, no such ideology or practice employed against Negroes in the French Army, and almost countless must be the colored sergeants in the mixed white and colored colonial troops. I have seen numerous officers of color during the years I have lived in this country.

Apart from the many regulations and war measures I could add a whole list of "Passive Defense" decrees which would make your heads ache, and which concern freedom of movement. Of such sort is the dress of war in Europe. But, excusing all these things, we are living very well, No food restrictions or shortage of anything.

Probably we'll get some ration cards, or shortage sometime this winter; in England they start next month. What of it? That is orderliness, foresight. Whereas in Germany, in Goering's own (wireless) words: "If clothes run out we shall fight in bathing-suits." And "One meal of meat per week will do us all good; it will lessen the girth and consequently make tailors bills less." These things he did not say as a joke.

As to Montmarte, it is indeed closed down. Curfew-time is now 11 p.m.; not the complete "black-out" of London and the rest of England but dotted with cleverly installed blue lights, the whole of Passive Defense beong very well planned and carried out. The dancing establishments, the cafes, everywhere in France, not Montmarte only, are shut at 1. Maybe some will open again shortly, as have done several cinemas and theaters. Here, where every able man is called up, mobilization perforce is very complete indeed

The event of the past two weeks has been the arrival of the "British Tommies." They are everywhere in the countryside, moving up towards the "military zone;" ever around me they have appeared in great numbers, strong cheery young men who look rather surprised when I ask them "Are there any Colored amongst you.

For the British have never had any Colored in the Regular Army. As these are times of such huge and diverse surprises it might well be that Colored Regiments or at least Battalions will be formed but do not forget that, relatively, there are Very Few Negroes living in England as compared with the U. S. or the West Indies.

At present many London Negroes are joining up, and I hope to be able to send you some information on the kind of service they are engaged in.

I would like to have Langston Hughes and Alaria Kee, the Harlem Hospital nurse I met in Valencia, Spain—to write me. I can be reached in care of Lloyds, 4 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris France.

CENSORED STORY REVEALS THE STRENGTH OF COLORED TROOPS

African Leaders Consider Nazi Racial Ideas Dangerous

10-24-39

By NANCY CUNARD

PARIS, Oct. 26—(ANP)—(Delayed by Censor)—Here in France the sympathetic professions of loyalty from every single one of her overseas possessions and that immediately or even before war was declared, have received official recognition. The ministry of colonies makes known that already, as many men in the colonies have been mobilized as between 1914 and 1917. The commission of Algeria and colonies pays tribute to "the magnificent troops which have come from all parts of the French empire," while addressing a message of honor and admiration to the heroic resistance of Poland.

In that most important publication, "Revue des Deux Mondes", an article by M. Pasteur Valory-Radot, exposes the reasons for keeping Cameroun in the French Colonial empire. Elsewhere it is shown that, whereas each British dominion declared war on Germany individually the whole of the French colonial possessions responded, en bloc, to the call of the president of the French republic.

Potentates Send Troops

Here are some of the potentates who are fighting in support of France, and from whose lands will be coming large numbers of soldiers and auxiliaries:

Sidi Mohamed, Sultan of Morocco; Sidi Ahmed, Bey of Tunis; Bao Dai, emperor of Annam; Siscwath Moniwong, king of Cambodgia; Seidu Monmental, Grand Marabou and chief of Islam in Black Africa; Sisawang Yong, king of Laos.

The Grand Marabou Chief of Islam is a Negro, a most imposing and splendid old man in a great embroidered turban, with the cross of some high French decoration on his burnous—as shown by picture in "Match", the same of which gives reasons for the vital interest that France has in her colonial empire and notes the help that it is affording in so many ways. This tell us that:

Over 110 millions of subjects live within 13 million square miles and that it is the second greatest empire in the world, the first is Britain's. That certain colonies, those of Djibouti and St. Pierre et Miquelon, have great strategic value, being seaports and naval bases. That from 1914 to 1918 the colonies furnished two and a half million tons worth of different products; whereas now they are able yearly to produce six million tons of the same. During the world war 587,450 colonial soldiers and 200,00 workers served France on French soil.

Rich in Supplies

"Match" further tells us that French colonies can provide 100 per cent of rice, cocoa, bananas, maize, cane sugar, tea, vegetable oils, rubber, nickel, chromium, and a high percentage of meat, coffee manganese. Gold is produced to the value of 150 million francs Morocco affords rare metals indispensable to the fabrication of special forms of steel, as well as enough petrol to supply its own needs. French West and French Central Africa sufficient vegetable carburants for the whole of Black Africa. "L'Homme Libre" enlarges on the subject with the additions of other products and says that all of these can be increased. Naturally this state of things has not been achieved in a few weeks but is due to the careful application of methods to ameliorate various systems, by the initiative of and under the direction of M. Georges Mandel, minister for the colonies.

General mobilization is completed in Madagascar, where the Hindu Moslems have contributed money and gifts of rice and salt to the government of the island, the Indian congregation of Tamatave having sent M. Mandel a gift of 75,000 francs for national defense. The Berber-Arabs of North Africa, the Negroes of Tropical Africa, the Annamites, Libano-Syrians and the Somalis, were immediate in their professions of loyalty, while Prince Sisowath Monivong, second son of the King of Cambodgia has joined the French army for the duration of the war.

Hit German Propaganda

Quoted in the French press are declarations from the Arabs of Palestine to Great Britain as is the statement made by the British Ministry of information: "In several Radi-messages German propaganda has tried to prove that Britain has received the support of the Arabs only through blackmail intimidation."

The two papers that appear in Arabic refute such statements, Palastin and Aldifas which come out in Palestine proclaim the intention of the Arabs to help Great Britain and exhort their readers not to view the situation as one from which to fry to draw material profits. In Egypt and in Irak the same sentiments are voiced. From Uganda, a message of devotion to the King of England in the name of the people of Uganda, "In the common cause for the defense of liberty and of justice for which the British empire is fighting." From Fiji where are several thousand Indians, offers of service in the same cause. Much as colonial peoples have had to suffer in the past it is yet clear to them that a victory for Nazism would simply be the worst fate that could befall them.

In a thoughtful and just editorial the "Manchester Guardian" says: "It has always been a mistake of the government to keep India out of its confidence with regard to matters of India's own defense . . . Not only because of possible congress objections, but because of our own welfare and of the ideals for which we are fighting, India deserves now to be treated as full equal." There is nothing to add to this save to underline it. In the same paper appears the news that Representatives of the Indian congress, of the Moslem league, the Liberal federation and resident Britons are likely to attend an all-party conference at Delhi or Calcutta to examine the possibility of an united front for India on the war question.

England Colonies Pledge Suport

Latest pledges of assistance, unstintedly, come to England from British Guiana, and Mauritius, while, naturally, the Aga Khan of India in the name of many million Mohammedan subjects, was among the first to pledge loyalty and cooperation.

And what, you may wonder, is happening to the many Negroes who live in Paris? Those who are French subjects have been called up in the general mobilization. "From my country, which is small, but very densely populated,' a Martinique organizer told me, "will be coming perhaps as many as 50,000. We are among the oldest subjects of France, as the island was taken by France in the 16th century. We enjoy the same rights as do French citizens. In Africa there are different degrees of citizenship. Some possess full citizenship; others are subjects of France in a less advanced degree; yet others com under native law. But all wi be able to participate."

Another French West Indi wrote me the following letter:

Must Stop Nazism

"I would like you to know t those of our group who have gone to the army, or who have volunteered, are convinced that Nazism must be terminated, such a regime being entirely anti-Negro. All Negroes, all peoples of color, want to live under a real and true democracy. This is their wish for themselves, and for all peoples. And this is why not one of our lot has ever thought of not complying with his duty and his obligations. As for those who have not yet been called up, or who will not be so on account of their age, they have volunteered for passive defense or other civil organizations. To all who come to us for counsel we say this is the best thing to do.

"In the high proportion of Negroes enlisting, as I have seen and already written for you, perhaps it is not so surprising that the man who asked me to be his "marraine" (god-mother, a popular invention during the last World war) should be an African. His name is Thiam Malick, a great strappin gsailor, first class rating, as he is inscribed, put their rank so professionally that one has to know naval terms oneself so as to get the abbreviations." Thiam has gone off to Dakar, he writes me. I only saw him for five minutes, in Montmartre, just as he was leaving. But the bond between is there all right—along with the hope of us both that the allies will know how to appreciate the heart and the courage and the loyalty of the colonized peoples.

"WE HAVE NOTHING TO GAIN FROM WAR," SAYS ROBESON

By BEN DAVIS, JR.,
(Associate Editor, CNA)

NEW YORK—Paul Robeson, internationally-famous actor and singer, is convinced that the European conflict is an "imperialist war in which the Negro peoples have nothing to gain, no matter which side wins."

The noted artist recently returned to America, and will do a series of plays on Negro life and American folk themes.

"I believe that the cause of the Negro colonials as well as the interests of the Negro people in America lies with those who are fighting for peace. If peace is brought about it will mean that the whole struggle for Negro freedom can be strengthened without so many of the best sons of the Negro people and the working class losing their lives in this useless slaughter," Robeson said.

Praises Red Army Role

He praised the Soviet Union, asserting that the march of the Red army into Western Ukraine and Western Byelo-Russia "gave these oppressed peoples the advantages of equality and opportunity which have already been achieved in the Soviet Union."

"While Chamberlain and Daladier are merely 'talking' about it, the Soviet Union showed the world how to stop Fascism by halting Hitler's eastward march and by its mutual assistance pacts with the Baltic states," he continued.

Robeson expressed his views in an interview with the Crusader News Agency at the home of a friend, where he was rehearsing with his accompanist, Lawrence Brown.

Robeson and his wife, Mrs. Eslanda Goode, a talented chemist, and their 12-year-old son, Paul, Jr., returned to America last week to remain permanently. For the last several years they have resided in England and in the Soviet Union. Paul, Jr., attended Soviet schools and won high praise.

Rehearsing for Play

Primarily, the famous baritone will devote most of his energies to the theatre, but also do concert and radio work. He is now rehearsing on the folk play "John Henry," based on the half-legendary figure "John Henry," a powerfully built Negro railroad worker.

Robeson said that the movement for peace in England is much stronger than "one can gather from the press reports here."

"As for the Negroes, millions of whom are victims of the British Empire, how can they believe Chamberlain is fighting for them when the Chamberlain government contemptuously brushes aside the demand of India for liberation and maintains her oppressive rule in South Africa?" asked Robeson, who has spent much time in Africa, where he learned several native dialects.

"If anyone is really interested in freedom of oppressed minorities, in the liberation of the Negro, he cannot help applauding the Soviet action in freeing the Western Ukrainians and White Russians. If you disagree with this action, then you must agree with Nazi slavery or with the subjection of weaker peoples by British and French imperialism. And if Chamberlain believes in democracy for small nations, why did he hand so many over to Hitler and Mussolini? The Negro people will not forget Spain, Czechoslovakia, Austria—and certainly not Ethiopia.

Fight on Slavery

"The terrible irony of it all is that there are about one million black Senegalese troops being used by Deladier now to help make French imperialism richer and more ruthless against the colonies," Robeson said.

Illustrating how the war is being used to crush the struggles of the Negro people, Robeson referred to the recent movement for progress in British-owned Jamaica, West Indies.

"I was working with a number of labor and progressive forces in England to aid the struggle for democracy in Jamaica. But, using the excuse of the war, the British goverrment has disrupted this work. A series of meetings which were arranged have been cancelled. This is proof enough that the Negro colonials should support neither British nor French imperialism in the war. The colonials stand to gain if people can succeed in checking the imperialist plans of both Hitler and Chamberlain," he explained. "Regardless of which side wins, the serfdom of the Negro peoples continues."

"Certainly, the Negro people in America have every stake in keeping America out of this conflict, and in battling against the war hysteria which now seriously threatens civil rights. As an American Negro, I know what any threat to democratic liberties means. I know that our energies should be directed toward building the labor movement—based on Negro and white equality—and in working for such measures as the Federal anti-lynching bill," he added.

British To Follow French Army In Use Of Colonials

Prime Minister Reveals Plans to Use Negroes In Army, Especially Doctors

By RUDOLPH DUNBAR

LONDON—(ANP)—An interesting specimen of "spade propaganda" pertaining to the mobilization of British colonials and the colonial regiments of France has just come my way. My reluctance to deal with this ludicrous falsity before is due largely to increased activities imposed upon me as a result of the war.

I wish to disseminate the facts pertaining to the inaccurate absurdities of these statements which most surely insinuate doubt into the mind of the most confirmed devotee of scandal and propaganda.

It is universally known that Senegalese soldiers are noted for their fighting prowess and are therefore indispensable to France both in peace and war time. But, it must be remembered that since the war has begun, there have been no major operations on the Western front where these troops will be thrown against the huge mass of merciless steel for human destruction. Therefore, there is no foundation for the spurious exaggeration relating to the exploits of these troops. There are no large divisions of them on the Western front either, as is generally assumed.

Daily Worker 2-2-39

MUST VOLUNTEER

Since the war was declared, the British war office has at no time issued any war communique for the mobilization of colonial troops. As a rule, colonials are never conscripted.

Unlike the British, a black French colonial is considered a full-fledged Frenchman and he receives the dignity and privileges as such. Therefore, it is possible for him to rise from the rank of a private to a general in the French army. In view of these facts, military service and conscription affect every Frenchman alike regardless of race, color or creed.

Hitherto, Britain has jealously resolved to thwart all progress along these lines. However, an unprecedented statement has just been issued by the prime minister in the house of commons which, if executed in truth, would open a new vista for Negroes in the army, especially doctors. The statement reads thus:—

"We have had in the last few days a striking demonstration of the united determination of the empire. From Canada, from the commonwealth of Australia, from New Zealand, from the Union of South Africa, and from India have come cabinet ministers and representatives who have travelled thousands of miles in order to make personal contact with ministers in this country and to see with their own eyes the gigantic efforts in which we are engaged.

"Equally striking is the wholehearted cooperation that we are receiving from all parts of the empire, including Burma, and from the colonies.

"Although at the beginning the war effort of the colonies will be mainly on the economic side, and every colonial government is doing its utmost to help us in the organization of supplies of essential raw materials and food-stuffs, I should like to refer with gratitude to the numerous offers of personal service from residents in the colonies.

"It is the intention of his majesty's government to employ the man-power of the colonial empire as may be most effective, and plans for doing this are being worked out.

"In many cases openings are already being provided in locally raised units. For example, in Africa the strength of the Royal West African Frontier force has been more than doubled and that of the King's African Rifles in East Africa more than trebled; and, in fact, the voluntary offers of service throughout the empire have far exceeded our immediate requirements."

RACE PROBLEM- 1939
EUROPE

EUROPEAN WAR

FRANCE USES BLACK SOLDIERS IN TRENCHES, ON SEA, IN AIR; MILLIONS CALLED TO COLORS

Example Set By Frenchmen Ignored In United States As Army, Navy And Air Corps Systematically "Jim-Crow" Negroes.

As the French government announced Sunday that a "state of war" existed with Germany and issued a call for the general mobilization of the French army of six millions, black Frenchmen . . not Negroes, not colored men, not Africans . . . but proud FRENCH CITIZENS from every department and arrondisement of France, from Martinique and Guadaloupe, from Senegal, Dahomey, Guinea, all parts of the most articulate colonial empire the world has ever seen, sprang to arms to aid their country against the foe which has been a menace since the dawn of known history.

Once again Sunday, the world came to know what it was to be shaken by the time-embittered hatred and struggle between the Huns and the Gauls. Skeletal remains in France show that thousands of years ago when, in the gray mists of history, Neanderthal and Cro-Magnon waged this same battle, black men from the South had crossed the seas, scaled the Alps and joined the fray. Blacks have always helped the Latins and Gauls against the Teutons.

BLACK CITIZENS OF FRANCE HAVE KEPT HER POSITION SECURE

French military writers in recent years have predicted that the position of France in Europe would be maintained by the black citizens of France. France is a nation of 42 millions. Next door to her, her inveterate foe, Germany, is a nation of 80 millions. White Germany is almost twice as large as white France. If the "Liberty, Equality and Fraternity" of the French nation is to prevail, the black subjects and fighters of France must play their full part.

Black citizens of France, treated and regarded as equals in the French Republic, trained in every way for service in the army and navy and air corps of their country, with the door of opportunity open from the bottom to the top, from the position of private to that of general, leap to the defense of their country.

Black Americans have the same sense and feeling of loyalty to their country. But, unlike France, America refuses to open the doors of opportunity to the black American in the army, navy and air corps. France welcomes her black subjects to her military and naval academies. France has no restrictions to her black Frenchmen from the air. A black Frenchman, from the West Indies, Colonel De M. Mortenal, commanded the air defenses of Paris during the last World War with white American aviators under him.

WHAT WILL U. S. DO ABOUT BLACK CITIZENS WHEN WAR COMES

The chief of staff of General Neville, who commanded for a time at Verdun, was another dark black Frenchman, Lieut.-Col. D'Alenson.

When war comes to America, what is Uncle Sam going to do about his black American citizens? More specifically, what is President Franklin D. Roosevelt going to do?

Is the United States going to continue to keep the door closed with black men clamoring to give all that they have of brains and brawn to their country?

Is the United States, faced with the collapse of the civilization which we now enjoy, going to continue to foster and cement a prejudice based on color that is rushing the Anglo-Saxon world to the brink of destruction?

FRANCE HAS NEVER DODGED COLOR ISSUE

Across the path to England from Germany lies France and its great army of black and white French men. Remove the French army and England would be doomed. The doom of England would spell the doom of the Anglo-Saxon world, including the United States and the vicious form of color prejudice which it harbors.

France has not waited. France has not dodged the issue. Ever since the last World war when black Frenchmen tore asunder the Hindenburg line, France has planned. France has planned with all her human resources, whether of Asia, Africa, Europe, the West Indies or South America.

France has answered affirmatively the question as to whether she would accept and use black and brown and yellow subjects as equals.

WITH HER ARMY OF ALL COLORS, FRANCE STANDS GUARD TODAY OF THE CIVILIZATION WHICH WE CHERISH.

Against the racial prejudices of the new Germany, France stands guard, all races equal under the tricolor.

FRANCE'S BLACKS GET EQUALITY!—WE GET (?)

Black Americans must observe France in the role of defender of our civilization and guardian of all her subjects of whatever color while their own country, the United States, restricts them because of their color.

More and more black Americans are going to have cause to wonder and to ask as this war goes on, whether America is going to wake up and be fair.

More and more white Americans, as this war comes closer home, are going to have cause to ask themselves if the American Army, Navy and Air Corps, should be exclusive clubs for the advancement of preferred whites over the masses of white and black Americans.

More and more white Americans, if America and this Democracy are to prevail, must strive for truer and more complete democracyq among the nation's defenders.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT MUST DO SOMETHING

Whatever role the United States plays in this conflict, as neutral or combatant, the Federal government must do something to remove the restrictions which thwart the ambitions of black American citizens.

They are just as eager to defend America as black Frenchmen are to defend France if America will treat them with the same fairness that France treats her black subjects.

As this is written, black Frenchmen are pouring into Toulouse, Bordeaux, Marseilles, St. Nazaire and other French ports, on their way to the front . . . to serve in the Air Corps, the Engineering Corps, the Artillery Corps, and all branches of the service.

WHEN WILL AMERICA LET DOWN THE BARS AGAINST US?

BRITAIN'S NEGRO CITIZENS PROTEST ARMY JIM-CROW BAR

LONDON, Eng., Oct. 26—(ANP)—Increasing resentment is being expressed by Negro Colonials and other colored British subjects to the Jim Crow color bar which prevents them from aspiring to commissions in the British Army. The phrase "Of European Parentage," in the present Army regulations, constitutes the bar which has prompted the protest. Advices here indicate a widespread effort to have the offensive stipulation removed during the present European crisis.

"Fighting At Standstill," Merguson

Courier War Correspondent Says No Negroes Employed in American Embassy.

11-11-39

By R. WALTER MERGUSON
(Courier War Correspondent)

PARIS, France, Nov. 9.—(Censored) — With fighting practically at a standstill on the Western Front, I have taken advantage of time on my hands to check up on some of the American citizens left here and have experiences which have surprised and puzzled me despite my long residence in this country.

Shortly after my arrival in Paris I went to the proper agency to obtain my gas mask. Everybody here must carry one. I paid two dollars for mine and hope to bring it back to America with me.

After I had obtained my gas mask, I went to the American Embassy to register and had the pleasant experience of finding at the door George Mitchell, an American colored man who has lived in Paris more than a score of years. Mr. Mitchell I could understand.

But there were other colored persons, claiming to be Americans, whose English I could not understand.

In traveling around, I find many people who tell me that they are American, but their language is so incomprehensible that I must ask them a second time just what language they speak, so that we can meet on some common ground of understanding.

In the American Embassy here, as well as in other cities of the world, one never sees a colored American employed. But one does not have to travel so far to observe this.

A few weeks ago, I was standing on the streets of Washington watching the throng of thousands pouring into the different government buildings to lucrative positions. There were very few colored among them. In the Navy department I did see two colored men at work. They were in the lavatories.

PREJUDICE KEEPS NATIVE FIGHTERS IN LABOR RANKS

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 19—If the dark-skinned peoples in the Union of South Africa were permitted, natives, colored and Asiatics would play their part in the European war on a par with that being played by other dark-skinned peoples of the British Empire and the French colonies.

But oppresion of dark-skinned peoples in the Union is worse than in the worst States of the deep South. In Cape Colony, natives and colored people have some political rights, but in the other provinces of the Union there are no civil rights to which they are entitled.

VOTE RESTRICTED TO WHITES

In the Transvaal and Orange Free State, where there is no property qualification, the right to vote is restricted to white adult male persons.

In Natal, where there is a low property qualification, colored persons are not disfranchised by law, but they are in practice.

In the Cape Colony, where there is also a low property qualification, no color bar exists, and there are a large number of Kaffir voters. A clause in the constitution safeguards this native franchise against precipitate abolition by a majority in parliament from the other provinces.

Many Boers in the Union wished to stay out of the World War. General Louis Botha and General Jan C. Smuts, both Dutch, were determined that the Union should aid the British Empire.

In August, 1914, the Union Government offered to relieve the regular British garrison in South Africa and send a military expedition of its own against German Southwest Africa. The British Government accepted both offers and indicated the enemy seaports and a wireless station as the first objectives.

CRUSHED REBELLION

Before beginning the campaign against German Southwest Africa, Botha and Smuts had to crush the rebellion among the Boers. Eleven thousand rebels took the field. Thirty thousand loyal troops operated against them. Offensive action against German Southwest Africa was delayed for four months.

After the defeat of the rebels, Botha took up the task of capturing Southwest Africa. The waterless country, rather than the comparatively small number of German troops, proved the more formidable enemy in the campaign, which lasted from March to July, 1915, when the German forces surrendered themselves and their colony unconditionally to Botha.

The natives and colored people in the Union were eager to help the British and the South African Dutch, but the Dutch element, led by General J. B. M. Hertzog, the former primier, looked with horror upon the idea of arming dark-skinned peoples as soldiers.

BOTHA USED NATIVES

Botha accepted the help of 40,000 dark-skinned peoples as laborers to assist in conquering German Southwest Africa. This labor corps consisted chiefly of Cape Boys — racial hybrids produced by crossings between the British, Dutch and German men, Hottentot and Kaffir women, Makua slaves from Mocambique, and Malays from the Dutch East Indies—and Transvaal Basuto.

These laborers played an important part in the conquest of German Southwest Africa, and their work was duly acknowledged by Botha. They were employed in South Africa on transport, roadmaking, construction and repairing of railways. Their pay ranged from two shillings (48 cents) a day upwards.

DUTCH WERE FURIOUS

The prejudiced Dutch were furious with Botha for enlisting these dark-skinned peoples in the campaign against German Southwest Africa. Nevertheless, after the conquest of German Southwest Africa was accomplished, he cooperated with the British in recruiting African auxiliaries for the French front. But in order to assuage the anger of the Dutch in South Africa, he had to stipulate that natives would go to France only as laborers.

Of 221,500 persons in military units that the Union sent to the various theatres of the World War, about 28,000 were colored and native labor personnel. By relieving British troops of non-combative work at bases and behind the lines, they freed white soldiers for combat duty.

PAID TRIBUTE BY WRITER

"I do think I have been before impressed with the sense of why the Allies are winning and are bound to win this war than I was today . . . it was the sight of a double line of South African natives linked up for me to see in one of the many gangs which are already occupied by the South African Labour Corps in various parts of the war area," a war correspondent wrote in March, 1917.

"In the ranks of this motionless array, standing rigidly to attention, were splendid-looking Zulus (a nephew of Cetywayo — the former King of Zululand—and a grandson were serving in the ranks of one of these battalions), sturdy Basuto . . . and deep-chested Pondos—willing volunteers every one of them, who have exchanged their sunny luxuriance for the bitter cheerlessness of this particularly severe winter in order to do their bit toward winning the war."

Fear U. S. May Be Drawn In War

CHICAGO—(ANP)—If the new European war continues for any appreciable length of time, the United States will eventually be drawn into it, is the majority opinion of Negro leaders in a symposium conducted by the Associated Negro Press.

As to the advisability of a separate Negro division and what benefits would accrue to the race as a result of this conflict, these leaders are divided. Only in the belief that Negroes should fight any attempt to segregate them into labor battalions is their unanimity of opinion.

Declaring his detest for the methods and actions of Hitler's and stating the sympathies of the American people and particularly Negroes must "almost naturally be on the side of the democracies," Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president of Atlanta university, says:

WE WILL BE IN

"If the European conflict lasts over a year, it is almost certain we shall be drawn into it. Should this come, I believe Negroes should be included in all of the armed forces of our nation, serving in every branch. I should prefer to see Negroes completely integrated rather than formed into special divisions or units. But this is not a major question.

"If the nation goes to war, we must fight as we have always done and we must expect, with victory, a larger measure of freedom and democracy for all of the peoples of the country."

Because "what affects Europe will ultimately affect America" and "the world is scientifically one today," A.M.E. Bishop David Henry Sims, Philadelphia, foresees America's entry if hostilities continue long enough.

"Negroes who enlist will have a greater opportunity than before, for the reason that this war will bring a fuller consciousness of the Negro's worth and service," says the noted prelate. "I hate war, but since it must be, the Negro will share whatever good there is coming out of it."

AGAINST LABOR UNITS

Saying that if colored soldiers were to be used exclusively as service regiments or stevedores, it should be fought to the fullest by all leaders and churches of both races, Bishop Sims added: "I favor opportunity for Negroes in the army equal to any other group namely, on the basis of merit. I am opposed to compulsory segregation. The best service could be secured from Negroes in Negro units but let them enlist also in whatever units they fit and desire."

A nationally known business leader, C. C. Spaulding, president of the N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Co., also foresees America's entry if the war continues for an indefinite period, and declares, "in this event, the American Negro in all possibility will share the common lot of all Americans.

"I feel the Negro should be accorded the status of an American citizen in every respect without discrimination," Mr. Spaulding adds. "As an American he is expected to measure up to recognized standards of citizenship. In the role of a soldier, he should be accorded the same consideration and treatment as other American groups."

Another college president, Dr. Joseph J. Rhoads of Bishop college, Marshall, Texas, favors a league of nations unarmed for war with an adequate police force to prevent big nations from molesting small ones, thus preventing wars similar to the new one in Europe.

ISOLATION UNTENABLE

Because of mutual interests, improved methods of transportation, and national sympathies for the democracies, "America's policy of isolation is untenable" and "under the circumstances America's involvement seems inevitable," opines Dr. Rhoads, pointing out that this nation "faces the alternative of joining England and France in putting an end to the present military crusade for European domination, or of preparing to fight a greatly strengthened Germany single-handed later, in the event that nation is victorious."

Negro soldiers should get the best possible training and be assigned rank and responsibility on "exactly the same basis as other racial elements in our population" for "there is enough potential democracy in America to sustain that principle of action, if the president and secretary of war could be induced to adopt it in preparation for an impending national crisis," the Bishop president says.

Jesse O. Thomas, national Urban league official now in New York, thinks there is a possibility that the war, if it continues, may engulf all the civilized nations, and thinks the race will benefit through jobs necessitated by increased farm and factory production whether the U. S. is involved in fighting or remains neutral.

URGE SEPARATE UNITS

Although it would be better for the race and the nation if Negroes were included in the army on equal footing, Mr. Thomas believes that if this rule is not followed, he should have training in separate military units for his own protection if he is to cope with highly trained soldiers of other nations. He is also opposed to limitation to service regiments, and considers it debatable how far the permanent social status of the race would be changed by war.

"We should keep in mind that even though the economic position of oppressed people may be altered by a war, that unless war is waged against their oppressors, very little permanent change may occur in their social status," Mr. Thomas declares, adding, however, the Negro is nevertheless an American citizen and during war should meet his country's call with "patriotism and enthusiasm."

Dr. Waldo Howard of Houston, president of the National Dental association, asserts, "Providing our neutrality act will be broadened to permit a cash and carry policy, I can't see any direct or indirect benefit for our group especially on the economic side. However, our position might be strengthened politically." He is against exclusive service as work regiments and favors a Negro army division.

While President W. L. Wright of Lincoln university, Pa., sees no advantages for "Negroes or anyone else," he believes the U. S. will probably be drawn in if the war continues over a long period."

He is opposed to formation of a Negro division, saying, "the nearer we can come to the treatment of the Negro as an American, the better off we all shall be."

One leader who has refused to comment is Dr. Emmett J. Scott, former assistant to the secretary of war and now identified with the National Republican committee.

THOUSANDS OF NAZI SOLDIERS ARE CAPTURED

Senegalese Warriors Are Given Special Citation By France

BELFORT, France, Sept 15—Special citations were bestowed upon the Senegalese troops, French Colonials, as a result of their gallant stand against the Germans as the latter attempted to run them out of the territory they had gained on the Nazi soil Tuesday.

The fighting centered around the Istine forts just north of the base of the famed Seigfried line where German troops had been rushed from Poland when information reached Hitler (somewhere in Poland) that the West Wall was being attacked in two places.

This portion of the battle field is located on the border line of Switzerland between Basel and Istein and is a rich mining territory.

Thousands Captured

While strict censorship prohibited information of the exact gains or prisoner toll, it was indicated through information from unimpeacable sources that thousands of Nazi soldiers had been taken captive and many thousand more killed.

The French high command had placed the Senegalese troops in this territory last Sunday with instructions to remain quiet until the order to march was given.

The order came early Tuesday morning, two days after the arrival of the troops and the fighting Senegalese marched through the unsuspecting defense of the Seigfried line as though no opposition existed.

Capture Planes, Tanks

In crossing the line and moving into Germany some 15 miles the French black soldiers captured a score of tanks, two planes and several pillboxes that had been placed near the French border.

General Tssotouri Machevelle,, native Senegalese in charge of the detachment of soldiers, said later he might have moved 50 or 60 miles further into German territory had he not received orders to halt the march.

The order to halt was given because the French Commandant feared that the Germans might have thrown a superior army behind the regiment and trapped them into ultimate surrender.

However, even the arrival of fresh German troops did not stop the invasion of Colonial troops. With only a dozen tanks and two big French guns, the soldiers stood off a German detachment that greatly outnumbered them it was reported.

When orders to halt reached the troops they stopped on German soil and posted flags of French and Senegalese on the grounds they had taken.

A belated German thrust resulted in the loss of several thousand men but the soldiers fought back and refused to give ground. They were reinforced by French soldiers, tanks several big guns and bombing planes that flew over the German line later in the day, it was reported.

While the Senegalese fought in the Istein valley, French soldiers were holding the line a little north near Freibourge. These troops had moved in from Mulhouse just west of the famous French Maginot line.

The French troops had planned to unite with the Senegalese at a point between Freiburg and Istein but the action was delayed by the rapid advance of the Colonial troops, the French preferring to remain behind and avoid possibility of the Germans closing in from the rear.

This was one of the two major advances made by the French on the German frontier.

NEGROES GOING TO WAR

We are carrying on the front page a report that native Negro troops are marching to the colors for England and France. When one considers certain social, economic and political privileges enjoyed by these blacks in their respective countries he is inclined to feel that they are fighting not only for their country, but for something which is theirs as much as it is the other fellows'.

This is not true with the American Negro. During the last war he went to the front to make democracy safe, but when he returned he found democracy still tolerating and condoning lynching, disfranchisement and gross discrimination. The only time that our goverment forgets the color or racial identity of its citizens and begins to babble about freedom and equality for all is during war times.

The American Negro's enemy is not in Europe, but right here in America. The evils that threaten his very existence are not in Germany, but in America. If our government would declare war in the south against race prejudice, lynching, exploitation, injustice and economic servitude, then the black boys of our nation would board the ships for foreign shores singing "My Country 'Tis Of Thee, Sweet Land Of Liberty."

UNCLE SAM "SLEEPS" AN OPPORTUNITY

The great FEAR of the United States today is that one or more of the totalitarian Powers will get a political FOOTHOLD on the South American continent.

The United States is DEPENDENT upon South America for part of its supply of rubber, manganese, coffee, nitrate, tin and certain drugs, and the MARKET THERE FOR AMERICAN GOODS is an increasingly important one.

MORE ALARMING, however, is the possibility of Italy, Germany or Japan ESTABLISHING AIR BASES in one or more of the South American countries from which the Panama Canal, the West Indies, the air and sea lanes between North and South America, and the United States itself might be attacked.

Get down your globe or atlas and you will see that while the distance from the Virgin Islands, the OUTERMOST U. S. BASE, to Southern Brazil is as far as St. Louis is from Honolulu, the distance from West Africa to the eastern tip of Brazil is ONLY as far as is St. Louis from Reno, Nevada!

A fast bombing plane of the latest model can FLY FROM WEST AFRICA TO BRAZIL IN SIX HOURS, and a fleet of fast cruisers can make the distance between the two points in LESS THAN TWO DAYS.

One reason why Germany is so anxious to REGAIN her West African colonies (Cameroons and German West Africa) is because of their PROXIMITY TO THE RICH SOUTH AMERICAN CONTINENT, which can be reached MORE QUICKLY by ship and plane than WE can reach it from our NEAREST big bases.

If the United States had an air and naval base on the West African Coast, it would be in a MUCH BETTER POSITION than it now is to DEFEND ITS INTERESTS IN AMERICA.

In not obtaining such a base, THE UNITED STATES IS "SLEEPING" A GREAT OPPORTUNITY.

Such a potential base is LIBERIA, which has the makings of GOOD HARBORS at Robertsport, Monrovia and Cape Palmas, and the Liberian government would be glad, FOR ITS OWN PRESERVATION, to have American air and naval bases established there.

Industrially skilled population is NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN SUCH BASES, and the United States could do no better than to arrange with the Liberian government for the emigration of some SKILLED COLORED AMERICANS from the States to Liberia under U. S. direction.

Such a proposal was made NEARLY A CENTURY AGO when the U. S. could have obtained most of the West African coast, including Liberia, for a song. Even now some of the territory could be obtained in PARTIAL PAYMENT OF THE ANGLO-FRENCH WAR DEBTS TO AMERICA.

The establishment of an American outpost on the West African Coast would thus HELP PROTECT AMERICAN COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL INTERESTS while providing an OUTLET FOR SKILLED NEGRO LABOR in the United States.

It is something for Congress to SERIOUSLY CONSIDER.

BRITISH, FRENCH POLICY IN USE OF NATIVES DIFFERS

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Inasmuch as the military value of African natives as both combatants and non-combatants was established in the World War, military experts believe France will draw heavily upon her African colonies for manpower in the present war against Germany.

Due to the opposition of the Union of South Africa to the use of South African Natives for purely military purposes, England is expected to make only limited use of natives recruited in her African possessions.

Germany will be without the aid of African natives in the present war. By the Versailles Treaty Germany renounced in favor of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers all her rights and titles over her African empire.

The Supreme Council of the Peace Conference on May 7, 1919, mandated German East Africa, now Tanganyika, about one-fourth of Togoland, and a small portion of the Cameroons to Great Britain, and the remainder of Togoland and of the Cameroons to France. Belgium and Portugal later received parts of East Africa. Southwest Africa was mandated to the Union of South Africa by the League of Nations on December 17, 1920.

FRANCE RECRUITED NATIVES TO FIGHT

Within the areas of mandated territory military training of the natives is prohibited by the mandates except for police and local defense purposes.

In relation to the situation in 1914, France had for a long time considered her African colonies as a source of manpower in the event of war and had taken steps to recruit a larger force than was necessary for local military and police duty.

Both the Allies and the Germans used natives in the campaign in Africa. More than 10,000 combatants and 10,000 porters were sent from British West Africa for the campaign against German East Africa. In Kenya, a Crown colony and protectorate, the King's African Rifles were expanded from 2,000 to 20,000 men and no less than 150,000 porters were recruited.

In Uganda, a British protectorate, 40,000 carriers were raised for service with the British and Belgian troops. In Nyassaland, another British protectorate, more than 100,000 natives were employed for various military purposes.

It is not certain how many natives the Germans in East Africa recruited during the campaign in German East Africa, but the maximum strength of their forces at any one time is believed to have been about 2,309 Europeans, 11,621 natives and an equal number of porters.

In addition to the use of native troops in Africa, natives were also recruited for service in the European theatre of the war.

92 BATTALIONS OF SENEGALESE

Only a comparatively small labor corps was recruited by the British in South Africa, but France drew heavily upon her possessions. In the first year of the war, 70,000 troops were raised in French West Africa. By 1918 French West Africa had furnished France 120,000 natives. Subsequent levies yielded about 64,000 more.

At the time of the Armistice there were on all fronts 92 battalions of Madagascans, and one of Somali. In May, 1919, colored effectiges numbered 133,000, of whom 63,000 were in France.

The losses during the war were 31,700, of whom 24,400 were killed and 7,300 were reported missing.

FURNISHED NEARLY MILLION MEN

According to a statement of the French Colonial Minister, M. Henry Simon, the French colonies, including North Africa, furnished 918,000 men, of whom 680,000 were combatants and 238,000 laborers.

After the effective use France had made of its colonial troops in the war was seen, it was proposed to establish a balance of power in Africa to prevent the use of African troops in Europe. Said General Jan Christian Smuts, the present premier of the Union of South Africa, on May 22, 1917:

"I must say that my experience in East Africa has opened my eyes to many very serious dangers that threaten the future not only of Southern Africa, but also of Europe. We have seen, what we have never known before, what enormously valuable military materials lay in the Black Continent.

"You are aware of the great German scheme which existed before the war, and which no doubt is still in the background of many minds in Germany, of creating a great Central African Empire which would embrace not only the Cameroons and East Africa, but also the Portuguese Colonies and the Congo—an extensive area which would have a very large population and would not only be one of the most valuable tropical parts of the world, but in which it would be possible to train one of the most powerful black armies of the world.

"We were not aware of the great military value of the natives until this war. This war has been an eye-opener in many new directions. It will be a serious question for the statesmen of the Empire and Europe, whether they are going to allow a state of affairs like that to be possible, and to become a menace not only to Africa, but perhaps to Europe itself.

"I hope that one of the results of this war will be some arrangement or convention among the nations interested in Central Africa by which the military training of natives in that area will be prevented, as we have prevented it in South Africa."

NO AGREEMENT CONSIDERED

An international agreement to prevent militarization of the African natives, as suggested by General Smuts, was not even considered at the Peace Conference. If such a plan had been adopted, France and Britain would have been deprived of valuable manpower and Germany given a military advantage in the present war

Recruitment Of African Natives

The recruitment of African natives during the World War was as follows:

COLONY	1914-15	1916	1917	1918	Total
French West Africa	34,055	51,913	13,831	63,208	163,007
French Equatorial Africa	3,766	.....	.....	14,164	17,930
Madagascar	1,097	6,852	32,406	1,000	41,355
Somalis	.....	1,560	418	466	2,444
Total	38,918	60,325	46,655	78,838	224,736

For North Africa the figures for the entire war were as follows:

COLONY	Combatants	Killed	Wounded
Algeria	177,800	56,000	82,000
Tunis	50,400	15,000	32,000
Morocco	34,500	9,000	17,000
Total	262,700	80,000	129,000

French Colonials At Italian Border

REPORTS reaching the United States that France is massing its African colonial troops on the Italian border in case Italy joins Germany in war against the Allies has been interpreted here as a shrewd psychological strategy to take advantage of the fact that the black troops would be out to avenge the rape of Ethiopia and would be likely to fight with more vigor against the Italians because of antipathy growing out of the Italians "conquest" of one of the two remaining independent African nations.

Maybe that is the case. But there are other slants and we might investigate them too.

There is a fairly good chance that there were several reasons other than the effort to capitalize on an imagined Senegalese grudge against Italy because Italy once conquered an African nation, for sending French colonials to the French-Italian border.

Over here we would quickly respond to the emotional theory because as underprivileged and exploited black people we have an immediate sympathy for all black people involved in any strife regardless of the reasons for the strife. We would probably fight with unusual enthusiasm if we were called upon to fight for the revenge of Ethiopia.

* * * *

But are we making a mistake in assuming that French Senegalese warriors, trained to be cool, fierce, and courageous fighters for France, feel the same kinship to the problems of the down-trodden Ethiopian? France's Senegalese don't consider themselves exploited and generally feel that they are the equals of any Frenchman anywhere. They never regard themselves as anything else but French citizens and are not likely to feel any more than a casual pity for unfortunate Ethiopia.

It is a safe bet that they do feel definitely superior to all other Af-

ricans because they are treated with an equality not known in the African empires of other great powers. To properly sympathize with the problems of Ethiopia to such an extent that one would fight a war of revenge one must either feel a close kinship to the oppressed peoples or an inferiority bred of one's own experiences of repression by more powerful forces. Our guess is that French Senegalese feel neither.

They are first, last, and always French soldiers and have been known to express an intense resentment at being regarded as anything else. They are not colored Frenchmen, or French Africans, or French Negroes but Frenchmen. Psychologically they will probably fight as Frenchmen and only as Frenchmen and will probably feel antipathy to Italians only in so much as Italians have violated the rights and privileges of Frenchmen. They are not likely to be motivated by racial concepts because their thinking is not racial.

* * * *

Now there are some good reasons for the French move. Traditionally, France lets her crack Senegalese troops do much of the dirty work in any French war. They do the front line groundwork and often lose heavily. Later the native French Army, spared this preliminary drudgery, sweeps in from behind to clean up. These troops have probably laid the groundwork for the attack on the German West Wall and have been moved to the Italian border to face the raking fire of the Italians in the mountain passes, if Italy declares war. The French Army is prepared now for the major offensive against the Siegfried Line and the white army will make the final attack.

Too, the Africans are probably better for the type of fighting that will be required to smash through the mountain passes into Italy. Guerilla and flank attack is their main forte and France might need them most there. Her major defenses must be concentrated along the western front and near Paris. What she must have at the Italian border is a capable infantry, small in numbers, that can fight the fierce, close fighting in mountain passes and yet not have to deplete the manpower on fronts where there is immediate pressure.

The French colonials fit the description perfectly. They will probably fight as they are told to fight for France. They probably know little of Haile Selassie and care less and would not bestir themselves too much to fight for him unless the interests of France were threatened.

Then look out because those black soldiers love their France and they can fight.

HOME FROM POLAND

WILLIAM D. ALLEN
Concert pianist and member of the department of music at Fisk university, returned from Poland on September 29, aboard the S.S. Nieuw Amsterdam. In Poland since last July, studying music under the internationally famous musician, Dr. Egon Petri, Mr. Allen, forced to flee the country overnight, caught the last civilian train out of Germany.

RACE PROBLEM- 1939
EUROPE

EUROPEAN WAR

France to Send Thousands Of Battling Senegalese To War If Conflict Continues

Germans In Last World War Called Them "Strong Wild Fellows Dashing Over No Man's Land With Grin"

"Battling Siki" Came From Dakar

WASHINGTON.—(ANP)—From an African area not much in size, smaller than either Nebraska or South Dakota here in our United States, come some of the world's finest fighters, and the fighters upon whom France is relying in her successful drive against Germany. They are the famous Senegalese troops from the small colony of Senega on the West coast of Africa.

Also in the same section are the other French colonies, French Guinea, the Ivory Coast, Dahomey, Mauritania and the great Sudan and the Niger, with a population estimated at 15,000,000.

In the World War Senegal alone furnished France with several hundred thousand men of them as strong, wild fellows who dashed over No Man's land with a grin, their black heads wrapped in dirty rags, some with rifles and bayonets fixed, others armed only with knives.

To many American Negro soldiers serving in France the familiar sight of the tall black men wearing their turbans and fezzes, never failed to arouse interest. "Algerians," they called them, who instilled fear into the hearts of all who met them.

Down in Mahseilles, France, after the armistice was signed, Negro stevedore troops quartered in Camp Canet (a former private estate belonging to an American of wealth, turned over to the U. S. for war purposes) had as their neighbors in the camp hundreds of feet below regiments of the "Algerians." It was a spectacle to see them drilling in their quarters with the white French officers barking out commands, and the quick moving Negroes executing their meneouvers. But in the streets, it was another question. Sections of Marseilles, especially the old quarter, were closed to the American troops, both white and black, but open to the Algerians. And to tell an American trooper that an Algerian was coming was sufficient warning for the American to leave those parts in haste.

Speaking of the land from which they came, the National Geographic society says, "While often preserving their superstitions and pagan practices, throbbing tom-toms and strenuous dances, the majority of the Senegalese profess Mohammedanism.

"Dunkar, the principal seaport, has been called the peanut capitol of the world. About one-third of the 1,600,000 population of Senegal itself is made up of Jolofs, the more intelligent and influential of the many Negro tribes. Many are skillful workers in gold and silver, weavers and dyers. They largely dominate the Colonial government council, which has considerable power with respect to taxation and general legislation."

Many of these African subjects have come to the United States and settled in New York City, retaining their identity as Frenchmen. One, during pre-prohibition days, held down a job as traveling inspector for one of the finest catering concerns in New York, Montague, which serviced Park avenue's famous parties.

In this capacity, Mr. Martin, who wore with distinction his Sudanese tribal scar, was the person who was permitted to go aboard the French liners for his company's liquor consignments—the control of which was very strict in those days.

Associated with several other French Colonial societies in New York, this group faithfully observed Bastille day with dancing and speech-making and devoutly observed French customs as if they were in France.

Probably the most famous Senegalese to hit New York was the fighter, Reginald Siki, known to the profession as "Battling Siki." He was sensational anywhere he appeared, in the ring, on the streets of New York, in cafes where he brawled like a longshoreman, or in church—if he went there.

It was no strange sight to see the black fighter in the hot summer time wearing stiff bosomed shirts, derby hat and hot black suit, a monkey perched on his shoulders, entering some Broadway establishment to the utter amazement of the other clients and customers in the stores.

Siki met an untimely death when he was found fatally stabbed in one of the streets of New York's famous Hell's Kitchen. But one of the sports writers of his day declared Siki the bravest man he knew, for "Any time a Negro travels to Dublin, Ireland, to fight an Irishman (Mike McTigue) for the world's championship light heavyweight crown on St. Patrick's day, he is indeed a brave man."

As soldiers, however, the Africans stand unequalled—they know no fears and fear no man nor machine. Frenchmen—for they are very proud of this designation—they are devoting much of their time to learning the language spoken in their adored France, and have no hesitancy in speaking well of the manner in which France treats her colonials.

'Cash and Carry' Invites War

The American people are fooling themselves when they put "cash and carry" alongside democracy in considering Europe's war. "Cash and carry" is the language of commerce, of profit, of self. Democracy is our ideal for helpful relations with a neighbor. Trade is for peace. But this is war! This time we must take one or the other. We cannot have both.

If "cash and carry" is the decision of the Senate, enemy submarines will take their stand around American ports as the logical place to block the flow of supplies. Sooner or later, we would do more and more to help our customers, just as any merchant does. From that it is only a step into war. We might as well see the facts, there is no profit for us in war materials to be gotten without leading to our own entry into war. World war profits came to us 25 years ago—followed by World war participation and this depression. We will have learned nothing from experience if we try to make profits again the same way.

To cover our selfishness and to appease our consciences we talk about England and France being the outer defenses of democracy, to whom we already give our sympathy and will give our aid if need be. The record is against any such thinking. Great Britain and France sold Czecho-Slovakia down the river a few months ago, a brazen indiference to principles that is of a piece with their borrowing our hard earned money by the billions and letting us go hang for it.

He is self-deluded who thinks Great Britain and France are thinking of anyone else than themselves. Shall the United States follow Ethiopia in being a pawn in the power politics of this day? It will if it sells munitions, carried away in whoever's ships. It is only a step from holding the coat of those who stone the Christians to throwing the stones. Bystanders are drawn into fights.

Senegalese and Sudanese Are Finest Soldiers—Bamberes Are Great Sharpshooters—Peuhls Scorn Danger. Learn Quickly to Exercise Command.

By R. WALTER MERGUSON

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Installment II

PARIS, France, Oct. 19.—That France had the fullest confidence in her colonial troops during the last war is seen in the fact that of the 750,000 who enlisted under the tri-color, nearly 100 per cent saw service in France either as soldiers or workers. They fought at the Marne, at the Dardenelles, at Verdun, and at the ill-fated Chemin des Dames, etc. They conquered Togoland and the Cameroons, garrisoned Morocco and rendered brilliant service behind the lines, as mechanics, chauffeurs, etc.

French West Africa has been furnishing infantry (tirailleurs) since the French Revolution. They stirred the French imagination before 1914 when recruiting was at its height and by their fine performance in garrison in Algeria and Morocco.

Their astonishing loyalty and seeming lack of nerves during the war startled the French general staff at the Dardanelles (1915), at Donaumont (1916), Verdun (1916), and Rheims (1918), where they proved their military prowess beyond question. As one military authority puts it: "They retired from the war covered with honors."

GIVEN NEW MISSIONS

As a result, they were given new missions to fulfill so that in 1919 there were 133,000 black troops under arms divided as follows: France, 60,000; Near East, 10,00; AOlgeria and Tunis, 15,000; Morocco, 11,000; French West Africa, 18,000; French Equatorial Africa, 7,000; Cameroons, 2,000, and 0,000; Algeria and Tunis, 15,000; n their homeland.

Blacks from Africa also garrisoned Syria, Madagascar, Corsica and the French Riviera in the post-war years. They saw active fighting during the Syrian trouble in 1925, and in the Riff war at the same time. Since 1928 two black divisions have been regularly stationed in France each year to acclimatise them.

TRIBES CONSTITUTE THREE CATEGORIES

The tribes inhabiting the seven teritories which make up French West Africa may be divided into three main categories. The finest soldiers are the Senegalese and the Sudanese, which include the Oulofs, the Sereres, the Sarrakoles, the Kassonkes, the Bamberes who are the famous sharpshooters with whom France conquered the Sudan, the Malikes, the Ouassoulonkes, the Mossi, the Sonrhas and the Djermas.

The Peuhls and their mixtures constitute the second important group who because of their scorn of danger when they acquire rank fill it well and efficiently exercise command over their men. The Toucouleurs who resemble them somewhat, also make fine soldiers, are jealous of any authority vested in them and although brilliant are less disciplined than other tribes.

The third group include the peoples bordering the Gulf of Guinea, most of whom are peace-loving farmers. Except for the Fans and the Soussous they see little military service.

BANDAS RESEMBLES SENEGALESE

Since French Equatorial Africa has never furnished large contingents of troops but instead has itself been garrisoned by Senegalese little is known of their aptitude for military service. The Bandas and Saras are the most important warrior group, who resemble the Senegalese in both courage and endurance.

Less important than the Senegalese are the troops from Madagascar although here also generalities are misleading. The Hovas and Sakalaves, invaders from the coast make fine workers, interpreters and secretaries in the army because of their superior intelligence. While the Sakalaves make fierce soldiers they are very independent and have to "bear a grudge against the enemy," before they become effective. Among the other peoples are the Baras, the Coronians and the Bezanozanos who make capable infantrymen but they have not yet been used in sufficient numbers to form a definite opinion of them. In 1928 about 11,288 were under arms. Madagascar is a flourishing colony, and highly developed. Because of a migration there of Malaysians from British territory the people have developed a type of their own like the Brazilians who are a mixture of Portuguese, Indian and Negroes.

ALGERIA ENJOYS SPECIAL STATUS

Of the three North African colonies Algeria has for 100 years enjoyed a special assimilated status towards France. Algerian troops have long defended French soil. The country is the only one which is a part of France, just as Hawaii is the U. S. A. Several companies served as a praetorian guard for Napoleon III and during the Franco-Prussian war 40,000 Algerians fought side by side with Frenchmen at the battles of Froeschwiller and Wissemburg where they brought lasting glory to their banners.

RACE PROBLEM- 1939
EUROPE

EUROPEAN WAR

EUROPEAN WAR IS AFFECTING DARKER RACES

Senegalese Express 'Solidarity' With France As Regulars Land On French Soil Ready To Fight

Plans Formulated For Organization Of Volunteer Units In Jamaica, Trinidad And Other West Indies

WHAT is considered an indication of the role the Negro people throughout the world will play in any world-wide war between the democracies and totalitarian powers was seen this week in reports of preparations in the West Indies and Africa to meet the Fascist war threat.

The native populations of Senegal and other French African possessions were reliably reported, this week, as expressing solidarity with France, and readiness to support the French People.

Thousands of Senegalese regulars already are in France. At Cap D'Antibles, in the South of France, Senegalese and Alpine troops are bivauoced on the grounds of the Chateau de la Croe, beautiful Rivera home of the Duke and Duchess of Windsor, which has been taken over by the government and turned into a military camp.

In Bermuda, the volunteer units have been placed on an emergency basis following a special session of the Bermuda Assembly.

In Jamaica, Trinidad and other British West Indian Islands, recruiting is under way. It is understood that plans have been formulated for the organization of volunteer units for service in Europe.

Similar plans are reported under consideration in South Africa, Southern Rhodesia and Kenya, all British African colonies.

The Negro People and the War Situation

• The position of the Pittsburgh Courier, one of the largest Negro weeklies, on the present European war situation is a grave disservice to the Negro people and to the struggle for Negro rights.

The leading editorial in the current issue of the Courier says:

"The war in Europe need not detain us because it will make no difference to us who wins."

Daily Worker

Certainly, the Courier is not speaking for the Negro people. They have shown beyond all question, that their best interests lie with the forces of democracy and progress on an international and national scale. It is because of the increasing solidarity of the Negro people with the labor and progressive forces of the nation, that the whole struggle for Negro rights has moved steadily forward. The Negro has a vital stake in the battle to destroy reaction and fascist barbarism, no matter where it takes place.

9-9-39

It was the treachery of the British and French Tories which sold out Ethiopia to the butcher Mussolini. It was Chamberlain's pro-fascist Munich line which betrayed Austria, Spain, Czechoslovakia into the hands of Hitler. Now the same Chamberlain Munich—possibly using a bloody war against the Polish people—which hovers over Poland like a vulture waiting to gobble up Polish independence.

Newspaper

Unquestionably, the Negro people—because they want their full rights in America—are very concerned about what happens in the present European situation. They want to see Hitler aggression and Chamberlain Munich treachery smashed. This would mean a powerful blow to fascism and a strengthening of the Ethiopian people who are still fighting so valiantly for their freedom. Hitler would find another obstacle in his plan of seizing African colonies, turning them into an even worse inferno of oppression than now and stifling the present fight of the colonies for independence. In this situation the triumph of the Soviet Union in obtaining the non-aggression pact with Germany, thus shattering the fascist axis, stands out brighter than ever as a contribution to Ethiopian independence and to Negro rights in general.

A victory for the forces of peace and democracy in Europe would be a crushing blow to the allies of fascism and Chamberlain treachery in America. These Munichmen—the Republican Hoovers, Vandenbergs and Tafts together wth the Garnercrats—are the main bearers of reaction and fascism against the Negroes in this country. We are confident that the Negro people, in their own as well as in the nation's interest, will continue their contributions to peace and democracy at home and abroad.

Flory Says European Struggle Is Merely Fight Between Three Masters To Rule Colored Slaves

By ISHMAEL P. FLORY

What has been unleashed in another section of the world threatening now to drench with blood every land and every people; to the Negro people in America and throughout the world, the war in Europe and the threat of war to the whole world, should be the occasion for the most careful thinking and analysis of the relationship of that war to the millions of Negroes enslaved in Africa and the millions of Negroes who have yet to enjoy full manhood and democratic rights in our own country.

There are those who declare that neutrality and the lifting of the embargo is the issue. It is my opinion, that these are not the issues, but, rather, that the real issue is keeping America out of war and avoiding any steps that might result in our involvement.

To the Negro people in America and throughout the world there are still other issues. We hear much today to the effect that this is a war between democracy and fascism. Nevertheless, the Negro people throughout the world should see very clearly that there is very little difference between the policies of the Chamberlain and Daladier insofar as black people are concerned and those of Hitler.

TWO STRUGGLES IN PROGRESS

The Negro must bear in mind that there are two simultaneous struggles now going on—the struggle between Hitler and Chamberlain-Daladier to see who shall be the master of the world's colored slaves, and the struggle of the slaves themselves for liberation and self-determination. Ethiopia still fights Fascism. Gandhi questions Chamberlain about failing to practice in India the democracy he preaches for Poland. The Indian National Congress has yet to vote to support England in this war even tho' the Maharajas and princes have pledged their allegiance to the King. We, as Negroes, may well ask our government to spend some of the time of this special session of Congress in strengthening and enlarging our rights as citizens.

Britain is an imperialist power subjecting, for the predatory gains of its anti-Negro, monopolistic ruling class, millions of Indians, Negroes and Chinese. France also is a large colonial empire, thriving upon the backs of millions of colored peoples. For all the talk of these powers about democracy they forget entirely democracy when it comes to dealing with the millions of colored peoples throughout the world.

Hitler, on the other hand, in his book, "Mein Kampf," while seeking to glorify the "Aryan" race as the salt of the earth, has made slanderous references to colored peoples as justification for ruthless exploitation of the colonies. Hitler and his backers generally refer to the "inferiority" of the colored people and has gone so far as to sterilize people of mixed bloods resulting from marriage of colonials who remained in Germany after the last war.

UNITED IN THEIR POLICIES

All of this suggests that the Hitler crowd and the Chamberlain-Delladier crowd are united in the policy of treating the colored peoples not as human beings entitled to the benefits of real democracy, but, as "Inferiors" for their own subjugation and exploitation. Moreover, when we analyze the objectives of both sides in the conflict, we find that both of them are fighting an imperialist war to determine which group shall continue in its bloody policy of exploiting darker peoples and peoples in some of the backward areas in Centra. Europe, not to mention the millions of poor and unemployed peoples in their own countries.

'DEMOCRACY" NOW A LOOSE TERM

All of these things the Negro people in America and throughout the world should bear in mind when it comes to taking sides in the present conflict. I think that the Negro people in America should begin to demand that "democracy," a term loosely used in the world and in America, be applied to the Negro people. We should be concerned in this period of war hysteria about our rights to live as human beings. We should be concerned about the enforcement of the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments. We should be concerned with the passage of an anti-lynching bill that will stop the lynching of our people and the enforcement of the civil rights laws in the various states. We should be concerned with putting a stop to insults and intimidations against the Negro people when they seek to purchase a meal, or go to a beach, or be put up in a hotel.

Moreover, it appears to me that the Negro masses should learn from their experiences in the last war. In the last war, as many can remember, the slogan was: "Make the World Safe for Democracy." Came the armistice ending the war. This armistice was followed by the same old undemocratic, unAmerican and inhuman attacks upon the Negro people that existed prior to the war and during the war. During that conflict, incidentally, Negro soldiers were jim-crowed, were sent into labor battalions, and were not given their rights as citizens of a democracy.

RIOTS FOLLOW WORLD'S WAR

After the war, Negroes were victims of race riots in which Negro soldiers had their uniforms torn off. The Negro people continued to face the tyranny of the rope and the faggot.

Even today, West Point and Annapolis either make it difficult to enter Negroes or make it embarrassing and difficult for them to go through to become trained professional soldiers. Even today, jim-crowism and lynch-law prevail. Even today, the sharpest forms of economic and social exploitation are heaped against the Negro people with the results that they are denied jobs and are forced to live in ghettos with an iron band round them as though they were lepers, forged by legal trickeries in the form of restrictive covenants. They are denied jobs although qualified, and when they get jobs, they receive the lowest pay, with the result that too large a proportion of them find no other source of sustenance but relief and WPA. These are the conditions under which Negroes live today when the world is threatened with general war, and in the name of "democracy."

The Negroes in America are at war, a war to make democracy apply to the Negro people, in a war for the right to live, to work, to educate their children, to enjoy a full, free life. America has a job to do in America. The present war between Germany and the Allied Powers is a war between two imperialist groups, and in which the Negro people and the common people of the world will be the losers, unless those who cry "democracy" and practice autocracy are removed from power.

America should concern itself with remaining neutral and not take any steps that are subject to involve us in the war. Let America and our leaders turn their hands to the problem of giving the people of America jobs. Let America turn her hands to checking rising prices and the cost of living by curbing the monopolists and war profiteers. Let America turn her hands to increasing the purchasing power and improving the living standards of the American people. Let America turn her hands to the enforcement of the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments and the Bill of Rights in behalf of the fifteen million Negroes, guaranteeing to them true democracy. Let America turn her hands to guaranteeing the national and social security of the people.

In this way America can contribute to the peace of the world. In this way Negroes will feel sure that those who cry "democracy" mean democracy.

Let the Negro people then beware, and watch very carefully this international war situation because behind this situation is involved the future status not only of mankind as a whole, not only of the millions of colored peoples all over the world and in America, but, also, of the millions of American people.

FRENCH AFRICAN COLONIES LOYAL

Supplies And Fighters During World War Furnished Army

WASHINGTON, D. C. — France has received assurance of the loyalty of citizens of her colonies in West Africa, including the colony of Senegal which is smaller than Nebraska or South Dakota.

"French West Africa—the group name for France's half dozen or more colonies in the western portion of the Dark Continent—has a population of nearly 15,000,000," points out a bulletin from the headquarters of the National Geographic Society. "Included are the colonies of Senegal, French Guinea, the Ivory Coast, Dahomey, Mauritania, the Sudan and the Niger.

"In the World War Senegal alone provided France with several hundred thousand men. They proved courageous fighters, according to the Germans, who spoke of them as strong, wild fellows who dashed over No-Man's Land with a grin, their black heads wrapped in dirty rags, some with rifles and bayonets fixed, others armed only with knives.

The Peanut Capital

"While often preserving their superstitions and pagan practices, throbbing tom-toms and strenuous dances, the majority of the Senegalese profess Mohammedanism. This religion permits the retention of their fundamental customs, particularly polygamy, long practiced especially in the middle classes.

"Dakar, the principal seaport, has been called the peanut capital of the world. (Americans are sometimes confused because peanuts, in translated reports and statistics, are called 'groundnuts.') During the harvesting season the quays are piled high with peanuts, from which ships are loaded to the hatches. Peanuts constitute the principal crop of Senegal, the production some years exceeding a billion pounds.

Many Skillful Workers

"About one-third of the 1,600,000 population of Senegal is made up of Jolofs, the more intelligent and influential of the many Negro tribes. Many are skillful workers in gold and silver, weavers and dyers. They largely dominate the Colonial Council which has considerable power both with respect to taxation and general legislation. Senegalese women are more interested in coiffeurs and trinkets than in clothing; their dress may be a loin cloth or an elaborate cotton print.

"The natives live mostly in thatched huts. While one species of acacia affords ship timber, much of the lumber is imported from the Baltic countries. The native food is largely peanuts, a small millet beans, rice and corn. In addition to farming, the Senegalese raise livestock: Cattle, sheep and goats, as well as camels, horses and donkeys.

"The farming is of a primitive sort, the Negroes working the ground mostly with the hoe. Cotton will grow, but the Senegalese are somewhat averse to farming that requires more than the two operations, planting and harvesting. Gum arabic is an important product of the north; some sisal and rubber is produced in the south."

Nigerian Women Register For War

LAGOS, Nigeria, W. Africa, Sept.—(ANP)—Both native and European (white) women are being registered here for war service for the British empire in accordance with instructions from the Nigerian secretariat.

Those having special training and a knowledge of languages are being enrolled as are those qualified for certain occupations. Employment will be confined to the arae in which the women reside.

EUROPEAN WAR

Ants In His Pants

By DEAN WILLIAM PICKENS (for ANP

ADOLPH HITLER SPEAKS

Hitler's "victory" speech in Danzig Sept. 19 was the ravings of a madman—one of those whom the gods afflict before they are ready to destroy them. The man's screeching and bragging, while covertly at the same time begging for peace, showed a definite fear complex. His loud boasts were those of the boy passing the graveyard. Hitler is scared.

Certainly the man cannot be so mad as to really expect that England, France and the world will capitulate simply because he has done what everybody knew Germany could do: rip through Poland with superior forces, and especially with the aid of Hitler's new buddy, Herr Stalin. The conquest of Poland is not the end, it is the beginning of the war. The last battle is the one that will count. England and France are not fighting for Poland, of course! But Hitler's attack on Poland was only the signal for England and France, at last, to begin to fight for their own empires. We hope, and we believe that they mean to carry on that fight until those empires and the rest of the world are safe from Hitlerism.

Hitler is certainly without respect for truth and with no shame for his own lies: he pretends in this speech that he has never had any desire to march to the "Ural" mountains. He is now trying as hard to win Russian goodwill, to blind Russian eyes, as he tried last fall to fool the western powers with his "no more territorial demands in Europe" lie. "My last teritorial demand in Europe"—and now Poland is as far east as he means to press, and only to the middle of Poland. Russia can have the rest until he feels able to take it.

Can this mad man expect that Britain and France will come with the white flag as matters now stand—with their ally overrun and with the sneaky and cowardly U-boat tolls which Germany has already taken? No, this war has just started. Of course, Mr. Hitler would like peace—peace with Poland in his hands and with the position which will enable him to further abuse the trust and confidence of the poor German people. He even speaks as if he is the champion of freedom and not the most monstrous oppressor of all modern autocrats.

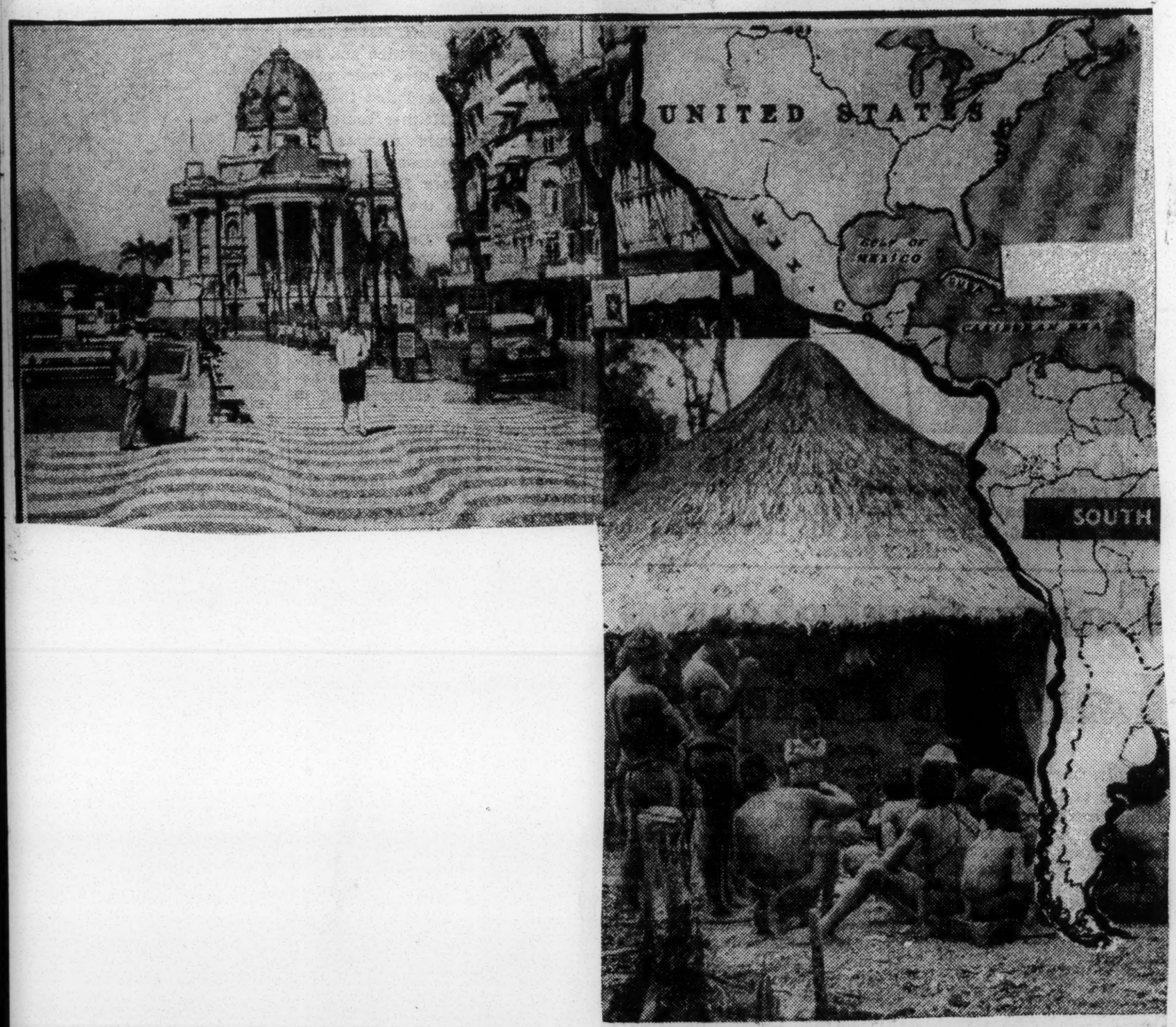
Why are no German ships being sunk or captured, Because there are no German ships on the sea; they have all run to cover, in German ports or neutral ports. Only British and French ships, among the present warring nations, dare to take to the high seas. Only U-boats of the Germans sneak out under cover of the sea, and they attack anything British, whether it be a boat of unarmed people or a war ship.

We recently asked that American Communists explain to us why Stalin made a helpful (helpful to fascism) treaty with Hitler on the verge of Hitler's attack on Poland and the allies. And now Russia has joined Germany's military attack on Poland. We will not ask anybody to explain that: it cannot be explained except by saying that Stalin and Hitler are the same in spirit, in truth and in honor—they can be trusted alike—they are dictators of the same kind.

SHOULD GERMANY WIN

According to an Associated Press despatch from Berlin under late of September 24 "Special air raid shelters have been provided for Jews in some German cities to keep Jews and Gentiles apart. Double shelters also are to be found in some individual houses." This is an indication of what people of color might expect should Germany win in Europe and should humiliate our nation. Even tho ours is the land of Bilbo, "Cotton" Ed Smith and the like, we prefer old glory each time instead of the swastika. Before Hitler shall have concluded his little putsch he will need both Jewish means and Negro manpower. Germany cannot win in the long run in her fight against ethnic groups.

WITH EUROPEAN TRADE THREATENED BY SUB WARFARE, AMERICANS SEEK TO REVIVE TRADE WHICH ARROGANCE AND PREJUDICE CAUSED THEM TO NEGLECT AND LOSE



A continent of contrasts is South America, with thriving modern cities like that above side by side with primitive villages like that shown below.

RACE PROBLEM - 1939
EUROPE

EUROPEAN WAR

"Hitlerism"

TO hate war is to hate Hitlerism. It is that new "ism" now menacing and terrorizing the world. It represents the faith of totalitarism-the assertion of might above right.

The democracies of the world are now brought face to face with an opportunity to end for all time the menace of the despot drunk who seizes upon the unsuspecting, fill them with terrible poison of war, and sends to slaughter the very flower of humanity.

Behold the dictators. They are those who run off kings, presidents of Republics, make wars they cannot finish, debts they cannot pay and openly repudiate their treaties made in good faith and call them mere scraps of papers. They make conquest on the innocent, acquire dominions at will and are apt to rise up any time and anywhere, causing the world uncertainty and bloodshed.

Europe can have no peace whatever as long as there is left a single corner for the hiding place of Hitler's ilk to hatch out its theories and prosecute its will. Such a system knows no quarter neither confines its operations along geographical contours.

Therefore this becomes the war of every friend of free government and enemy of military despotism.

The world cannot dream of peace until Hitlerism is put down. The nations cannot keep their honor when banditry bares its carcasses in Ethiopia, Austria, Czechoslavakia and Poland.

Dictatorship has thrown its open challenge in the face of the world. No longer is it that shy and hidden secret order of the few. It has come to the forefront and now seeks to establish its order as the faith of the universe.

The world will get an object lesson from intolerance on a large scale. Hitler spewed ahead of his mad drive that intolerant venom of race hatred. It foreran his crusades and from it his armies are accelerated in their mad drive to blindly do their master's will.

Democracies will take stock. They will stage an effort to wipe out all forms of Hitlerism wherever it may exist. No nation is secure when there are crevices where the bigot, the intolerant and those who ride to might and power on the high tides of religious and racial intolerance, may find quarter and breed.

The Old Game of Conquest

By sending its armies into Poland Russia says "losers weepers, finders kepers." The calm assurance with which European powers shift boundaries is understood over there, but is so much at variance with American thinking that the United States can have no part with them.

Russia says it acts to protect its nationals. We understand that. It is the "right of self determination" which Woodrow Wilson offered as the basic principle of settling the World war. On the same pretext Germany demanded Sudetenland and then belied its professions of principle by taking Czecho-Slovakia. Acts of aggression prove how little European powers are acting on behalf of their nationals.

Out of habit the American people sympathize with the under dog, be it Ethiopia, Czecho-Slovakia or Poland. Our goodness of heart becomes us, but our common sense must save us from taking a hand in a game where the rules are different. Europe takes shifting boundaries for granted. The land over there has passed through many hands. The French ruled England, the English king made claim to the throne of France

"Colour Bar" in South Africa May Render Continent Less Valuable To Great Britain in War Crisis

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The Union of South Africa was added Friday, September 9, to the list of nations to which shipments of arms, ammunition and airplanes are definitely prohibited by the neutrality embargo as a result of official notification to this government on September 6 that British dominion had entered the European war on the side of the mother country.

Because of its location, South Africa is strategically important in wartime. It is also important as a source for gold, coal and other war resources. Native policy of discrimination may impair these advantages.

Notification of the declaration of war against Germany by the Union was formally given to Secretary of State Cordell Hull by Ralph Close, South African minister. Secretary Hull transmitted it to the President.

Following his declaration of a national emergency to a limited extent last Friday, President Roosevelt signed the proclamation applying to the Union of South Africa under the neutrality act the embargo on arms previously applied to Germany, Poland, France, the United Kingdom. Australia, New Zealand, and India.

Neither the Union of South Africa nor Canada was mentioned as a belligerent in the neutrality proclamation issued by President Roosevelt on September 5.

IMPORTANT

The entrance of the Union of South Africa into the war against Germany is of tremendous importance. If it presents no other advantage, South Africa is an indispensable post on the ocean line of communication between Europe and Asia.

In addition to its strategic value, South Africa produces nearly 50 percent of the world's supply of gold, sufficient coal for the requirements of the ocean line of communication, and considerable quantities of wool and maize all of which are important items in war resources.

These advantages, however, may be impaired by native policy. General J. B. M. Hertzog, who resigned as Prime Minister after the Parliament of the Union had refused to adopt his neutrality proposal, outlined a scheme in 1926 to raise the barrier between Europeans and natives so as to insure white domination of South Africa.

COLOR BAR

The first step in his scheme was introduced in that year in a bill legalizing a "colour bar," which prohibits natives and Asiatics in certain districts from engaging in any skilled or unskilled employment where they might compete with Europeans and confining them to unskilled labor. The bill provoked intense opposition from natives, the South African party of General Jans C. Smuts, the present Prime Minister, and liberal members of Parliament, but it passed.

The Union of South Africa has an area of 473,089 square miles. It is divided into four colonies—Cape Colony, Natal, including Zululand; the Orange Free State, and the Transvaal. Its population numbers 8,131,475, consisting of 1,828,175 Europeans, 5,519,500 natives, 191,400 Asiatics, and 592,400 mixed persons.

The term "Europeans" implies persons of European origin without any infusion of Bantu, Hottentot, Indian, or other mixed blood. The term "native" is applied to the Bantu tribes. "Mixed" implies persons who are the result of cross-breeding between Europeans and Bantus, Hottentots, Malays, and so forth, as well as Hottentots and Bushmen. The Asiatics consist chiefly of coolies from South India and of Mohammedan traders.

WORLD WAR

At the outbreak of the World War in 1914, a rebellion of Boers within the Union of South Africa had to be first put down. At the conclusion of rebellion, General Louis Botha began the task of capturing German Southwest Africa. In this campaign 35,000 natives, non-combatants, from the Union of South Africa took part.

In July, 1915, the German forces surrendered themselves and their colony unconditionally to General Botha. After this success South Africa as a whole took no direct part in the war.

The Union of South Africa sent 18,000 natives to take part in the German East African campaign.

ASKS FOR NATIVES

The British government in September, 1916, asked the Union of South Africa to provide a force of 10,000 natives under a military organization for labor duties in France. A depot was established in Capetown on October 8, 1916 Within a month nearly 4,000 natives were equipped, vaccinated and inoculated, and, after some military training, sent to Europe. This force was known as the native labor contingent.

A request from Europe for more men led to a resumption of recruiting and the dispatch of reinforcements. Between March 23 and November 30, 1917, 10,600 natives were sent to Europe. A total of 25,090 natives served in the Native Labor Contingent during its existence.

In addition to the native labor contingent, the Union raised a battalion of colored boys in Cape Colony for labor purposes in France.

Of the 12,452 South Africans who were killed in action or died as the result of active service in the World War, 3,192 were natives and 709 were colored.

Senegalese Warrior Most Courageous, Proudest, French Soldier

African Struck Terror In Hearts Of Enemy During First World War

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)—From an African area not much in size, smaller than either Nebraska or South Dakota here in our United States, some of the world's finest fighters, and the fighters upon whom France is relying in her successful drive against Germany. They are the famous Senegalese troops, from the small colony of Senegal on the West coast of Africa.

Also in the same section are the other French colonies, French Guinea, the Ivory Coast, Dahomey, Mauritania and the great Sudan and the Niger, with a population estimated at 15,000,000.

COURAGEOUS

In the World war, Senegal alone furnished France with several hundred thousand men who were courageous fighters. This tribute was paid them by the Germans, who spoke of them as strong bold fellows who dashed over No Man's Land with a grim on their black heads wrapped in dirty rags, some with rifles and bayonets fixed, others armed only with knives.

To many American Negro soldiers serving in France, the familiar sight of the tall black men wearing their turbans and fezzes, never failed to arouse interest. The "Algerians," as they called them, instilled fear into the hearts of all who met them.

Down in Marseilles, France, after the armistice was signed, Negro stevedore troops quartered in Camp Canet (a former private estate belonging to an American of wealth, turned over to the U. S. for war purposes) had as their neighbors in the camp hundreds of the "Algerians." It was a spectacle to see them drilling in their quarters with the white French officers barking out commands, and the quick moving Negroes executing their maneouvers.

But in the streets, it was another question. Sections of Marseilles, especially the old quarter, were closed to the American troops, both white and black, but open to the Algerians. And to tell an American trooper that an Algerian was coming was sufficient warning for the American to leave those parts in haste.

MOHAMMEDS

Speaking of the land from which they came, the National Geographic society says, "While often preserving their superstitions and pagan practices, throbbing tom-toms and strenuous dances, the majority of the Senegalese profess Mohammedanism.

"Dakar, the principal seaport, has been called the peanut capitol of the world. About one-third of the 1,600,000 population of Senegal itself is made up of Jolofs, the more intelligent and influential of the many Negro tribes. Many are skillful workers in gold and silver, weavers and dyers. They largely dominate the Colonial government council, which has considerable power with respect to taxation and general legislation."

Many of these African subjects have come to the United States and settled in New York City, retaining their identity as Frenchmen. One, during pre-prohibition days held down a job as traveling inspector for one of the finest catering concerns in New York City, Montague, which serviced Park Avenue's famous parties.

"BATTLING SIKI"

In this capacity Mr. Martin, who wore with distinction his Sundanese tribal scar, was the person who was permitted to go aboard the French liners for his company's liquor consignments—the control of which was very strict in those days.

Associated with several other French colonial societies in New York, this group faithfully observed Bastille day with dancing and speech making and devoutly observed French customs as if they were in France.

Probably the most famous Senegales to hit New York was the fighter, Reginald Siki, known to the profession as "Battling Siki." He was sensational anywhere he appeared, in the ring, on the streets of New York, in cafes where he brawled like a longshoreman, or in church—if he went there.

It was no strange sight to see the black fighter in the hot summer time wearing stiff bosomed shirts, derby hat and hot black suit, a monkey perched on his shoulders, entering some Broadway establishment to the utter amazement of the other clients and customers in the stores.

AFRICANS UNEQUALED

Siki met an untimely death when he was found fatally stabbed in one of the streets of New York famous Hell's Kitchen. But one the sports writers of his day declared Siki the bravest man he knew, for "Any time a Negro travels to Dublin, Ireland, to fight an Irishman (Mike McTigue) for the world's championship light heavyweight crown on St. Patricks' day, he is indeed a brave man."

As soldiers, however, the Africans stand unequalled—they know no fears and fear no man nor machine. Frenchmen—for they are very proud of this designation—they are devoting much of their time to learning the language spoken in their adored France, and have no hesitancy in speaking well of the manner in which France treats her colonials.

RACE PROBLEM- 1939
EUROPE

EUROPEAN WAR

THEORY HNT

WHAT WOULD HITLER DO IF HE WINS?

By WILLIAM N. JONES

As I set forth in a previous article, there are three possible outcomes in this present world struggle. One is, Hitler may win. The next is that the Allies may win and destroy forever the Nazi regime. A third is that the Allies and the Hitler followers may fight to a standstill.

This week, I am attempting to analyze what would happen to people of African descent in America and other sections of the world if France, England and their democratic allies win.

Bigotry Doomed

To begin with, this war is developing a definite abhorrence of racial bigotry as exemplified by Hitlerism.

An allied victory will no doubt usher in a worldwide reaction of good will and mutual respect for all races. The dynamics of public opinion will tend to stifle leadership inclined to make race the basis for any political, economic, or social action.

This will have three sweeping effects:

1. It will stiffen the fight racial groups are making for themselves.

2. It will bring minority racial groups together into a political front.

3. It will, like the French and American revolutions, place more emphasis on democratic doctrine and go further towards wiping out racial and class differentials.

And here in America, in the West Indies, and in the more developed sections of Africa, this reaction is bound to include colored peoples.

Can't Stand Alone

Another lesson Hitlerism and the incidents of this war have taught with tragic reality is, that racial minorities and small nationalities cannot isolate themselves in religious and cultural groups without danger of becoming a target for demagogues.

Hitler, like the Bleases and Vardamans of the South, could never have ridden to power without the presence of a solidified Jewish race in Germany against which to organize a racial movement.

With this lessen in mind, our leadership in America will undoubtedly work harder to wipe out the color bar in schools, in religion, and in cultural institutions, and strike out more vigorously to fuse the group into the American melting pot.

In Retrospect

If we look back over that period between the signing of the Peace of Paris in 1919, and the present—a period of just twenty years — the upward change in economic outlook, political effectiveness, and social status of colored American citizens has been little less than astounding.

Because the battle for complete economic, political, and social equality is still raging, many of us have failed to note the tremendous gains.

Politically, we have advanced in the national government from purely sinecure jobs, such as Register of the Treasury and collectors of ports to advisory posts in the cabinet set-up.

If the Allies win I predict that within ten years there will be at least one colored cabinet member.

Economically, since the Peace of Paris and the fast-moving evolutionary processes set in motion by the World War, colored Americans have been swept into a new industrial movement in which their wages and job opportunities are being regulated into the same pattern as that of whites.

I predict that within twenty years after this present world cataclysm all the important labor unions will be admitting colored workers on the same terms as whites, that large contingents of colored clerks and stenographers will be employed in every Federal office in Washington, and in many State and municipal offices, even in the South.

By that time colored farmers and domestic workers will be included in every national and State social security set-up, and the general economic status of the middle working group, white and colored, will be about the same.

At the close of the last World War no President's wife had ever entertained, on voluntary and equal social terms, a colored woman.

But the reactions and convulsions following the last war swept Marian Anderson into the White House in a social setting which reverberated around the world.

Few of us grasp the significance of this event in which First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt invited our Marian to sing before the king and queen of the largest empire the modern world has known.

I predict that within twenty years after the close of the present conflict, the daughter of a colored high United States official will be presented at the court of St. James — if the Allies win.

Sick of War

The reasons for these predictions are simple:

1. The terrible carnage of war, which spares no one, is making the bulk of the people sick and tired of the stresses and strains of war and its aftermath.

2. Most of them are agreed that racial, group and national cleavages and the economic competition growing out of them make wars inevitable. Thus, an era of peace ideology, both in national and domestic life, will be one of the public demands when this conflict is over.

Both England and France will no doubt alter materially their colonial structure so as to give natives a fuller measure of economic and political freedom.

Learn Bitter Lesson

Other nations in the new set-up, including the United States will see to that, for they all have learned the bitter lesson that they cannot preach morality to criminals like Hitler and at the same time practical criminal discrimination and exploitation of their own minority groups.

Both Hitler and Mussolini thumbed their noses at England, France and even the United States when these countries criticised them for snatching Ethiopia and persecuting the Jews.

I do not believe that England, France, and the United States will fail to make human relations the cornerstone in the next peace. And it is upon this belief that I predict the most profound advance of colored races, if the Allies win, that the world has ever known.

Third Alternative

While the most logical prediction at the present moment is that the sturdy moving sea power and financial superiority of Britain, the dogged fighting stamina of France, and ultimately the great balance of power which the United States is likely to hurl into the fight, will crush Hitler.

So far this war is following the pattern of the World War: A brilliant and quick stroke by Germany, and then the wearing down process where all resources count.

But everybody close to the situation agrees this time that the wearing down will probably consume longer time, and, if and when the United States comes in, it will require much more in men and resources than in the last war.

Here is where the fate of colored Americans will be affected.

We Will Play Bigger Part

The 14,000,000 colored citizens in this country will probably have to play a bigger part, military and economic, in this war than they did in the World War No. 1. They will put more in and they will take more out.

But let us contemplate the possibility of the third alternative: A wearing down of both sides to some kind of a standstill.

First of all, there will be the struggle between those countries less exhausted for economic as well as political supremacy.

Without doubt the United States and the Americas will be among the strongest countries left. Japan and Russia loom also as countries which will not have thrown all their resources into the fight.

It is practically certain that these countries would proceed to complete in post-war peace the destruction of racial Hitlerism.

Here, too, colored peoples throughout the world, and especially in the United States, would stand to gain.

It is an unalterable law of human progression that in any evolutionary disturbance, the under dog pushes up a notch. That colored citizens in America will follow this law is a foregone conclusion.

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON

Booker T. Washington, great educator, who built up a great school and a great leadership on the preachment that races in this country can prosper, "one as the hand in all things that have to do with material progress, but as single as the fingers in all things social." But leaders today, considering the fate of the prosperous Jews and the Madman Hitler, doubt this preachment. After this war there will be a trend toward one great human race.

"Wanted Above All Else to Get Back to U. S.," Says L. K. McMillan

Says America Looks Good Because Other Parts of World Look So Bad

By DR. LEWIS K. McMILLAN
Professor of History at Wilberforce University. Written Exclusively for the AFRO-AMERICAN.

As strange as it might seem, for a period of two weeks in late August and early September, the thing that I wanted to do above all else was to get back to the United States.

And when I did get back, I was so happy that I had many pleasant things to say even to the first policeman I saw.

If the recent trip into Northern Africa, Southern Europe, and Palestine did nothing else for me it strongly and deeply re-affirmed my conviction that the race problem with all its tragic cruelties, is but one of many equally serious problems in the world and, indeed, in America; and that America looks so good because other parts of the world look so bad.

Away back in the hills of Palestine, I somehow sensed the coming of the war. Aside from the very atmosphere itself which gave one to feel that a storm was on the way, the nightly "news" broadcasts from London and Berlin and troop movement through Palestine in the direction of Egypt all told a clear story and gave a clear warning.

Felt Impending Storm

So, in the last days of my sojourn in Palestine and Egypt, I was often disturbed by the idea of being caught in the storm six thousand miles away from home. Because of that fear I cut short my visit in Egypt by a whole week. And yet, the ship on which I left Alexandria for Naples, Italy, August 20, had many empty cabins.

A few days later, however, tourists whom I knew to be as little able to afford it as was I, unable to get passage on crowded ships, were forced to come by plane from Palestine and Egypt to Italy.

I arrived at Naples, Thursday, August 24. The Saturnia of the Italian Line, was booked to sail for New York the following Sunday, the 27. On Friday, the 25 we were informed that the ship would not sail Sunday and maybe never again until the end of the war.

Simple Causes, Serious Effects

The alleged cause was "engine trouble," another example of the fascistic habit of naming awfully simple causes for awfully serious effects. I awoke that Friday morning to find myself, like thousands of other Americans, marooned in Italy with the prospect of remaining there a few years.

Never had the British fleet and rugged old Gibraltar appeared, in my thinking, to be so formidable!

Especially the Italian and German steamship lines had flooded America with "information" to the effect that there would be no war this summer.

But now that the misled victims had paid their round-trip fares into the coffers of the "Italian Line" (and thereby into the Italian Government), the company's officials seemed to cast off overnight the veneer of formal courtesy and showed themselves to possess the brutal heart of fascism where the individual and his interests count for nothing.

Meets Fascism in Its Lair

Two weeks at the mercy of a fascistic company in a fascistic country afforded us all an opportunity to know what they are like. When news came that the Rex would sail from Naples, September 9, our joy was immediately dampened by the announced extra charge of about one-third the value of our return tickets, to be paid without exception in American dollars.

And, as I now write, there are more than a few Americans in Italy whose return tickets are void until they find the demanded American dollars to supplement the original ticket which was paid for in New York.

Finds Crackers in Naples

There were those of us who wondered if the American consulate at Naples had not actually deserted and gone over to the Italian colors, for surely it has all of the fascistic ways. The consul general and his righthand viceconsul are Southern crackers of the worst brand.

Teamed with them is the front office secretary, a woman of Irish descent, whom time, cigarettes and something else have made into a very ugly creature. I think that she is about the biggest liar I have ever seen and heard.

Instead of comforting and trying otherwise to help mobs of honest Americans who had become frantic through fear and hopelessness, they assumed an attitude of hostility. One benefit resulted from all the trouble.

I had occasion to give the worst of the two consuls named above a timely lecture. He, together with his secretary, had a good old "Dixie" laugh at my expense. I am sure that he won't laugh any more the whole of 1939, and his secretary no more at all, for fear that something might happen.

En route from Naples to New York, it was interesting to find how many Italian-Americans have become anti-fascist and pro-American!

Some Observations

I might close this little series of articles with the following observations:

(1) Italy and all the rest of the Mediterranean area which I came to know is in a terrible muddle, so terrible that something must be done about it.

(2) Western civilization is the main cause of this muddle: an un-Christian "Christian Church", struggle for power; fanatical nationalism; grinding human beings to death that a few white men might be rich, etc., etc., etc.

(3) Colored peoples suffer the worst of the cruelties.

(4) Something new—a new order of things—is needed, and since colored peoples need it so badly they must help in its coming.

(5) "Keeping America out of the war" is not the main question but rather ridding America of the evils which cause war!

RACE PROBLEM-1939
WEST INDIES

DISASTER SWEEPS ST. LUCIA ISLAND

A disastrous mountain slide on the little island of St. Lucia, in the British West Indies, reminds the world that nature, like man, makes headlines with bad news. In this case the island's hillsides were reported recently to have cracked open—either as a result of volcanic eruption or prolonged rains—burying scores of people in the tons of earth that crashed into the valleys.

"A pear-shaped dab of land in the [illegible] island-chain that dots-and-dashes the seas between the Americas, St. Lucia itself was created by volcanic action," points out a bulletin from the headquarters of the National Geographic Society. "Scenically it is among the handsomest of the West Indies, with its gray masses of mountains, about whose summits drift a gentle mantle of mist that hides St. Lucia's often violent history.

Home of Dreaded Reptile

"Believed to have been discovered by Columbus in 1502, and named for the martyred St. Lucy, burned at the stake, St. Lucia was for centuries drenched in blood. The first two English settlements of 1605 and 1638 were wiped out by Carib natives.

"From then on until St. Lucia was finally ceded to the British, in 1814, England and France fought for possession of this spot of land little more than 230 square miles in area. In one short period of only 21 years, the territory changed hands six times.

"To this day, a strong French flavor lingers, and many of the islanders (numbering about 66,000, largely Negroes) speak a French dialect, although English is gradually replacing it.

"Hardly less deadly than the wars that rocked the island for so long were its former hordes of reptiles. St. Lucia has been described as having two killers to contend with—its climate and the dreaded fer-de-lance, a six-or seven-foot snake that often strikes without warning, and for whose bite no cure is certain.

"Today, however, both enemies are well under control, since unhealthful climate is mostly limited to marshy lowlands, and a checkmate for the fer-de-lance has been found in the East Indian mongoose, an imported natural foe which has greatly reduced the ranks of the reptiles.

"On the credit side of the ledger St. Lucia is a land of medicinal springs, of deep, rich soil, and a wealth of good timber blanketing its high hills.

Rivals Spice Islands

"Though much of the island is untilled, a spectacular variety of spices, fruits, flowers and vegetables grows lushly, both wild and under cultivation. If wages are low—agricultural workers receiving as little as 20 cents a day—the cost of living is also cheap. Food is so plentiful that pets are fed on such royal fare as alligator pear and lobster. Under the warm, tropical sun Nature's fruits fairly leap from the earth with a minimum of effort on the part of the farmer.

"Chief products of the island are bananas, sugar, copra (dried coconut meat), limes, cacao, nutmegs and logwood.

"In the aromatic market places one finds profusion of cloves, nutmegs, ginger, guavas, mangoes, oranges, breadfruit, yams. There are pigs, chickens and lambs, along with eels, lobsters atnd queer looking spiny fish.

"A familiar sight to visitors at the port and capital of Castries is the parade of black women stevedores, marching across the docks with great bunches of bananas on their heads.

"Back in the days before oil drove ships through the seas, St. Lucia was the chief coaling station for the West Indies British fleet. Like the Japanese workers at Nagaski, the women of St. Lucia used to put coal aboard, carrying baskets weighing more than 100 pounds each.

As a British naval station, Cantries was early fortified, and is still counted one of the best defended spots in this part of the world. Its chief asset today is a beautiful land-locked harbor, both accessible and safe.

"Following the recent landslide many of the wounded were treated at the Castries hospital, while more to the city for news of the missing. than 1,000 worried citizens flocked

STRIKE MENACES JAMAICA

Labor Leader Considers Call for a General Stoppage

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Jan. 2.—Alexander Bustamante, secretary of the Jamaican Labor Federation, has summoned his subordinates from all over Jamaica to Kingston with a view to calling a general strike because of the refusal of shipping companies and the management of a hotel here to yield to strikers over the week-end.

The longshoremen demand the reinstatement of men dismissed on charges of malingering and the hotel staff demands the dismissal of a newly engaged assistant manager. The hotel is closed temporarily and the cargo of the liner Lady Rodney is tied up.

The Governor is planning to intervene in the labor dispute.

Plot To Kill Negro Witness Fails In B.W.I.

Assassin's Shot Misses Colonial Parliament Member

NEW YORK, Jan. (By Reginald Pierrepointe for ANP)—Another attempt to assassinate Grantley Herbert Adams, barrister and colored member of colonial parliament, and chief witness on schedule before the royal commission in Barbados, B. W. I., [illegible] be assassin prowling about Adams' estate in the dark, poured a gun volley into MacDonald Jones, watchman for the Adams property. Jones is still in the general hospital in a critical condition.

The Barbados Advocate, mouthpiece of the merchants and planter barons, did not publish a single word about the incident, but the "Observer" published the entire story.

Adams, Oxford University graduate, and his colleague, W. Algernon Crawford, editor of the "Observer," are the two most important witnesses to be heard when the commission begins its hearing on January 18.

Last year another attempt was made to burn Adams' house and murder him before he sailed for England to interview Mr. Ormsby-Gore, the then secretary of state for colonies, and present a petition for leniency for the hundreds of starving and unemployed, that filled the prisons as a result of the rioting.

Adams' visit to England was one of the important factors in creating sentiment for sending the royal commission into the West Indies.

WAGES AND HOUR LAW MAY NOT AFFECT PUERTO RICO, V. ISLANDS

WASHINGTON, D. C., Apr. 6.—One of the amendments to the Wages and Hour Law offered in the House last Wednesday by Representative Mary T. Norton of New Jersey, chairman of the Labor Committee, would exempt Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands from the fixed minimums in the act and allow industrial committees to determine minimum wages there unhampered.

The Virgin Island Judgeship

EVER since U. S. Judge William H. Hastie of the Virgin Islands resigned his post, to take effect in July, political and other groups have spent much time trying to get the inside track on the important post for their favorites. All kinds of wild tales have been put out—that a "white man will get the job"; a "Virgin Islander will land it," and a "man in Detroit has already been selected for it."

From what the Amsterdam News can ascertain, no one has yet been picked for the post, who will be named is still up to Attorney General Frank Murphy, who has the power to nominate a person for the judgeship. President Roosevelt will, of course, do the appointing.

It cannot be stressed too strongly that Mr. Murphy should select and the President should then appoint a thoroughly qualified person for the Virgin Island judgeship. That is of prime consideration; for after all the Virgin Islanders will suffer if Judge Hastie's successor is incompetent, biased or tied down in any way to anybody except Uncle Sam.

When Judge Hastie's resignation was announced last winter, we said that a qualified Negro should be named in his place. Not because we want to see any particular Federal job become a traditional Negro plumb (Negroes should be appointed to all kinds of Federal jobs as long as they are qualified) but because (1) Judge Hastie has demonstrated the ability of a Negro to perform Federal judicial duties, (2) it is practically impossible for even a qualified Negro to win such an appointment once a white appointee is named to it. For then, such a position becomes a white man's job and Negroes are soon forgotten.

President Roosevelt showed extraordinary good wisdom when he named Judge Hastie as U. S. judge to the Virgin Islands. He named him on the basis of merit only. We hope he names another Negro, but on merit only.

'Back to Africa" Movement Started By British In Order To Rid Barbadoes of Natives

Cunning of Ruling Class Exposed as Attempt to Convert British Colony Into "Lily White" Heaven

Caribbean Refuge From Fascist Gas

NEW YORK.—(ANP)—While Great Britian dickers with a proposition to send European refugees into British Guiana and subsidize them to the extent of more than one hundred million dollars, a shrewd corps of propaganda writers are flooding the West Indian press with a "Back to Africa" scheme.

Chief among these writers is Capt. Clinton Greig.

Lending itself wholeheartedly to the scheme is the "Barbados Advocate," which recently gave 80 per cent of its editorial page to a lengthy article on the scheme.

Most ludicrous of Capt. Greig's articles is the glowing tribute he pays to Africa's wonderful climate, people and opportunities.

West Indians who have been taught for centuries, in school and government subsidized churches that Africa was a dark and barbarous place, are now wondering whether Capt. Greig or Stanley and Kipling and their ilk, are the liars.

The amazing part of this propaganda is the fact that it began full blast right in the middle of the royal commission's hearings.

Capt. Greig says that 80,000 people in Barbados have to be gotten rid of. He did not include any of the swarms of Englishmen who have been treking into the West Indies in recent years to escape English taxation and perhaps Fascist poison gas.

The hotels and beaches of the Caribbean are becoming thicker and thicker with these expatriates from the "Mother Country" and the fact that most of them are ex-navy and army men on pension with their families, means that sooner or later they will become a pressing problem in the West Indies.

The colonial office often grants them most of the soft jobs in the police and other departments. The commissioner of police who gave the order to "shoot them down" during the recent riots is one of these expatriates.

Several others who took part in the local disturbances recommended that his salary be increased, several vans and mobile wireless sets be added to his equipment, he be given five sub-inspectors, and he be decorated for his services, the result of which was, 14 dead, 47 wounded, and 453 imprisoned.

Promptly the government got the sub-inspectors from the "Mother Country" and along with them came the equipment. The decoration of the commissioner was carried out with the due pomp and ceremony befitting the occasion. Meanwhile the local people went through the motion of burying their dead, but those are the sort of dead that refuse to stay buried.

West Indians in New York are especially incensed at the turn of events in their former homes. They recently submitted a memorandum to the royal commission asking that since the British government was contemplating subsidizing European exiles in British Guiana, they be included in the deal.

The obviously inspired propaganda to turn their attention elsewhere, proves that it is not the ntention of the British overlords o share the white beaches and varm waters of the Caribbean vith them longer if possible.

Position and Discrimination of Colored People in Cuba

To the Editor:

The position of the colored people in Cuba is bad, surely the worst of any element of the population.

It is unquestionable that we, the colored people of Cuba, have a very bad position from the economic point of view, and since the social relations of all human beings are derived from the economic set-up, our social standing is as bad as the economic. Worse perhaps.

There is no room for doubt that a good deal of the fault is ours. For it is widely known that since the independence of our country some men have had the chance to get their economic freedom and have let the chance slip from their hands.

But the aim of this letter is to show the discrimination in Cuba against the colored people.

It is said that in Cuba the white and black people agree that we are like brothers of the same race and that discrimination of the colored race is a myth. That is not so. We live in hypocrisy the contact between the two races, and it is plain at sight, because everyone who is not blind knows it—that no colored man may be secretary of state, secretary of the interior, or get any other secretaryship in the nation.

In no business, commercial house or bank can a colored man be bookkeeper, stenographer or typist. All of this is the unspoken truth. Yet the capacity and education of the Cuban colored man is the equal of that of any white.

From point of view of patriotism there is no room for a justified hatred of colored people, for we are probably the foremost in starting the fight for our independence. Ample proof of this is the fact that most veterans in Cuba are colored men—a good 75 per cent.

It is a matter of fact that as soon as the economical standard of colored Cubans can be raised, their position as citizens will also become higher. Capitalization is what is needed.

So we have to capitalize in order to fight discrimination away. Otherwise it will not be possible to make the government and the rest of the population know that the black mass of the republic is valuable and has weight in the evolution of the nation.

Max Brand.

Havana, Cuba.

Exile 'Dumping' Unlikely to Bar Dominican Plans for Refugees

Unexpected Landing of Spanish Loyalists Not Believed to Close Doors to Germans; Food, Shelter Given Them, Says Envoy Here

The "dumping" of nearly 3,000 Spanish Loyalist refugees in Santo Domingo is not expected to jeopardize the immigration chances of several hundred Germans seeking a haven in the little island republic, it appeared yesterday.

First making it clear that the United States Government is not directly concerned with the strange situation that has arisen, a State Department official, nevertheless, expressed his conviction that the influx of Spaniards will not interfere with carefully laid and approved plans to settle a group of German exiles in the Dominican Republic.

Meanwhile, Senor Don Andres Pastoriza, Dominican Minister to the United States, told The Post that measures are well under way to feed, clothe and house the 570 Spanish families unloaded at Trujillo City last week.

"Although I have not received an official report from my government," he said, "it is my understanding that all 570 families, comprising about 3,000 persons, have arrived.

"These people are in desperate circumstances and several committees in New York are raising funds for their relief. The Dominican consul in New York informed me that one committee has collected $15,000, which will be sent to the refugees."

The minister could shed no light on the mystery of their embarkation from Santo Domingo apparently without the knowledge of his government. The "dumping" was contrary to policies of the intergovernmental committtee on refugees, as well as of the newly founded corporation which is fostering Dominican immigration.

Chairman Sol Bloom, of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, yesterday voiced full confidence in the aims and methods of the Dominican government and said that "whatever they have promised to do for European refugees will be done."

RACE PROBLEM- 1939
WEST INDIES

Call Another General Strike In West Indies

KINGSTON, Jamaica, B. W. I.—(CNA)—Another general strike, tying up all docks, has broken out here. The strike was called by Alexander Bustamante, local labor leader, when the United Fruit Company tried to undermine the local union by employing members of a rival union headed by A. G. S. Coombs at Montego Bay.

Hotel workers, railway men and bus workers are planning to strike in sympathy with the dockers. Sugar factories at Montego Bay may also be forced to close down unless the strike is soon settled.

In an attempt to intimidate the strikers, the Governor has proclaimed a state of emergency, mobilized the militia and banned all public meetings, except those of an educational or religious character.

Jamaican Crisis Stirs British Colonial Office

LONDON, Feb. 10—Never has the Colonial Office been so upset as this week by the alarming news which was received at Whitehall from Sir Arthur Richards, the governor of Jamaica.

According to the report Jamaica is facing the tensest situation in its history as a British colony, because of the steadily deepening economic crisis arising out of the mono-crop agricultural system of the island.

In the capital of Kingston there are 15,000 unemployed, and because of the dreadful poverty which prevails in the rural areas, streams of unemployed are flowing into the town daily, despite warnings from the government.

Marching into the city they swell the street crowds and fight for hovels in the already overcrowded slums. Despite the steady growth of unemployment, statistics are not available as to the exact numbers of workless, but the huge total is added to weekly by workers repatriated from Cuba. And meanwhile the palliative of relief work is petering out for lack of funds and men are being discharged.

Combines Fight Strikers

With the increasing hunger and poverty the workers are becoming more and more militant. No sooner is one strike settled than another begins and the failure to find an impartial tribunal is adding to the troubles, for the employers' representatives are mistrusted by the workers and their leaders.

Leading citizens, concerned for their property and unmoved by the despair of the workers, are openly advocating force and bloodshed as the inevitable situation. The banana combines are fighting back at the srikers by loading ships outside Kingston and by organizing a labor force under military protection, always offered to the employing classes against the workers, to rush to new strike areas.

They are also refusing to pay planters until bananas are safely aboard ship, and many cargoes are rotting on the wharves. The sugar manufacturers are meeting to discuss demands from laborers and the higher prices which sugar farmers are asking for their cane in consequence of the higher wages they say they are paying their laborers.

Strike Island-Wide

Alexander Bustamente, for the time being the spokesman for the workers, threatens an island-wide sugar strike unless the laborers' demands are met. Meanwhile the sugar manufacturers have received news that their International Council does not recommend increased quotas.

The governor, Sir Arthur Richards, presumably a man after the heart of Lord Harlech, for he has announced himself a man of deeds and not words, has done very little to meet the situation of intense poverty among the workers.

The relief works' program having more or less failed, the government is now toying with the fascist idea of establishing labor camps near the swamps for the purpose of land reclamation. The $2,500,000 land settlement scheme promised after the labor disturbances of last summer is not progressing and it is rumored that the committee members are at loggerheads with the chairman sent out from England. Furthermore, landowners are demanding extortionate recompense for the lands needed for the settlement scheme.

Terrible Conditions

The arrival of the West Indies Royal Commission eased the situation temporarily, while grievances were poured out, but their departure to the other islands and the realization that many months must elapse before the report is tabled, and the general feeling that nothing will be done when it is published, are rousing the desperate and despairing workers and peasants of the island.

The colonial office labor expert, Major Orde Brown, after his investigation, stated that he considered the conditions terrible and dangerous.

Alexander Bustamente says he told the governor that the leaders will be unable to control the workers much longer. They are getting out of hand. At night crowds of workers demonstrate under the Red Flag and sing the "Bustamante Anthem." The cruiser York has been coasting the island and the militia and special constables are still mobilized.

NEWS AND VIEWS —OF— THE WEST INDIES

TRINIDAD RAISES BAR ON JEWS

The Government of Trinidad this week clamped down tightly on immigration of Jewish refugees from Central Europe, prohibiting any further entry by special proclamation issued by the governor and executive council deemed all persons who left Germany, former Austria Hungary, Poland, Czecheslovakia, Italy and other Central European states within the past two years as undesirable aliens on 'economic grounds" till further notice.

HOTEL DISPUTE SETTLED

After being twice re-constituted on objections by Alexander Bustamante, a government arbitration board last Saturday and settled the dispute between management and staff of the Constant Spring Hotel, Jamaica. One man was dismissed and the rest of the staff re-employed.

Government has despaired of finding a board acceptable to Mr. Bustamante for hearing disputes arising among waterfront workers Accordingly wharves resumed business this week employing largely new hands, and the government stands ready to offer protection.

In country districts of Jamaica planters are forming labor gangs to come over to Kingston and load their fruit so as to save the losses being occasioned by unauthorized strikes among city longshoremen

LEAGUE BACKS EVANS

The Jamaica Progressive League which has a branch in New York is using Councillor E. R. D. Evans to oppose the candidature of Barrister E. E. A. Campbell, although Mr. Evans supported the censure motion against ex-Mayor Dr. O. E. Anderson when he raised a color discrimination issue. Barrister Campbell, on the other hand, supported Dr. Anderson's stand which has since been maintained by the Colonial Office in London.

SOLON DIES

The Hon. Andrew Benjamin Brown, first Negro to serve on the legislative council of British Guiana, died this week at the age of 81. He was elected member of the Court of Policy of the Upper House under the old dural legislature of 1897 and served continuously until 1922, when he retired from politics. A precedent was created when His Majesty permitted him to retain his title of "honorable" for life. He began his life as a head teacher, but left to study law, becoming a barrister in 1890.

NO PROTECTION

G. H. W. Palmer, labor commissioner, told the Royal Commission this week in St. Lucia that

there is no protection for women and children employed as laborers either as regards hours of work, wages, or age of employment. He advocated more schools, but rejected a suggestion that thatched buildings might be adequate.

DEMONSTRATION

In British Guiana, a demonstration was staged this week, as a protest against the governor's silence and inactivity in the face of a request for establishment of an arbitration board to adjudicate on the claims of union and government workers.

SPORTS IN W.I.

Riding in Trinidad recently, Lance Hayles (Jamaica), won the West Indian blue riband—a three-mile event—and is now acclaimed champion for 1939.

A civil action looms in W.I. sport circles as J. W. Taffe, sports writer, Jamaica, filed suit against Guy Campbell, head of Bowl Cycle Racing Association, for libel contained in a letter.

JAMAICA'S FIRST WOMAN COUNCILOR

There is no clearer indication of a new day in the West Indies than the election in Jamaica of a colored woman, Mrs. Mary Morris-Knibb, school teacher and social worker, to the municipal board.

It is entirely fitting that the first woman Councilor should be a colored woman.

The Caribbean, Central and South American countries lag far behind the United States in freedom for woman so that the election of a colored woman in so conservative a place as Jamaica takes on added significance.

Masculine dominance and the Double Standard have so long been the unchallenged rule in the islands to the South, that the election of a woman to a governing body is a revealing and pleasant surprise.

Verily the world changes. Perhaps the awakening and new militantcy of labor in Jamaica has had something to do with the change there.

A standing vote was taken to consolidate their interests into a campaign committee to be known as the American Virgin Islands Committee for the Appointment of Hon. James A. Bough as Federal Judge, states Totten.

Horace Williams was elected as permanent chairman and Carl Madsen as secretary.

Native Lawyer Favored Son In Campaign

NEW YORK—(S N S)—Representatives of the Virgin Islands civic and benevolent organizations met at their headquarters, 149 W. 136th Street, March 9 for the purpose of organizing a campaign to secure the appointment of another Negro Federal Judge for the Virgin Islands, to succeed William H. Hastie, who has definitely resigned the post to become Dean of Howard University, it was announced this week.

According to Ashley L. Totten, who was chosen chairman of the publicity committee, the natives on the mainland are determined to prosecute a vigorous program of action to keep the Federal post in the hands of a Negro and have chosen a young and brilliant district attorney in the islands, James A. Bough.

Totten states that Bough, a native of the islands, studied law at Columbia University and has since served with great credit as district attorney where people in all walks of life admire and respect him.

The organizations represented at the meeting were the Benevolent Society of American Virgin Islanders, Amrican Virgin Islands Society, American West Indian Ladies Aid, Virgin Islands Congressional Council, Eaton Benevolent and Virgin Islands Civic Association.

Cubans Live Almost Free of Prejudice

By MIKE GOLD
(Crusader News Agency)

HAVANA—Cuba has a population of over 4,000,000, of whom at least half are colored.

It is difficult to draw the race line on this island, for it is a line that has wandered everywhere.

Nicolas Guillen, the distinguished colored poet of Havana, explained to me some of the reasons why the colored man occupies a position very near complete equality in Cuba.

Always in Forefront

"In our wars for independence against Spain," he said, "the colored masses were in the forefront of the fight. Their sacrifices and heroism are part of the nation's legend.

"One of our greatest guerrilla fighters, now a national hero, was the General Antonio Maceo.

"In addition, the cultural soul of Cuba is profoundly colored. There never was an Indian tradition in Cuba—the Sibeneys, our early aborigines, died off too quickly after the Spanish conquest.

"The Spaniards brought in their own European culture, but they also brought in African slaves, who soon outnumbered them and created most of the songs, the customs, the art, and folk-lore of Cuba.

Can't Remove Influence

"A Cuban cannot remove this influence without annihilating his own national culture."

Guillen is the son of a famous Senator. He became, during his university days, famous as a poet in a land where poetry is almost as popular as baseball.

At the moment, Nicolas Guillen is studying the technique of radio. He has been named director of a radio program which, very shortly, the Cuban Communist party will present for an hour each day over one of the main outlets.

Negroes In The British West Indies

Herewith are reproduced the population statistics for the British West Indies from which manpower will be drawn for the war against Germany.

BAHAMAS
White, 13,000; Negro, 48,679.
BARBADOS
White, 18,000; Negro, 162,055.
BERMUDA
White, 11,684; Negro, 17,862.
GRENADA
White, 15,570; Negro, 62,929.
JAMAICA
White, 20,000; Negro, 1,040,269.
LEEWARD ISLANDS
White, 26,330; Negro, 106,378.
ST. LUCIA
White, 12,276; Negro, 49,600.
ST. VINCENT
White, 2,173; Negro, 44,549.
TRINIDAD
White, 15,000; Negro, 265,572.

RACE PROBLEM 1939
WEST INDIES

New Bill In Congress Seeks West Indies Islands For U. S.

Senate to Consider Acquiring French, English Possessions for War Debts, but Natives Would Suffer Through Uncle Sam's Colonial Policy.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 (By A. E. White for ANP)—British and French possessions in the West Indies will be ceded to the United States in payment for World War debts, if Senator Lundeen of Minnesota. who has introduced a bill in congress to that effect, has his way.

But should Uncle Sam get these islands, of primary importance in defending both the North and South America from European aggression under the Monroe doctrine, the preponderant Negro population would in all probability take a step backward. The nation's colonial policy has never been of the best, and the introduction of present American prejudices and methods of dealing with minority groups would spell trouble.

Analyzing the situation, it is seen that the British possession predominate in the West Indies, with a total area of 10,427 square miles and a population of 1,386,074 inhabitants.

The French possessions embody 1,073 square miles, with a population of 474,268.

The Dutch possessions are much smaller, being only 408 square miles with a population of 56,522 inhabitants.

France has two major groups in the West Indies, Guadaloupe and Martinique, the latter famous for two things, one the volcanic eruption of Mt. Pelee which almost destroyed the island some 25 years back, and second, as being the birthplace of Napoleon's Empress Josephine.

But it is to the English islands that most of the attention is turned.

Starting with Jamaica and the two islands of Turks and Calcos, there is a tremendous population divided into several classes—white, colored, blacks, East Indians, Chinese and many other mixtures not listed. The total population runs well over 800,000, with 14,686 listed as white.

Bermuda, paradise for tourists, and the Bahamas do not like to be classed as part of the West Indies. The former has an area of 19 square miles with a population of 20,127, of which 7,006 are whites. The Bahamas, a group of 20 islands has an area of 4,404 square miles and a population of 54,886.

The Windward Islands, Grenada, St. Vincent and St. Lucia are in a class by themselves as are the Leeward Islands, with Antigue being the largest. Following are the islands of Barbuda, Redonda, St. Christopher (St. Kitts) Nevis, Anguilla, Dominica and Montserrat.

Possibly the best known of the islands is Barbadoes with an area of 166 square miles and a population of 156,312. Affectionately known by its inhabitants as "Little England," Barbadoes has its own university, a branch of one of the larger universities in England. It is also the oldest crown colony in the islands.

What then will become of the 1,916,864 inhabitants of this conglomeration if they are taken under the American flag?

Long known as a poor administrator of colonies, Uncle Sam will have his hands full, for these French, Dutch and English people are not used to the tactics usually employed by American administrators of colonial possessions.

In Jamaica, history was made years ago when the natives rebelled against the English government. Led by a man who later became famous whether rightfully so or not, a revolt against the British was formulated, only to be broken by the bombing of Georgetown by a British man-of-war and the capture of the fort where this Negro and his associates had taken refuge. When brought before the governor and the commander of the battleship, the man gave his name as "Sir Samuel Benjamin Quasshie" and now, according to some who have related the story, the term "Quasshie" is used by the natives in designation of a chap who is a trouble maker.

USHA to Provide Housing For Needy Puerto Ricans

To Name New Unit "Caserio Berinquen"

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Clutching to her aching side the 5-gallon can she filled at a public water faucet, Andrea Cintron, wife of a $3-a-week laborer, threads her way homeward in the maze of flimsy shacks and shallow latrines that is the slums of Ponce, Puerto Rico. She has carried her 40-pound burden more than 100 yards uphill in the broiling sunlight of the tropics.

A few more weary steps along winding lanes, cluttered with refuse, and she will reach the shack that Santiago built of packing cases and roofed with flattened kerosene cans. There her three young children await her.

Water splashing from the can wets Andrea from head to foot as she leans far to one side to balance its weight. The lavish spillage gives some relief from fatigue, heat, and the nauseous odors that a lifetime of familiarity has made only endurable. But she mourns each drop as wasted for the tepid water in the 5-gallon can is the family's supply for the day and too precious to be used for bathing.

Mrs. Cintron and her family are typical of 300,000 Puerto Rican families, and their living conditions illustrate the problem for which the United States Housing Authority is seeking solution by an unique and daring experiment. That problem is how to provide the housing needs of thousands of persons who have virtually no income. The initial attempt to solve it will be made at Ponce, where 2,830 of these families reside.

The Ponce development, which is termed a "land and utilities" project, will be built by the Housing Authority of the Municipality of Ponce and will relocate 340 families. All of these families have income of less than $15 a month and can afford only a few dollars a year for rent.

Funds for this experimental project at Ponce, to be known as "Caserio Borinquen," have been provided by the recent execution of a USHA loan contract with the Housing Authority of the Municipality of Ponce. This loan, to finance 90 per cent of the estimated $185,000 total devedopment cost. has been approved by President Roosevelt upon the recommendation of Nathan Straus, administrator of the United States Housing Authority.

The Ponce project will not be an attempt to build new dwellings for slum families. Its purpose will be to enable those who have homes which can be made decently habitable to remove them into environment conducive to physical and moral betterment.

The basic features of the "Caserio Borinquen" project are: (a) acquiring suitable land; (2) Dividing it into tenant lots with approximately 12 lots to the acre, in groups of four; (c) Building at the intersection of the lot lines, utility units consisting of individual services for four families; (d) Building a minimum of service drives and walkaways; (e) Providing the simplest of yard lighting; (f) Providing open spaces for play and recreation.

With USHA financial aid assured, the Ponce Authority now will acquire a site of about 29 acres and divide it into 340 lots. The local authority will defray part of the cost of moving the structure, and provide mechanics' assistance for repairs required to make them safe and sanitary.

Utility structures to be built at the intersection of each group of four lots will have four sections each. Each section will contain a toilet, a shower bath, a water faucet and a laundry tray.

The Municipality of Ponce will provide free water and street and yard lighting. The Utilization of Water Resources Board will donate the electrical distribution system at Ponce and the project streets will be maintained by the insular government.

The total cost per family will be about $500. It is estimated that the 340 slum families can be placed there and cared for at a shelter rent of about $3 a year each.

The Ponce Authority would not take title to the shelters removed to "Caserio Borinquen." Each structure will remain the property of the tenant but he will give a lien on it to cover the amount expended by the Ponce Authority in aiding him to move and repair it.

It is hoped that over a period of years, the tenants on "Caserio Borinquen" will be encouraged by improved environment to build better homes on their lots and enabled to do so through relief from excessive land rents.

U. S. Grabbing For West Indies Shows Tendency Of America To Sway From Democracy

Defender 12-2-39 Chicago, Ill.

By KELLY MILLER

Senator Lundeen of Minnesota, suggests that the United States seize the British and French holdings in the West Indies, by force if necessary, in payment of the World war debts.

Congressman Havenner of California introduced a bill in Congress for the acquisition of these islands in exchange for the ten billion dollar obligation which is still on the books against these nations.

According to the Gallup Poll, the majority of the American people would favor this exchange.

The construction and ownership of the Panama Canal made inevitable our ultimate control of the Caribbean Islands for protection in this transcontinental waterway. The purchase of the Virgin Islands from Denmark, in 1917 for $25,000,000 was only the initial step in the process. The economic and trade value of these islands to the United States is but secondary to their military importance. These islands cover an area and contain a population of about the size of Maryland. The population is divided into several classes, whites, colored, blacks, East Indians, Chinese, and other non-descript mixtures. Three fourths of the inhabitants are Negroes or of Negro extraction. The whites constitute less than one per cent.

IMPERIALISM

Lefender

The people are accustomed to imperialistic government. The sudden shift to democratic control would doubtless produce a serious shock in the millions of Negroes into the American body politic on a footing of equality suggests the difficulty of including peoples of diverse racial stock in our democratic scheme of government. The addition of the West Indian racial conglomerate would but accentuate the difficulty.

The acquisition of non-contiguous territory and non-homogeneous population, not only invites a grave sociological problem, but also involves the fundamental issue of changing the structure and character of our government from a democratic republic in which the government derives its just powers from the consent of the governed to an empire which exercises arbitrary dominion over widely scattered lands and peoples without their let or hindrance.

Abraham Lincoln's definition of a democracy as a government "of the people, for the people and by the people" is utterly at variance with the imperialistic idea. Is the United States now falling in the wake of Great Britain and France which boast of their democracies in Europe but which are frankly acknowledged empires in Asia and Africa? The World war for democracy, not only resulted in the great totalitarian states of Russia, Germany and Italy, but widened and extended the imperialistic hold of Britain and France over their off-colored colonies. These so-called liberty loving nations are democratic for white people only, but are frankly autocratic and imperialistic as concerns their yellow, black, and brown subjects. Are we headed in the same direction?

12-2-39

FOSTERS EMPIRE

When the United States stretched its long arm across the seas and acquired Hawaii, Poro Rico, the Philippine Islands, the Canal Zone and sundry other non-continental possessions, by conquest and purchase, we ventured upon a career of far reaching significance. Our government thus took the first step away from democracy towards an empire. At the behest of our own imperial ambition we have not scrupled to play fast and loose with the sovereignty of the lesser states like Cuba, Haiti, San Domingo, and the Philippine Islands as pawns upon imperial checker board. This tendency has steadily increased with a growing urge for economic expansion. Goldsmith's motto that "Honor sinks where commerce long prevails," never had a better illustration.

Any government, whatever its type or character, which stresses material aggrandizement at the expense of human rights, or as William Jennings Bryant used to say, which places the dollar above the man, will be tempted to abandon democracy for the allurements of imperialism.

VIOLATES DEMOCRACY

When we refuse to confer upon the Filipino or the Porto Rican the full status of citizenship, we thereby violate our claim to be a pure democracy. A democracy cannot divide its people into citizens and subjects by racial or geographical divisions as empires do.

When the United States took over the Philippine Islands by conquest, I wrote an extended dissertation in the Springfield Republican on "The Negro and Imperialism," in which I pointed out that the brown men of the Philippines and the black men of America would be dealt with by the same formula of inferiority. The intervening 40 years of experience has tended to confirm that conclusion.

Now that we are on the verge of including another non-white contingent in our racial amalgam, there is grave danger that we shall swerve still further from the path of democracy.

CUBA

Batista Ballyhoo

It was a busy forenoon for Colonel Fulgencio Batista, Cuba's Chief of Army Staff. At 8 a.m. he and his staff arrived at La Punta, Cuba's Naval headquarters outside Havana, and ate breakfast with Naval Chief of Staff Colonel Angel González. After numerous good-bys, Colonel Batista moved on, first to the island's police headquarters and next to Camp Columbia where he repeated the leave-taking. The handsome, 38-year-old Army chief distributed his last promotions, reviewed police, Army and Naval detachments, then called up Lieut.-Colonel José Pedraza and put his own insignia on Pedraza's epaulets.

Thus did the armed forces of Cuba, better disciplined, trained and equipped than at any time during the 41 years of Cuban independence, bid formal farewell last week to the former desk sergeant who rose six years ago to become their chief and Cuba's Strong Man. But it was far from Colonel Batista's retirement from Cuban political life. By retiring he became openly the leading candidate for Cuba's Presidency, and his last speech to the Army, Navy and police became the opening address of his campaign.

"I am entering civil life to begin anew the fight we began in the Army—the fight for the welfare of Cuba. Our revolution was to benefit Cuba and our aspiration is to carry her to the first place among the democracies of the world. The armed forces are intended to force compliance with the laws. . . . The political parties supporting my candidacy will have no advantages or rights greater than those opposing me. . . .

"Batista today is a political leader and aspires to the Presidency of the Republic. No one can now say Colonel Batista interferes with public powers. . . . If my election is bad for Cuba then I hope I am not elected."

Soldiers, sailors, policemen cheered lustily, carried their former Chief off the parade ground on their shoulders. Later, the Colonel went to his campaign headquarters, a place filled with bodyguards, publicity men, secretaries, photographers and Latin spellbinders who are set to ballyhoo for Batista all over the island. Candidate Batista has been endorsed not only by the Nationalist, Liberal, National Democratic and Realist Parties, but also by Cuba's Communists.

That the Colonel will not be entirely without influence in the Army, even though he no longer belongs to it, was suggested by the choice of his successor. José Pedraza was also a sergeant when Sergeant Batista headed the non-commissioned officers' revolt which ended the rule of one-time President Gerardo Machado. Chief of Police of Havana and Military Governor of Havana Province as well, Colonel Pedraza was until last week Inspector General of the Cuban Army under Colonel Batista.

Laura Bowman, Noted Actress, Revives Haitian Folklore And Puts It On Screen And Stage

Forms Society To Perpetuate Customs Songs, Traditions Of Land Ruled By Black People; 5,000 Haitians Living In Harlem, Enthusiastic Over Move

By JOHN H. THOMPSON

AMONG THE COSMOPOLITAN thousands of Harlem's population are some 5,000 Haitians, who for the most part are hard working citizens whose names are seldom seen in the news, for unlike some of their sister islanders, they are law abiding and industrious.

The Haitian Folklore Society, recently organized to perpetuate the ancient songs, customs and traditions of Haitian people, is an attempt to unite in a compact group, the scattered ex-patriates of Haiti

It was through the interest and efforts of Miss Laura Bowman, noted actress, that the Folklore Society was started and it is through her efforts its work is being carried on.

Marrying a Haitian, Miss Bowman traveled to Haiti early in 1936 and remained there until September of that year. While there she became interested in the music, legends, folklore, children's stories (comparable to the fairy stories told in this country) and other weird stories emanating from Haiti. Fascinated by the rhythmic booming of drums, the weird and thrilling ceremonial chants, she traveled the length and breadth of the land.

SONGS OF HAITI ARE PRESERVED

In the tiny villages of Limbe, Campeche (the center of voodoo ceremonies), Babaco, Port Margot, Borgne and Limonade, she witnessed and heard things seldom given to an American to learn. In Limonade she learned that it was here that General Christophe ended his life.

Married to an Haitian, Leroy Antoine, said to be the only native baritone, Miss Bowman found that none of the songs were being preserved in Haiti and were practically unknown in the United States. With the invaluable aid of Antoine, she now began to gather the sacred songs and compile them into a collection, which she published under the name of "Voice of Haiti." It took over a year's hard work to make this book and it was published by the Clarence Williams Publishing company.

This book was given high praise by President Stenio Vincent of Haiti, Minister Lescot and Consul General Charles Vincent.

Immediately after publication of the book, the National Broadcasting company contacted Miss Bowman through an agent and arrangements were made for six daily 15-minute broadcasts. These broadcasts were international in character, over station W2XAL, on the program titled "The New World Salutes the Old."

Listeners from Italy, England, France, Portugal, Germany, Spain and South America wrote in praising the program. An interpreter was used in each country. Leroy Antoine was soloist during these broadcasts and Miss Bowman accompanist. The drums used as background were made especially for Antoine and three native drummers accompanied them to this country. Incidentally, at the time of these broadcasts the play "Haiti" was drawing huge crowds at the Lafayette theatre in New York, and the publicity departement wanted very much to borrow the native drums for a lobby display, but were not successful in obtaining them.

On June 20, 1938, at ceremonies broadcast from the Lido ballroom, the native drums were given their first public christening in America. The introductory speech was made by Antoine Bervin, secretary and representative for the Haitian government in the United States.

WARNER BROTHERS MAKE OFFER

Following these ceremonies, the then small group of Haitians decided to remain in touch with each other, meeting from time to time in various homes. It was exactly five months later that Warner Brothers, movie producers, contacted Miss Bowman, asking the Haitians if they would make a picture for them. Feeling this would be a chance to get some of the life and customs of Haitia before the American public, she assented.

During casting, the director wanted a name for the group for publicity purposes. After lengthy consultation, they decided to call themselves "Arada" in honor of the Arada tribe in northern Haiti, because most of the members were from there. The Aradas are the purest strain in Haiti; members of this tribe refusing to mix with any others. Numerous battles have been fought in Haiti because of their refusal to mingle with others. Warriors and women folk of the tribe preferred death rather than the ignominy of marriage witn others whom they considered inferior.

The picture in which the Arada group appeared was called "Voodoo Fires" and is expected to be released sometime this summer. At first intended to be background for a travelogue for Floyd Gibbons, so gripping and graphic was the acting of the players, they eventually stole the picture and the director had them cast as principals.

On February 15, the Haitian group was invited by the Daily Mirror, a New York newspaper, to take part in the series of dances being given by the paper. They were the only colored group who subsequently took a part in these folklore dances. Every nation and group in the world was represented but the Haitians were the only ones who represented colored people.

When ready to appear in the folklore series, the group accidentally discovered they were not a society but just a group of Haitians clinging to the traditions of their native land. Organization into a permanent society was accomplished in 1938.

Among members are such distinguished citizens as Antoine Bervin, Leroy Antoine, Prof. Marc De Grave, Maurice Casseaus, Herman Desire. There are enrolled artists, writers, professors, diplomats, teachers, lawyers and just plain people.

In talking with some of the members, we learned that contrary to popular belief, voodoo ceremonies in the island are not accounted as being of superstitious origin. They are akin to the religious beliefs of other races. Although numerous writers have written stories linking these voodoo ceremonies with the supernatural, these people explain, and logically, that in all religious ceremonies, there are often found what the English speaking people call "miracles," and that the so-called supernatural happenings in their voodoo ceremonies can readily be explained in this canner.

MISS BOWMAN HAS LONE STAGE CAREER

Miss Bowman, leader and motivating force behind the society, is a native of this country, having been born in Quincy, Ill. She has been identified with the stage since early childhood, appearing with the old Williams and Walker company when it was first making stage history for the race. With this group she toured Europe and Asia, appeared before the king of England and other crowned heads of Europe. She has also toured in vaudeville with the long forgotten Darktown Entertainers, as a singer and character actress.

Her best remembered roles were while playing in the Broadway successes "Jezebel," "Conjur" and "Sentinel." She has played in most of the summer theatres in the East; has been in radio for 10 years, having played with such stellar performers as Fred Allen, The Southernaires, Rudy Vallee, Phil Baker and Nick Dawson.

She is now appearing before the

mike over WJZ every Saturday from 3 to 3:30 p.m., in a program listed as "It's Up to You." She expects her stage experience to aid her in helping keep alive the traditions of Haiti.

Leroy Antoine, Haitian baritone and husband of Miss Bowman, was born in Port Margot, Haiti, the favorite loafing spot of Jean Chrisophe, national hero. Antoine's grandfather, who was a soloist in the cathedral, was knighted by Christophe for his excellent singing.

Coming to America with a marine officer when quite a lad, Antoine took up residence in Washington, D. C. He ran away from this home after the death of the wife of the marine officer. Coming to Harlem he obtained a home with a family who at that time lived next door to Fiorello LaGuardia, now mayor of New York. He loves to tell of the many times mayor used to read stories to him and the young chap in whose home he then lived. Mayor LaGuardia has since that time proved one of the staunchest friends he has had.

Antoine has studied voice culture under Eroddy, an Austrian teacher in the Vienna conservatory of music. After completing a five-year study under him he made his first concert appearance at Steinway Hall in January 1935. He has received nice press notices for his few appearances. He sings in French, Italian, German, English and Haitian. Just recently he was soloist in a concert appearance at Columbia university, where he sang a leading role in "Pagliacci."

HOPE TO HAVE 5,000 MEMBERS

It has been conservatively estimated that there are more than 5,000 Haitians in New York City alone and officials of the Haitian Folklore Society hope to have enrolled in its ranks, within the next year, a majority of these people. The society has received official recognition from the government of Haiti, through its consul general, Charles B. Vincent, and has received recognition from the French Folklore Society, with whom there is a certain bond.

"Voodoo Fires" is a flicker with a strange story, one of a series of travel stories as told by Floyd Gibbons. It treats of a white overseer in Haiti who is driven crazy by the constant booming of the native drums. In a conflict between "voodooism" and medical science, voodoo wins. This was when a native priest was found near unto death in a ditch by the side of the road. The white overseer takes the man to his cottage and enlists every aid of modern medical science in an effort to make him well.

When he goes from the sick room for a moment, the sick man disappears. When the white man next sees the man, he is well. He then decides to witness a voodoo ceremony and risks his life to do so. His valet (Antoine) guides him to the spot and they are discovered, through ill fortune. The white man is condemned to die, for it is the custom that no white man shall see a voodoo ceremony and live. Torn between duty and loyalty to his race, Antoine, the valet, enlists the aid of the "Houngan" or voodoo priest and between them they exact a promise from the white man never to reveal what he has seen. This enables them to save his life.

The picture ends on a happy note typical of life in the island.

HAITIAN PRESIDENT TO DOCK IN MIAMI

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—(AP)—Haitian Minister Elie Lescot left by train tonight for Miami to greet President Stenio Vincent on his arrival Monday.

Vincent, accompanied by eight aides, was on his way to Washington to talk with President Roosevelt on Haiti's agricultural and economic problems, and on economic co-operation between the two countries.

HAITIANS TELL OF OUTRAGES UNDER VINCENT; SEEKING AID

BROOKLYN, N. Y., July 27—(By Roth Francis for ANP)—Under the auspices of the American Community League of African Descent at the Brownsville Community Center, Julio Pierre Audain, executive secretary of "Haiti" Information Bureau, lectured on "Conditions in Haiti." John Smith acted as interpreter.

The speaker outlined the many outrages perpetrated against civil liberties in Haiti under the Vincent regime. Among other charges he stated that several constitutional guarantees are discarded—the Legislature is subservient to the dictates of the executive—the courts are vassals of Mr. Vincent—the press is bridled and militant editors are prosecuted.

Colonel Demosthenes Petrus Calixte, author of "Haiti—the Cavalry of a Soldier," was the next speaker. He flayed the graft rampant in many departments of the Haitian government, and made a plea for the American Negro's assistance in a drive of publicity which will change conditions as they are into conditions as they ought to be in Haiti.

Among the other speakers were: Prof. Marc Degraves, Prof. Charles C. Seifert, Agnes Lewis, organizer of the American Community League of African Descent; C. W. Chambers, president of the Brownsville Progressive League; Arthur Lewis, Benevolent Order of Elks; Dr. Pearl A. Strachn, Jesse Smith of the Communist party; Mills Chambers, of the U.N.I.A., and Abraham Pilgrim, of the Workers' Alliance.

Music for the occasion was furnished by Misses Catherine Garlington, Grace Pilgrim and the White brothers. A resolution denouncing the suppressing of civil liberties in Haiti was read and accepted by the assembly. Mrs. Myrtle Pilgrim, president of the league, presided.

White House Luncheon For President Of Haiti

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—(AP)—The President of Haiti was the honor guest of President Roosevelt today at a formal luncheon at the White House. Members of the Haitian President's party and high officials of the United States Government also were present.

'Gimme Nickel' Assails Ears of Haiti Visitors

By Anson Brown.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, HAITI. 6-4-39

I've been sitting at this typewriter for twenty minutes, looking out over Port-au-Prince, and trying to formulate a decent opening sentence. But it's too bloomin' hot to think, let alone write. The hotel here, high on a hillside and with long, rambling porches, should be cool. It might be if there were a breeze.

It's 3 o'clock in the afternoon and the sun is dripping with fire. Glaring, corrugated roofs seethe beneath this hillside. Dusty gravel streets and hot pavements are vacant. It bespeaks of the sensibility of the natives, who have retreated to their hovels for naps. Would that I could siesta also, but the air mail plane is due to be headed north, and this has to be on it.

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Another morning of exploration has just passed; hot, interesting hours, during which I wandered through the crowded streets, the low hills, the waterfront shacks, recording with my movie camera the sidelights of Haitian activity. No modern metropolis is Port-au-Prince; it's more like a city scooped from the black ages, with automobiles and blaring radios thrown in. I wiped more perspiration from my brow and stopped to rest in the shade of a modern cathedral. Two colored women dressed in white were kneeling before the shrine of the black Christ. But on the coming Saturday night, when the clouds are darkest, would these same two go up in the hills to a voodoo dance and worship their golds of old? I wondered.

I stepped inside into the restful coolness to gaze at the main altar and the stained glass windows. It seemed to me then that this cathedral was as beautiful as any I had ever seen. There was a complete calm after the noise of the streets. Over the walls there was a soft light, unfading up to the very tip of the vast dome. Even the adornments and the religious statues were not too gaudy. There were two small lads sleeping under a large crucifix.

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But my reverie was short lived. Urchins from the street had seen me enter and they soon followed, surrounding and beseeching me. "Gimme nickel, gimme nickel!" A guard came running and no amount of disapproval on my part kept him from removing his belt and whipping the begging ones until they had retreated, crying, into the hot sun. The two sleeping ones awoke in terror and scampered out the door. Then the guard turned to me and held out his hand for a tip! He was leering as if to say: "Those brats are nothing but dirty little bums. Pay me for chasing them away." Instead I dropped a small coin in the collection box. The black sentry bellowed in his *patois* French as I left him standing tipless in the doorway. Outside, the nine or ten children were still waiting for me. So we all went to a local refreshment wagon and had shaved ice with green syrup poured over it at a penny a dish.

Haiti is a puzzle—such poverty in a land of plenty. As I walked on to the main park I was constantly besieged. "Gimme nickel, gimme nickel!" Any man is wealthy if he has shoes on. Gimme nickel, gimme nickel. It was beginning to get on my nerves.

At the park there is the president's beautiful palace, brilliant white beneath the tropic sun. Spacious, green lawns and winding walks are lined with the flaming poinciana. Here was solace from the thousand beggars, for armed guards parade around all day. The beggars did not molest this white man.

I sat under one of the palm trees and mused over the poverty. Sure, I could give nickels, but for how long? Until my few dollars were wiped out. Then I would join the throngs, being careful first to remove my shoes.

I dripped my way on through the park into the narrow street again. Dark women passed, balancing baskets of ripe mangoes on their heads. They all walk majestically erect because of this, and even when they don't have the loads on their heads they still hold their chins high, almost to a degree of haughtiness.

At the waterfront I watched one of the huge planes settle down into the Caribbean. Fourteen hours from Chicago! Only the white man could build a thing like that. No wonder he should have nickels to give away. Poor black children! Their envy is almost bitterness.

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And so tonight as the voodoo drums again beat down from the hills I won't hear just a boom-te-ta-ta boom-te-ta-ta. It will be disturbing and restless, for it will staccato a rythm with the words: "Gim-me-nik-el, gim-me-nik-el."

Haitian President Not To Run For Re-election

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti — (CNA)—President Vincent announced this week that he would not run for re-election to the Haitian Presidency in 1940.

Vincent gave ill-health as the reason for his decision, but observers here attributed it to pressure from the New Deal administration in Washington for free election in Haiti and an end to the domination of the political life of the country by American banking interests.

Data Missing On Death of Haiti Consul

New York's Haitian colony was puzzled this week when the death of Vice-Consul Emanuel Gation was announced by Consul-General Charles B. Vincent. Mr. Gation died on Monday, April 10.

The usual procedure, according to a prominent Haitian, is that the consulate-general issue a statement about a deceased officer, but in the case of Mr. Gation, Consul-General Vincent's office at 90 Broad street has refused to give out any information.

It was said that Mr. Gation has a son, who lives in New York as a Negro and was prevented from visiting his father, who lived in a white neighborhood. When young Gation called at the consulate to get information about his dead father, he was told by an attache "we do not know you, and that is all."

The Amsterdam News attempted to get the details of Mr. Gation's life and other information concerning him from the Haitian consulate Tuesday, but was told:

"His family does not want any publicity at all. There is no information that we can give out except that the vice-consul is dead."

HAITIANS TELL OF ABUSE UNDER VINCENT

By Roth Francis

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7-29-39: Oklahoma City, Okla. Black Dispatch.

Executive in U. S. to Obtain Credits for Developing Country

From the land that gave birth to Toussaint L'Overture came Stenio Vincent, President of Haiti, on Wednesday, accompanied by several high officials for an "informal and nofficial visit."

President Vincent said after his arrival here that he hoped to obtain the credits for an irrigation and drainage project which will supplement the big road construction program being carried on in the island. He will make an unofficial call on President Roosevelt.

Develop Rural Areas

Last year the Import-Export Bank extended $5,000,000 in credits to develop a system of "farm-to-market roads" which had shown remarkable progress, he said.

Haiti, he continued, would benefit materially from the roads and the proposed irrigation since its 3,500,000 inhabitants are, for the most part, dependent upon agriculture for their income.

Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles, military and naval aides of President Roosevelt and members of the Haitian Legation staff formed the welcoming party at the Union Station. President Vincent arrived at 9:45 a.m.

All greetings were exchanged in French, the language of the Haitian Republic. The welcoming ceremony was entirely informal. The introductions were made by Stanley Woodward, assistant chief of protocol of the State Department, who with Ferdinand Mayer U. S. Minister to Haiti, accompanied the Haitian President from Miami.

Several newsreel shots were made of the party at the Union Station and President Vincent spoke a few words of greeting into a microphone. His greeting was in French.

Stops at Mayflower

Mr. Welles escorted President Vincent to the Presidential reception room and then to waiting automobiles which whisked them to the Mayflower Hotel.

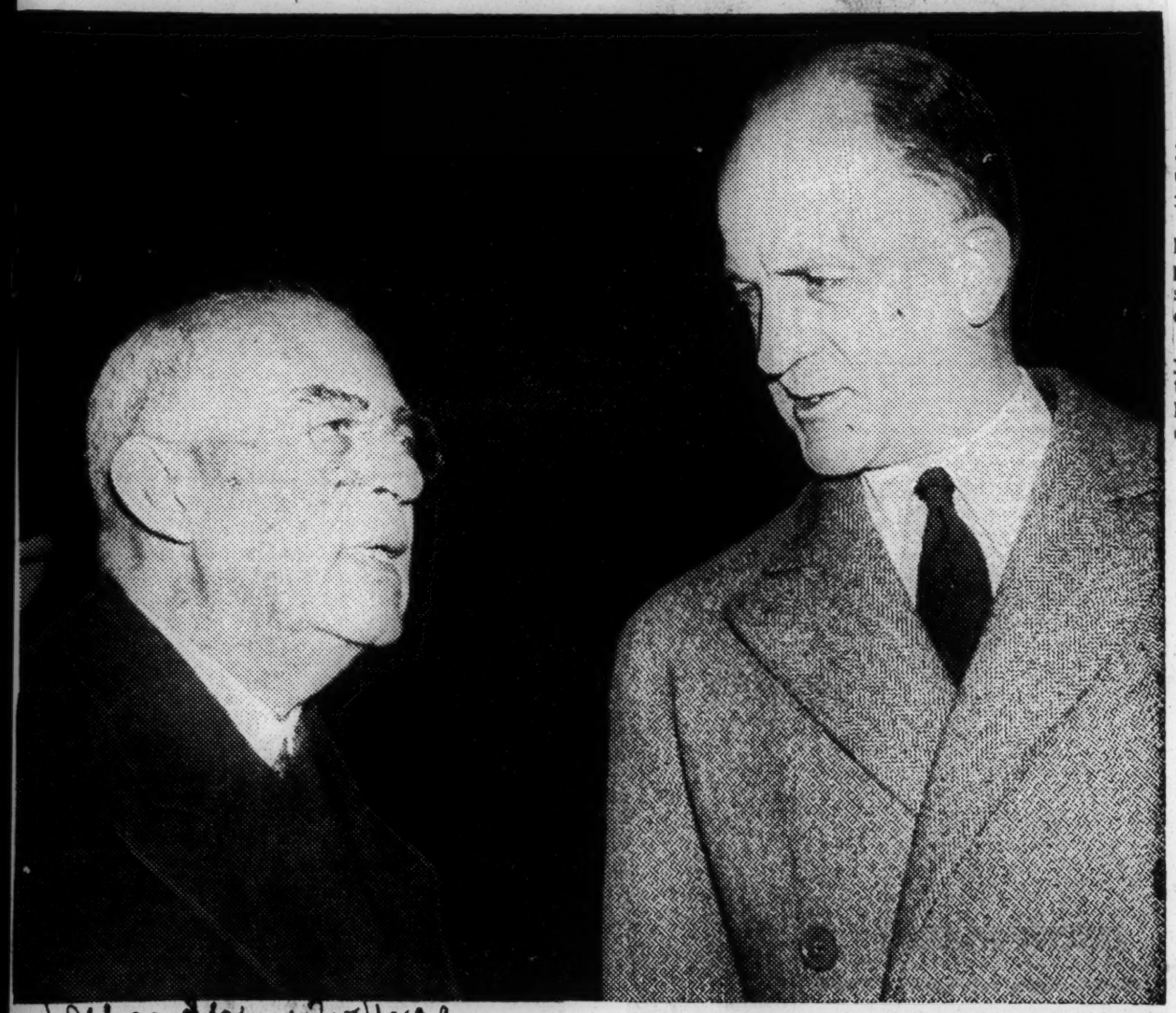
President Vincent was accompanied by Elie Lescot, Haitian Minister to the United States; L. E. Ethheart, chief engineer of the republic's public works department; Georges Heraux, chief agriculturist; Dr. Rulx Leon, head of the sanitary service; Tirenne Carrie, chief of protocol; Col. Gustave Laraque, commander of northern grade district, and Capt. Arnaud Merceron, chief of the Presidential military household.

Among those at the station to greet them were: Capt. Daniel Callaghan, President Roosevelt's naval aide; Major Horace Smith, senior White House military aide; Lawrence Duggan, chief of the State Department Division of American Republics; George Summerlin, chief of protocol of the State Department; Dr. L. S. Rowe, director general of the Pan-American Union; Pedro de Alba, assistant director of the Pan-American Union, and James C. Dunn, adviser to Secretary Hull on political affairs.

RACE PROBLEM.- 1939
WEST INDIES

HAITI

PRESIDENT OF HAITI VISITS WASHINGTON



President Stenio Vincent of Haiti is pictured, left, being greeted on his arrival in Washington, November 6, by Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles. The Haitian leader came here for "friendly discussions with President Roosevelt on practical means of solving Haitian economic problems."—Acme photo.

F. D. R.'s Wire Reaffirms U.S.-Haitian Friendship

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md. 12-23-39

WASHINGTON

Telegrams from President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull were received by President Stenio Vincent of Haiti when he left New York en route home, aboard the S.S. Panama on Thursday.

Th wire from the President said in part: "I wish again to let you know that your visit has afforded me much pleasure. I, personally, appreciate the opportunity to welcome you to our shores and to reaffirm the long friendship which exists between our two countries."

The Secretary of State's message in part read: "I feel that your visit has again demonstrated the strong ties of friendship that bind our two countries and I assure you of the pleasure it has given all of us who have had the privilege of being associated with you during your brief visit to this country."

aitian President Scores Negro Press; erates Harlem Critics Of His Regime

By TED POSTON
(Staff Correspondent)

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—Angered at published reports of dissension within his administration, President Stenio Vincent of Haiti vigorously castigated the
press in an interview at the Waldorf-Astoria here Wednesday, and denounced Harlem critics of conditions in the Negro republic.
Centering his fire on representatives of two Negro weeklies, who had attended a press conference arranged for reporters for the white dailies, the mu-
president of the little island republic declared; Courier 12-23-39
"I am surprised at the action of Negro papers in publishing unfounded charges about conditions in Haiti. You will never be able to understand the Haitian problem—especially if you stay in Harlem."

The president's outburst followed a question about charges lodged against his administration by Col. Demosthenes Petrus Calixte, deposed commandant of the Haitian army, and Julio J. P. Audain, exiled chief of the Haitian cabinet, both of whom have been seeking the overthrow of the Vincent government. Pittsburgh Cou.

The charges accused President Vincent of establishing a ruthless dictatorship, expelling opposition legislators, perpetuating himself in office by rewriting the constitution of Haiti, and reducing the country's peasantry to a level of actual starvation.

Visibly irritated when Calixte's accusations were mentioned by a reporter for the New York Post President Vincent turned angrily towards a representative of the Amsterdam News, a Harlem weekly, and berated that paper for its attitude towards his government Of his former commandant, he said:

"I am not here to speak of Calixte. It would be offering him too much honor to do so."

At Wednesday's mass interview, he told the dozen white reporters who attended the conference:

"There has always been a misunderstanding between the colored people and the people of Haiti."

Later though he termed Major R. R. Wright, of Philadelphia, as an old personal friend, and praised him for his efforts to promote the sale of Haitian coffee among Negroes. He declared that Major Wright's efforts had been encouraged by the Haitian Government in "an unofficial capacity," and denied reports that the Philadelphia banker might be appointed Honorary Consul General of Haiti in that city.

He smilingly explained to the white reporters:

"It would be a good thing for Haiti if this country's 15,000,000 colored people used Haitian coffee. And it would be a good thing for the colored people because of the outstanding aroma and high quality of the Haitian product."

The executive displayed irritation again a few minutes later however when one of the Negro reporters expressed a desire to publish his side of the dictatorship charges raised by his exiled cabinet members.

"It is absurd to speak of my administration as a dictatorship," he snapped. "My administration is the most democratic one now existing among the American republics . . ."

President Vincent declared that the various administrations in Haiti had not been able to solve the economic problems of the peasants because of the series of revolutions which have shaken the country since Toussaint L'Ouverture led it to independence in the war with France.

President Vincent, who has been in office for nine years, denied that he would seek a revision of the Constitution and a third term in 1941. The Constitution was revised in 1935 in order to make the executive's second term possible.

President Vincent arrived in Washington on December 4 for a conference with President Roosevelt on economic and commercial conditions in Haiti. He stressed his cordial reception at the White House, and termed F. D. R.'s as "an old friend whom I have known since he was Secretary of the Navy."

The chief executive flew from Port au Prince to Miami by plane. In Florida, it was reported that he had difficulty obtaining accomodations in the Miami hotels before leaving for Washington by train.

The mass interview at the Waldorf-Astoria was conducted in French, the native Haitian language, and Henri Charles Rosemond, Haitian journalist, served as interpreter. Charles B. Vincent, brother of the President and Consul General in New York, was present at the interview, which was terminated with a champagne luncheon.

President Vincent made a scheduled visit to City Hall to meet Mayor LaGuardia before sailing Thursday on the S. S. Panama.

RACE PROBLEM- 1939
WEST INDIES

State Department Refuses To Deny Or Confirm Rumor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2. (ANP)—Officials of the state department would neither confirm nor deny the persistent rumor that a prominent Negro would be named to the important post of minister to Haiti. when confronted with the story Wednesday. Visiting the chief of the press department, Mr. McDermott, every effort was made to confirm the story with confidential wires buzzing all over the huge edifice.

Contacting several individuals who were in touch with the situation, Mr. McDermott talked with Wallace Murray, who is in charge of certain appointments but he denied any knowledge of it.

Neither did a Mr. Villard, grandson of the great abolitionist, who is connected with the Liberian department, nor did Mr. Finley, an assistant chief of the department of South American republics.

Mr. Finley, just recently returned from Haiti where he had served for a number of years, was familiar with the work of the mission to Haiti headed by Dr. R. R. Moton, former president of Tuskegee, and also with other groups which had visited Haiti, but he knew of no contemplated changes in the personnel of the ministerial group. Only a few hours before he was contacted, Mr. Finley had talked with the minister to Haiti on certain developments there.

Strong rumors to the effect that Dr. R. R. Moton or Dr. Wright's son of Philadelphia, would be named ministers have persisted for a number of days, but a silent state department refuses to confirm or deny, assuming an air of ignorance on the whole matter.

© A.N.P.

DR. R. R. MOTON

Mr. Moton, former president of Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee Ala., mentioned for position as U. S. Minister to Haiti

HAITI

WILL DISCUSS PROBLEMS OF RACE REPUBLIC

Solution Of Puzzling Economic Questions Are Sought

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, Dec. 8—President Stenio Vincent sailed this week for the United States for "friendly discussions with President Roosevelt on practical means of solving Haitian economic problems."

The official announcement of his departure stated: "Under the policy of inter-American cooperation and mutual assistance, the president also will confer with representatives of finance and industry with the view of interesting them in agricultural and other developments in Haiti."

The acute agricultural, economic problems which have plagued the Black Republic for many years, have forced native laborers out of the country seeking employment in other states.

Border Trouble

The October massacre of 1937, in which 12,000 Haitian nationals lost their lives on the soil of the sister republic of Santo Domingo, was caused by an excess of Haitian labor tending to supplant Dominican workers in their own land, according to some international experts who investigated the cause of the friction.

Border incidents, which continued for days after the initial slaughter, became so serious that diplomatic relations between Haiti and Santo Domingo were strained to the breaking point.

Public resentment rose high in Haiti's capital — Port-au-Prince. President Vincent, under the terms of a Pan-American treaty, appealed to the United States, Mexico and Cuba for arbitration of the difference that had arisen between his government and that of the Dominican Republic.

Dispute Settled

The dispute was settled after Santo Domingo agreed to pay $750,000 as indemnity for the loss of the 12,000 Haitian lives.

Dr. Raphael Leonidas Trujillo, who was the Dominican president at the time of the massacre, visited the United States last year and was a special guest of the Haitian minister in Washington, D. C.

Vincent was for many years prior to his election to the presidency, the editor of Haiti-Journal which he founded. He is a lawyer, author and diplomatist. He is regarded as one of the most enlightened presidents Haiti has had.

Vincent's Visit ! Haitians Suspicious

Port Au Prince, Haiti. — (CUA) — Stenio Vincent, President of the Republic of Haiti, is now in Washington, and his people regard his trip to America with the gravest misgivings.

The "Haiti-Journal," Vincent's personal organ, admits that Vincent plans to have conference with qualified banking and industrial representatives," in the United States, and it is feared here that a move is under way to further increase the staggering burden of foreign debt imposed upon the Haitian people. Payments of that debt, plus systematic plundering of the public finances, and the loss of trade as a result of the European war, already have forced the Haitian people to the depths of misery.

The Haitian people have every reason to suspect Vincent's proposed conferences with American bankers. Behind Vincent is profiled the sinister figure of Sydney de la Rue, American financial adviser, and behind the scenes manipulating the strings, are the Wall Street groups and their imperialist agents who are too well on the way to ending the Good Neighbor Policy in the Carribean.

Pomp And Circumstance For Directors But Virtual Snub For Haitian Pres.

Guns Roar, Medals Gleam, Bayonetts Flash As Roosevelt Administration Greets, Somoza and Trujillo; But Washington D. C. Hardly Knew President Vincent of Haiti Was in Town

By EMMETT J. SCOTT

(Released by Republican National Committee)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—There has been a constant parade to Washington of Latin-American officials during the past 12 or 14 months Included in this group were: Col. Fulgencio Batista, "Strong Man" o Cuba, and now candidate for the Presidency of the Republic. He arrive November 10, 1938, accompanied by a formidable group of Cuban officials

He was met at the station by General Malin Craig, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, who arranged a fitting military display for him, and escorted to the Cuban Embassy by four Calvary Scout Cars with their full complement of men sitting behind machine guns.

Batista Feted

Col Batista made courtesy calls upon the Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull; the secretary of War, Mr. Harold H. Woodring; the Assistant Secretary of War, Mr. Louis Johnson and other high officials of the Government. He was taken on sightseeing tours and points of interest shown him.

The object of his visit to Washington, Col. Batista advised, was purely a ceremonial one in response to an invitation received from General Craig. An elabroate reception was given for him by Mr. Sunmer Welles at his Oxen Hill residence.

Washington officialdom crowded the roomy, sumptuous rooms of the Cuban Embassy as social tribute was paid the Cuban "Strong Man." Military and diplomatic medals abounded and glistened upon the fronts of Amry, Navy and Diplomatic representatives. No pains were spared to let Col. Batista know he was being taken into the very hearts of Social Washington. General Craig, Chief of Staff, also gave a reception at the Mayflower hotel.

It will be noted that while Colonel Batista is an important man, the "Strong Man of Cuba." HE HOLDS NO ELECTIVE OFFICE.

Somoza of Nicaragua

Next on the list was Anastasio Somoza, President of Central American Republic of Nicaragua, with a population of 1,133,000.

The love of Latin-Americans for glitter and ceremonial display was fully met in the reception tendered the "Little Dictator" of Nicaragua Every fanfare possible was invoked Lining the streets on both sides, al the way to the White House, was a solid wall of United States soldiers and Marines. Behind the walls massed the Washington populace, patrolled by 750 policemen, 400 firemen.

Overhead roared nine flying fortresses, 42 Army pursuit ships. Drawn up from the Capitol to the Union Station were more soldiers, and filling the Station Plaza were Cavalry, 30 tanks, and a battery of Artillery.

The Artillery banged a 21-gun salute. With 15 tanks in front, 15 behind, the Presidential car led a paradeup to the Capitol, around its plaza, down Pennsylvania avenue to the White House. Military strictness prevailed. Officers wore their medals and decorations.

Somoza was met at the station by President Roosevelt in Person and by Representatives of the State War and Navy Departments. The welcome given President Somoza vied in splendor and enthusiasm with such receptions as are extended to visiting and reigning royalty. It was as impressive a display of military pomp and power,—troops, tanks and military planes participating, as Washington has ever beheld. He was also invited to address the United States Senate.

It was a "mammoth military display, more suited to Berlin and Rome," said Raymond Clapper, columnist, "than due the Capital of this passive democracy." Nothing like it ever had before been seen in the Capitol of the Nation.

Trujillo's Coming

Third on the list of Latin Americans, visiting the United States, was General Rafael L. Trujillo, former President of Santo Domingo, who came early in July of this year.

He was received with a Guard of Honor composed of four squads of Marines, a drum and bugle corps, and the leading officials of the State Department, and Dr. Leo S. Rowe, director general of the Pan-American Union, an da Military and Naval display.

Trujillo's reception was decried by the Committee for Dominican Democracy which sent a telegram to President Roosevelt from New York referring to "the inappropriateness of endorsing home grown dictators while condemning the European variety," and calling attention to the fact that Trujillo was no longer President of Santo Domingo, and therefore entitled to no special official courtesies.

President Vincent's Chilly Official Reception

And now by way of contrast: the reception tendered President Stenio Vincent of Haiti on his arrival here early this month was painfully inadequate and restrained. No such military display as was given Batista, Somoza and Trujillo was given him, despite the fact that he is a functioning President of a Republic in satisfactory, diplomatic relation with our Government, and a part of the Good Neighbor Society promoted by the President and the State Department.

Most informal was the reception given the active President of the little Black Republic, wih a population of approximately 2,600,000, larger by 1,467,000 than Somoza's Nicaragua.

President Vincent was greeted at the station by Mr. Sunmer Welles Under-Secretary of State, the President's Naval and Military aides, three representatives of the State Department, Dr. Leo S. Rowe of the Pan-American Union, and a few policemen and spectators.

No Presidential salute of 21 guns for him; no fanfare, no military parade, only the usual Presidential and State Department luncheons; no gathering of diplomatic dignitaries, none of the Marines, who once governed Haiti with military might, no ceremonial display of any kind, no firemen, no artillery, no "nothing" in keeping with the receptions shown heads of State, and in recognition of the presence in our country of the charming, dignified President of a Sister Republic.

Why? Why?? Why??? Can it be that President Vincent is not sufficiently of the Dictator Stripe to deserve the usual and proper recognition due one of his high rank and distinction.

VIRGIN ISLANDS JUDGESHIP

IN CONSIDERING the appointment of a successor to the Federal judgeship vacancy in the Virgin Islands created by the resignation of William Hastie, we think no finer tribute can be paid the Virgin Islands than by the appointment of a native who has creditably filled his legal post in that island.

We refer to James A. Bough, present United States District Attorney for the Virgin Islands, and by virtue of his post, legal advisor to the Governor. Mr. Bough is a young man, schooled both in the Virgin Islands and here in New York City, being a Columbia College and Columbia School graduate with highest honors. As a native he is more conversant with the local situation than any appointee might be who goes there from the mainland. And what is important from a legal and ethical standpoint he is removed from the political situation, not having actively engaged in politics down there.

Because Mr. Bough has made a fine record as the first Negro U. S. District Attorney for the islands, because he is a native of the islands and because this would be a worthwhile promotion because of service The New York Age should like to see him appointed as Judge Hastie's successor.

Virgin Islanders Move For Negro Federal Judge

(Special to Journal and Guide)

NEW YORK, N. Y. — A movement designed to secure the appointment of another Negro as Federal judge of the Virgin Islands to succeed Judge William H. Hastie who has resigned to become dean of the Howard University Law School, was inaugurated last week by representatives of the Virgin Islands civic and benevolent organizations.

Ashley L. Totten, international secretary-treasurer of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, was chosen chairman of the publicity committee at the meeting held on Thursday night. Mr. Totten said that the natives on the mainland have determined to prosecute a vigorous program of action to keep the Federal post in the hands of a Negro. They have chosen as their candidate James A. Bough, district attorney in the islands.

Mr. Totten states that Bough, a native of the islands, studied law at Columbia University and has since served with great credit as district attorney.

The organizations represented at the meeting were the Benevolent Society of American Virgin Islanders, American Virgin Islands Society American West Indian Ladies Aid, Virgin Islands Congressional Council, Eaton Benevolent, and Virgin Islands Civic Association.

A standing vote was taken to consolidate their interests into a campaign committee to be known as the American Virgin Islands Committee for the Appointment of Hon. James A. Bough as Federal Judge.

Horace Williams was elected permanent chairman, and Carl Madsen, secretary.

Special Judge Sought For Virgin Isles

Would Serve Only In Absence of Regular Judiciary

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Judiciary Committee has favorably reported to the Senate a bill authorizing the President to make a temporary appointment of a special judge for the District Court of the Virgin Islands in the absence, disability, or disqualification of the judge of that court.

The committee amended the bill so as to clarify it and limit an appointment under its provisions to a purely temporary status. Its object being to allow judicial business to be transacted during an absence or illness of the regular judge, the amendments were designed strictly to bind the tenure of the special judge to that period only.

Existing law authorizes the President to make temporary appointment of special judges to serve in the event of the disqualification, illness, or absence of the regularly appointed judges of the District Courts of the United States for Puerto Rico and the Canal Zone and the United States Court of China.

The territories of Alaska and Hawaii each has more than one judge, which renders unnecessary any authority for the appointment of a special judge in those territories in similar contingencies.

Request for the legislation was made by the Attorney General. In a letter to Senator Henry F. Ashurst, of Arizona, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, he wrote: "It appears desirable that provision be made for the appointment of a special judge to serve when needed in the District Court of the Virgin Islands. Otherwise, whenever the judge is absent from the islands, or happens to be ill, or is disqualified in a specific case, there is no one who can perform his duties."

The regular judgeship of the District Court of the Virgin Islands becomes vacant on July 1, when the resignation of Judge William H. Hastie becomes effective. Neither the Attorney General nor the President has indicated a choice to succeed him.

Low-Income Families In Virgin Islands To Get F. S. A. Benefits

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Establishment of an FSA program to aid low-income farm families in the Virgin Islands was announced here last week.

Following a survey completed last fall by fifth region officials, a program was planned for the islands and the necessary organization established. FSA work will begin under direction of William T. Shaddick, former FSA District Supervisor in Florida, and Julia P. Brunson, former District Home Management Supervisor in South Carolina, who will serve as associate director in charge of home management.

These beautiful islands, discovered by Columbus in 1493, lie at the Northern end of the Leeward group, between the Greater and Lesser Lesser Antilles—a day's sail seaward from Puerto Rico and five days' sail from New York. Those usually referred to as the Virgin Islands are St. Thomas, St. Croix, and St. John, the others, nearly fifty in number, being little more than islets, uninhabited or the seat of occasional summer homes. The population of approximately 23,000 is 96 per cent Negro according to American standards, although the island census uses the term "mixed blood" to describe those who are not the pure Negro. The remaining 2,000 are whites, most of them of European descent.

Family names and accents among the population reflect the background of the islands, with French, Danish, Dutch, English, Italian, German and Irish blurred into a slightly inflected English.

The countrysides like most others have their own dialects, that of St. Croix differing from the rest. In St. Thomas, too, is the "Cha-Cha" or French village, settled, it is said, by Acadian exiles driven from Nova Scotia.

The variations in name reflect to some extent the shifting of the islands between European powers during several centuries of struggle for possession, and also the influence of European sea captains and merchants who came to the isles in search of quick wealth, but remained to establish homes.

Acquired In 1917

Acquired by purchase from Denmark in 1917, the Danish West Indies, as they were then known, had been sought by the United States for many years—attempts to purchase dating back to the Civil War—for their strategic position and the shelter afforded vessels plying the ship lanes between Europe and the Americans, by the fine harbor at St. Thomas. The town of Charlotte Amalie—seat of Government under the Danes—was long a thriving commercial center carrying on an extensive trade with Europe. Most of the fine homes overlooking the harbor were built by the considerable merchant class which developed with expanding trade.

St. Thomas with her sister islands became United States territory just before prohibtion, which cut off the trade in the famed Virgin Island run—since revived. The mountainous island of St. John, a stone's throw from St. Thomas, has less than a thousand inhabitants and little activity of any kind, aside from the limited cultivation of bay trees, although famed for its scenery.

The largest island of the group, St. Croix, is agricultural, with sugar cane as the export crop. The slump in the price of sugar, together with curtailed production, caused the decline of previously flourishing sugar estates, and worked severe hardship on the farming population. Cattle are raised largely for local consumption, as the islands are dependent on rainfall for their water supply. There are no navigable streams and the precipitation is extremely variable the recent drought in 1938 taking a heavy toll from the sugar industry.

Although purchased in 1917, it is only in very recent years that the American public has come to know these islands familiarly as part of American territory.

Since the advent of American administration considerable has been done to improve both housing and sanitation among the lower-income groups. The construction of good roads has brought all parts of the population within reach of Government efforts in public welfare.

The establishment of FSA activity, which will include Rehabilitation loans averaging $300 each to some 500 farm families, together with assistance in farm and home management, and the organization of health programs, is expected to give small farmers a chance to increase their incomes and to enjoy a more satisfactory life in these new American possessions.

Former Chicago Professor Named To Island Post

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 11. (ANP)—Robert Morse Lovett, professor emeritus of English at the University of Chicago, was named Thursday by President Roosevelt as government secretary of the Virgin Islands.

Prof. Lovett, a liberal and a pacifist, retired from active duty at the university in 1938 at the age of 65. In his new post, he will be responsible to the secretary of the interior and to the island governor.

The islanders themselves had a candidate for the post who was overlooked by the chief executive. He was Morris F. deCastro, white, commissioner of finance and acting government secretary since the death last year of Robert Herrick, famous novelist.

FORMER CHICAGO PROFESSOR GET VIRGIN ISLANDS POST.

Washington- May 11. (ANP) Robert Morss Lovett, Professor emeritus of English at the University of Chicago, named Thursday by President Roosevelt as Govern ment secretary of the Virgin Islands. Prof. Lovett, a liberal and a pacifist, retired from active duty at the University in 1938 at the age of 65. In his new post, he will be responsible to the secretary of the interior and to the Island Governor.
The Islanders themselves had a candidate for the post who was overlooked by the chief executive. He was Morris F. deCastro, white, commissioner of finance and acting government secretary since the death last year of Robert Herrick, famous novelist.

Courier
5-13-39
Pittsburgh,Pa.

The Virgin Islands Are Lucky

We are mildly surprised and more than mildly pleased to find one of the editors of this paper nominated for an important government post. Dr. Robert Morss Lovett, one of our editorial board for many years, has been named by President Roosevelt to be Government Secretary for the Virgin Islands. He will succeed in that position another well known American literary figure, a lifelong friend of his own, Robert Herrick. As was to be expected, the anti-New Deal press has raised a great outcry against Dr. Lovett. They accuse him of being a communist, which he is not, largely because he is affiliated with The New Republic, which they falsely describe as a communist paper. Bob Lovett needs neither introduction nor defense in these pages. We look forward to a long and successful administration of an attractive and impoverished group of islands that ought to be visited by more Americans from the mainland.

VIRGIN ISLANDERS SEEK OWN CANDIDATE FOR HASTIE POST

By IRA GREEN

ST. THOMAS, V. I., May 4. — (ANP)—Many people here were this week looking toward President Roosevelt for a larger measure of autonomy, as promised both by Secretary Ickes, under whose jurisdiction the islands are governed and by the president himself.

They are anxious to have persons of their choice in two ranking positions. These are judge of the district court and government secretary of the Virgin Islands, two presidential appointments to be made by, and with the advice and consent of the United States senate.

The present incumbent of the former office is William H. Hastie, of whom it is said, "He is one of the greatest Negroes that has ever come to the islands in an official capacity, and whose influence for good will long be in evidence here." Judge Hastie has resigned the position, effective at the end of June, in order to become professor of law at Howard university. The incumbent of the latter office was Robert Herrick, the novelist, of Maine, who last December died in office.

Name Two Candidates

Two candidates from among the islanders have been advanced for the position. They are: for judge of the district court, James A. Bough, the present United States district attorney, and for government secretary, Morris F. de Castre, pre-commissioner of finance and at present Acting Government secretary.

The desire of the people to have these candidates appointed, they claim, is based on the knowledge and experience of the men, who are Virgin Islanders and who know the people and conditions from A to Z, thereby having the advantage over strangers who would have to spend the greater part of their term in office getting acquainted with the people and with conditions. In fact it is conceded that de Castre knows more about the workings of the local government than any other living man. While he is not a Negro, he has so endeared himself to the Negro people of the islands that both he and they feel that he is an integral part of them.

Native of Islands

James Bough, a native of St Croix, after studying in the local schools there, was sent by his father, a prominent merchant who later became a leading minister in the AME church, to Puerto Rico where he graduated with honors, later going to the United States and was graduated from Columbia university, school of law. Since graduation he has been practicing law. He served with the Interior department as assistant government attorney for the Virgin Islands, later he was appointed by President Roosevelt and confirmed by the Senate as U. S. district attorney for the islands.

Aside from the merits of the appointment it would be a great stroke in winning the good-will and appreciation of Virgin Islands both in the islands and in the United States if the president should comply with the wishes of the people in making these appointments.

Virgin Islands Native May Get Judgeship

Ask James Baugh Be Named To Hastie's Post

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Natives of the Virgin Islands have an even chance of getting one of their own members appointed to the federal judgeship there when Judge William H. Hastie, formerly of this city, retires from the bench at the end of this fiscal year, it was learned from sources close to the islands administration this week.

Their repeated request for James Baugh, of St. Croix who was educated in the United States, is being supported by the governor of the isles, Lawrence Kramer, who is here at present.

A movement for his nomination has been growing ever since Judge Hastie announced his resignation to accept the deanship of the law school of Howard University some months ago.

Natives both in the Virgin Isles and those living in this country have requested Baugh's appointment, contending that they would prefer one of their own race and nationality on the bench, and that Baugh is well qaulified for the position. Baugh is now district attorney for the islands.

Mr. Hastie, who was appointed by President Roosevelt nearly two years ago, offered his regisnation some months ago. He was the first colored man to sit on the federal bench.

Another candidate for the judgeship to be left vacant by Judge Hastie, who also has an inside track with the Administration here is Harold E. Bledsoe, of Detroit, commissioner of correctional institutions in the State of Michigan. He has the support of Attorney General Frank Murphy, it is reported, under whom he served as assistant state's attorney general when the latter was governor of the state.

Judge Hastie's Job

JUDGE William H. Hastie, first colored man to be appointed a United States District Judge, has resigned his Virgin Islands post effective June 30, and has returned to the United States, where he will be Dean of the Law School of Howard University, Washington, D. C.

This naturally raises the question of his successor. Virgin Islanders are urging the appointment of a native to the vacancy, while several colored American lawyers have been mentioned for as candidates.

Two observations are pertinent: First, a colored man should be appointed in Judge Hastie's place. Secondly, those pressing the candidacy of this or that candidate should do so on a high plane and should not permit the development of an unseemly scramble, which might be used as an excuse for not appointing any colored man to the judgeship.

Jackson, Miss., News
May 17, 1929

A POOR APPOINTMENT

President Roosevelt could not have made a more unpopular or undeserving appointment than that of Dr. Robert Lovett as "government secretary to the Virgin Islands."

We care not a cuss, of course, about the Virgin Islands, despite their marvelous scenery, which is something of which we have a-plenty at home and none of it appreciated as much as it should be.

We do or should, however, care something about the calibre of men chosen to represent us in our colonial possessions, even when the possessions are inhabited mostly by mongrels, and Lovett simply won't do at all as a representative of our government at any place or in any capacity. He is among the pinkest of the pinks. One of the editorial board of the quasi-Communist "New Republic," president of the so-called "League for Industrial Democracy," one of the organizers of the "Student League for Industrial Democracy" which since has been merged with the Red-run "American Student Union," member of the "National Committee for People's Rights" and of other organizations connected with the Communist "Popular Front," Dr. Lovett has at no time disguised his hostility to private enterprise and his advocacy of some form of collectivism. He may not be actively a member of the Communist party, but his sympathy with Communism is unquestionable.

It is the principal of the thing and not the importance of the place. As government secretary in the Virgin Islands can't do the nation much harm, and he ought to feel at home there for it is a place where absolute social equality prevails. You mingle on equal terms with negroes and half-breeds or you don't mingle at all, and that was the chief reason why a brilliant Mississippian, T. Webber Wilson, resigned his position as Federal judge in the Virgin Islands and came back home. Social conditions were quite too tough for him. Maybe they will be much better for Dr. Robert Lovett. He may feel thoroughly at home down there and dearly love the rancid human effluvia that destroys the fragrance of all the native flowers.

RACE PROBLEM - 1939
BOOK REVIEWS

Dissecting Dixie Demagogues

Two Washington Newsmen Analyze Southern Tories

Daily Worker 11-23-39
N.Y. City

By Adam Lapin

Two young newspapermen heard Senator Bob Reynolds of North Carolina holding forth in the Senate last winter. "The specter of Munich seemed to stalk through the chamber," they wrote later. Out of their gruelling experience grew a magazine article about the Tar-Heel Fuehrer, and finally this excellent book about his colleagues in reaction.

In "Dixie Demagogues" [Vanguard Press, $2.50], Allan Michie and Frank Ryhlick have written a series of revealing sketches of the statesmen who represent the South in the Congress of the United States, and particularly in the Senate. They have stripped the Garner Democrats of all the inspired newspaper-story haloes, and shown what makes them tick.

Differ with Old Myths

Most Washington commentators have traditionally described the flamboyant Tom Hefflins, Bob Reynolds and Gene Talmadges as colorful but harmless buffoons, and the more staid Jimmy Byrneses, Josiah Baileys and Pat Harrisons as great, constructive statesmen. Michie and Ryhlick differ with these estimates.

They point out that the Fourth of July type of demagogue and the suave Tory legislator who sticks the knife into progressive measures in the privacy of the committee room are both dangerous. Each in his own way works toward the same end of keeping the oppressed Negro and white workers of the South in bondage. "Both are cancers on the body of the South," they conclude. They make it plain that both "have long represented the corporations of the North and the Bourbons of the South."

Daily Worker 11-23-39
N.Y. City

Top 'Cactus Jack' Garner; in center, Sen. Reynolds of North Carolina, two of the characters in "Dixie Demagogues"; at right, Allan A. Michie, co-author with Frank Ryhlick of "Dixie Demagogues."

Tell of CIO Fight In Louisiana

Of course the authors find it hard to conceal a chuckle in describing the antics of some of the characters in this unflattering portrait gallery. They cannot help but snicker when Bob Reynolds defeats one of his opponents by charging that he eats caviar, "them red Russian fish eggs," or when Senator Bilbo promises his constituents roads of red clay bricks that will last practically forever, and then be useful as highways to Kingdom Come. But Michie and Ryhlick remain acutely aware of the reactionary role of the demagogic spell-binders, of the ever-present danger that the big corporations may select some of them as Fuehrers still further to suppress the people of the South.

One of the most valuable contributions their book makes is to get away from the usual superficial discussion of Huey Long and his heirs in terms of good government and graft. They show that Huey Long was dangerous first, because he was able to appeal to the real misery and want of the people and second, because he always had the palpable financial support of the very big business interests he was ostensibly denouncing on the stump. Their chapter on Louisiana politics also contains the moving and heroic story of the CIO's fight for unionism in New Orleans against the almost incredible terror imposed by the Long machine.

Expose Danger Of Byrnes

They consider Vice-President Garner a convenient political symbol for Wall Street rather than the real master-mind of reaction. He is shown as the creature of the great landowners of Texas in his first political steps some 40 years ago. Without abandoning his allegiance to the feudal overlords of his home state, he later becomes the protege of William Randolph Hearst, Joe Pew, Henry Ford and the Mellon-controlled Texas Sulphur Corporation.

To Jimmy Byrnes and Pat Harrison the authors assign the roles of the shrewd, double-crossing strategists for the reactionary alignment in Congress. They find Byrnes the more dangerous of the two because of his ability to profess liberal objectives, and knife progressive legislation by means of devious, under-handed deals.

While the emphasis in this book is obviously on individuals, there is enough background material to make it obvious that the basis for the continuation in power of the whole heirarchy of Tory Southern politicians is the feudal economic set-up and denial of democracy to the people of the South. The myth of white supremacy, disenfranchisement of the impoverished masses, the brutal suppression of trade unionism are described as the means by which the Dixie Demagogues perpetuate themselves and their economic masters in power.

Urge Ties Between Negro, White Toilers

Since Michie and Ryhlick wrote their book, the bitter feud between New Dealers and Garner Democrats to which they devoted considerable space seems to have been patched up to a large degree. The authors were naturally in no position to predict the war in Europe and its political consequences. However, this stinging indictment of the Dixie Demagogues has lost none of its validity even if new alignments are in the making and some of the erstwhile champions of democracy in the South fall by the wayside.

Fortunately, the authors make it clear that the fight against reaction in the South will have to be based on the organized efforts of Negro and white workers, sharecroppers and poor farmers. They place their stress on the necessity for building strong CIO unions, cementing closer ties between Negro and white toilers, fighting the poll tax and eliminating the vicious farm tenancy system; these obviously remain vital objectives.

Dixie Demagogues makes fascinating reading; it also makes extremely handy ammunition in the fight against Martin Dies and John Nance Garner and the things they stand for.

Book Burning in The U. S. of A.

PRIOR to the present cataclysm in Europe we read much about book burning in Germany. Works of certain eminent authors were destroyed. German propaganda now had right of way. This incident or series of incidents stirred people to indignation in many parts of the world. Especially was this true in the United States of America.

Book burning, or the confiscation and destruction of books, has been rare in America, although, we learn, it has been done. 12-9-39

Nearly thirty years ago there appeared on the American scene a volume entitled "The Southern South." It was written by a distinguished educator, now a Harvard professor of history emeritus.

The book was a frank revelation of certain conditions in the South as found by the author during months of travel and study in the region. It went to the roots of lynching, peonage, share-cropping, economic and social repression, and so on to complete the picture.

But the author was not biased in his presentation of facts. He made due allowance for the peculiar circumstances which made the south a

land of race and political problems. He closed the last chapter with a quotation from the late Senator John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi: "In the face of this great problem it would be well that wise men think more, that good men pray more, and that all men talk less and curse less."

His intentions were good. But he was too frank.

Several years ago the author went to his publishers for some copies of his book only to find that there were none. A "syndicate," he was told, had bought up all available copies in print, and had destroyed them.

Did the syndicate burn them?

A well-known southerner has written some books. Among them, "The Leopard's Spots," "The One Woman," "The Clansman,' "The Traitor," and "The Sins of the Father." They told the story of the south in a different way. No one ever heard of any of these books being confiscated, burned or otherwise destroyed.

Recently this author, now a very old man, has written another book, "The Flaming Sword." It supports the thesis that "Education of the Negro is wrong.' The book advocates the deportation of all Negroes to Africa.

So far, there has not been heard a ripple of dissent. No syndicate has moved to suppress this book as being poisonous propaganda.

The burning of books depends upon whose culture it is desirable to suppress.

RACE PROBLEMS-1939
BOOK REVIEW.

Yearbook Presents Enlightening Symposium on Position of Negro

Scholars Tackle Problems of Race and Predict for Future; Agree Troubles Are Basically Economic

WASHINGTON. —In the current yearbook issue of the "Journal of Negro Education" is a symposium entitled "The Present and Future Position of the Negro in the American Social Order" which was released this week and constitutes what is perhaps the most comprehensive and significant cooperative contribution that a group of scholars has made concerning the American Negro.

Dr. Charles H. Thompson is the editor of the Journal.

The purpose of the yearbook is to present a comprehensive and critical definition of the present and what appears to be the immediate possible future position of the Negro in the American social order. The organization is such as to permit a definition of the present status of the Negro in the various aspects of American life and an indication of what position the Negro might be expected to occupy in the immediate future.

The yearbook is divided into three parts. Part I, "The Negro as a racial minority group in the American Social Order," is devoted to a general comprehensive statement of the problem of the Negro as a racial minority in the American social order.

Such questions as the following are attempted: (1) Why does the presence of the Negro constitute a problem in the American social order? (2) What are the similarities and dissimilarities in the problem occasioned by the presence of other racial or minority groups in America such as the Mexican, the Oriental, the Jew and European immigrants, etc.? (3) What changes, if any, have taken place i the general character of the problem in the past 75 years, particularly during the past 10 years?

Contributors to Part I are Professors Sterling A. Brown and Wolfgang S. Seiferth, of Howard university, Joseph S. Roucek and Francis W. Brown of New York university, E. B. Reuter of the University of Iowa, Charles S. Johnson of Fisk university and Allison Davis of Dillard university.

18 Authors for Part II

In Part II of the yearbook, "The Present Status of the Negro in the American Social Order," appears a detailed appraisal of the present position of the Negro in various aspects of American life. Various chapters are devoted to an interpretive account of such specialized aspects as biological, psychological and sociological factors, and the health, economic, legal, educational and political status of the American Negro.

The author of each chapter presents not only an account of the present status of the American Negro, but suggests, as well, the conditions that will need to obtain in order that the status of the race may be improved.

Contributors to this section are Professors W. Montague Cobb, Paul B. Cornely and Virginia M. Alexander of the Howard university school of medicine, Professors William O. Brown, E. Franklin Frazier, George O. Butler, Hylan G. Lewis, Edward E. Lewis, Charles H. Wesley, Dokey A. Wilkerson, Charles H. Thompson, Martin D. Jenkins, Alain Locke and Ralph J. Bunche of the Howard university college of liberal arts, James M. Nabrit, Leon A. Ransom and W. R. Ming of the Howard university school of law, and Benjamin E. Mays of the Howard university school of religion.

Part III of the yearbook, "The Position of the Negro in the American Social Order in 1950," is not so much an attempt at prophesy as it is an edort to summarize Parts I and II, to give a comprehensive definition of the Negro's status in dynamic rather than in static terms, to establish reasonably definitive goals toward which efforts may be directed in the immediate future, and to suggest what part education in particular can play in the attainment of these goals.

General Agreement

Contributors to this section are Professors W. E. B. Dubois of Atlanta university, Horace Mann Bond of Fisk university, Howard W. Odum of the University of Northern Carolina, President Buell G. Gallagher of Talladega college, Judge William H. Hastie, former United States district judge, Virgin Islands, and Dr. Howard H. Long, assistant superintendent in charge of research in the public schools of Washington, D. C.

Although several shades of thought are represented among the 31 contributors, there is general agreement that:

1. The American Negro suffers severe prescription in practically all areas of American society: political, legal, occupational, educational, religious and social.

2. These prescriptions are due to sociological, psychological and economic factors rather than to any biological or intellectual limitations of the American Negro.

3. The "Negro Problem" is basically an economic problem and cannot be isolated from the economic maladjustment of contemporary society. In the words of DuBois "This symposium is arresting and unique in the emphasis put now for the first time on the underlying economic problem of the American Negro as pointing the next step in emancipation."

4. Negro labor must, in some way, incorporate itself in the American labor movement.

5. The American Negro must adopt a definite minority group strategy in his struggle for emergence.

The yearbook constitutes a significant milestone in the progress of the American Negro because:

1. It constitutes the first attempt, under Negro leadership, to make a comprehensive analysis of the position of the American Negro on the basis of the findings of scholarly investigations.

2. It marks, in the words of Bond, "A high point of distinction in its reflection of the arrival of the Negro scholar. He is objective; he is mature; he approaches today, if not a mastery of all that is to be known about the American Negro, at least to a method and insight enabling him to speak about the Negro with seasoned, calm, expressive authority."

3. It represents the thinking and the strategic advice of representatives of the most highly trained element of the American Negro population.

4. It provides a valid base for social and educational programs of the immediate future and as a fruitful source of departure of further research concerning the American Negro.

The Journal is published by the Bureau of Educational Research of Howard university, Washington, D. C.

Author of New Novel, 'O Canaan' Has Enjoyed Colorful Career

New Novel Saga of Race Migration During War

AN AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL NOTE

By WATERS E. TURPIN

EDITOR'S NOTE: (Waters E. Turpin is a Negro resident of Baltimore, Md., whose first novel, "These Low Grounds," so moved Edna Ferber that she called it "possibly the greatest novel ever written by a Negro." Mr. Turpin's second book, a chronicle of the great Negro migration of the World War period, when farm hands and sharecropers were lured from their fields to Northern factories by promises of fantastically high wages, is entitled "O Canaan" and scheduled for publication on July 28).

SOMETIMES when my mother and I are together I cannot help looking at her in wonder. . .There's a sense of timeliness about her—she looks almost as young today as she did twenty years ago. And "Life ain't been no crystal stair" for her. Yet, when I reflect, I find that her story is somewhat universal: a lone woman seizing Fate by the forelock, slapping him dizzy, and carving as best she can with the tools at her disposal a destiny for herself and her son. That essentially is my biography until I finished college. The facts are as follows:

Birth and childhood in the tidal lowlands of Maryland's Eastern Shore and the awareness of seasonal rhythms in nature that the city-born child never enjoys to its fullness. I've picked crabs, picked strawberries, tomatoes, thinned corn, and I've swum in the rivers in the summer; I've shucked oysters and lifted my voice along with those of the other shuckers in the spontaneous songs of our people.

Schooldays were a mixture of Maryland rural and Jersey urban—contrasts of contrasts—and between the two I received something better than either one alone. In the former I played and fought with little Josh, George, Jim, and David; in the latter I played and fought with little Mike Silensky, Nick Popolonas, Sollie Bernstein, and Mickey McQuire. I found them just about the same under their ragged pants, dirty skins, and unkempt hair.

THE GREAT FIGHT

And I'll never forget how little Mickey McQuire (that was his real name, so help me!) and I fought one day from Oakwood Avenue grammar school (in Orange, New Jersey) all the way to my house four blocks away, and then to his house another two blocks away: and how after that titantic struggle no one had better touch one of us unless he wanted to take on the pair. And, believe me, a red-headed Irish boy who grins queerly while he lashes at you with freckled rocks plus a darting, flashing

WATERS F. TURPIN

son of Ham with snarling eyes, are a pretty tough combination! I'd like to see Mickey again; I don't believe life has anything that can lick him.

Youth—and bell-hoppin', dish washin', hash-slingin' summers along the Jersey coast to gain college tuition (and the chance to fling your body recklessly around on the gridiron, meeting the sinew of other youths with yours in the shock of battle, and the glory of playing on the first championship football team at your college. . . Triumph? There's none like it!)

Graduation, graduate school and the depression. . . an unaccountable urge to write that would return at intervals with fiercer intensity. I remembered much of what I'd heard from the older members of my family. My grandfather and mother were especially fruitful sources, being natural story tellers. Out of this and five years of scribbling came "These Low Grounds" and an idea on a larger scale: a pentology of American Negro life done with as near an aproach to truth as possible.

I looked down through the years of Negro life in America and they grouped themselves into epochs all stemming to and from the Civil War. Even before I had finished "These Low Grounds" (for two years to be exact) I had become aware of the dramatic material presented by the migration of Southern Negroes during the World War period. Statistics, treatises, newspaper and magazines of the period, everything on the subject I devoured. For two more years while working on the W. P. A. in New York, I nursed the idea.

BOOK WROTE ITSELF

Then after I'd been on my first teaching assignment in West Virginia, had married, and had seen the publication of the first book, the urge grew to be an obession and I spoke to Miss Ferber about it. "You must go to Chicago!" she exclaimed. "Why, the idea's wonderful!" And that was that—I went, wife and baggage, in a broken-down eight-year-old car. After that "O CANAAN" wrote itself.

These people of "O CANAAN" I've lived with. To me they are a part of a great American city, one which I admire as much in retrospect as I did when first I saw it from the prairie. And I've come to the conclusion now that it isn't so much of Negroes I want to write—it's about America; not the conflict of race units, but the inevitable interweavings of racial and individual patterns that become slowly, year by year, the beautiful and magnificent tapestry which must have been in the minds of the more far-seeing back in the early days of the republic (Mrs. Trollope to the contrary notwithstanding).

Sounds peculiar coming from a Negro? Perhaps, I hope in my next effort to carry that theme—the interweaving of patterns to a further development. A most interesting period to work with I have, too: that of 1830 to 1860. Most romantic and vital period in the history of the American Negro; the most interesting in the 19th Century for America. I hope I'll be able to do it a measure of justice.

Declares School Books Teach False Race Views

NEW YORK, July 28—Prof. Franz Boas of Columbia university, chairman of the American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom, charged in a statement this week that many textbooks used in American schools contained false conceptions of race which support the Nazi doctrines of "superior" and "inferior" races.

"We can go a long way towards destroying the effectiveness of demagogues like Father Coughlin or General Moseley if we conquer the widespread ignorance which exists on matters of race," Professon Boas said in announcing plans by his committee to conduct a broad educational campaign against unscientific teaching of race problems in American schools.

As a basis for its campaign, the American committee set up a panel of experts under the direction of Professor Boas, himself a world renowned authority on race, to examine the way in which race questions are treated in school books. Their study, just published in a pamphlet entitled "Can You Name Them?" shows that a majority of the books currently used as textbooks in the social and biological sciences are inaccurate in this field.

The American Committee has issued an appeal to school administrators, teachers and publishers to support its drive for a thoroughgoing revision of all textbooks dealing with race questions.

The Negro—His Present and Future

THE CURRENT Yearbook issue of the Journal of Negro Education a symposium entitled "The Present and Future Position of the Negro in the American Social Order" which was released last week, constitutes what is perhaps the most comprehensive and significant cooperation contribution that a group of scholars has made concerning the American Negro. The Journal, of which Dr. Charles H. Thompson is the editor, is published by The Bureau of Educational Research of Howard University.

The purpose of the Yearbook is to present a comprehensive and critical definition of the present and what appears to be the immediate possible future position of the Negro in the American social order. The organization is such as to permit a definition of the present status of the Negro in the various aspects of American life and an indication of what position the Negro might be expected to occupy in the immediate future.

The Yearbook is divided into three parts. Part I, "The Negro as a Racial Minority Group in the American Social Order" is devoted to a general comprehensive statement of the problem of the Negro as a racial minority in the American social order.

QUESTIONS ATTEMPTED

Such questions as the following are attempted: (1) Why does the presence of the Negro constitute a problem in the American social order? (2) What are the similarities and dissimilarities in the problem occasioned by the presence of other racial or minority groups in America such as the Mexican, the Oriental, the Jew and European immigrants, etc.? (3) What changes, if any, have taken place in the general character of the problem in the past seventy-five years, particularly during the past ten years?

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OUTSTANDING CONTRIBUTORS

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IN GENERAL AGREEMENT

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1. The American Negro suffers severe proscription in practically all areas of American society; political, legal, occupational, educational, religious, and social.

2. Those proscriptions are due to sociological, psychological and economic factors rather than to any biological or intellectual limitations of the American Negro.

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FIRST ATTEMPT

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3. It represents the thinking and the strategic advice of representatives of the most highly trained element of the American Negro population.

4. It provides a valid basis for social and educational programs of the immediate future and as a fruitful source of departure for further research concerning the American Negro.

Nashville, Tenn. Tennessean
July 16, 1939

DuBois Writes of the Negro

BLACK FOLK: Then and Now. By W. E. Burghardt DuBois. Henry Holt. New York. $3.50.

When Dr. DuBois, the Negro educator from Atlanta University, writes of the Negro it is with a scholarship hardly to be matched in its field. In his preface he modestly disclaims this scholarship, admitting that in his thesis are areas of conjecture and guesswork, but claiming that the kernel of his work is a body of fairly well ascertained truth.

Saying that perhaps his Negro descent and narrow group culture have in many cases predisposed him to interpret his facts too favorably for his race, he feels that there is little danger of long being misleading, for the champions of white folk are legion.

Starting with the general recognition (Hitler to the contrary) that no scientific definition of race is possible, Dr. DuBois traces the spread of Negroid peoples, finding that the three stock types of man fade gradually into each other, and holding that the peculiar inaccessibility of the African continent there fostered retention of Negroid characteristics which changed more rapidly elsewhere because of faster intermingling of peoples.

Some of the finest civilizations of early Africa he attributes to the Negro, among them the Egyptian several centuries before Christ. He surveys various African civilizations at various times and finds them in handicrafts and agriculture superior to many contemporary in Europe.

But only a secondary phase of the book is concerned with archaeology and ethnology. Much of the discussion is given over to the exploitation of the Negro—the early slave trade, and later the African colonial exploitation, one of the fruits of the industrial revolution.

He surveys the weaknesses of the European democracies as expressed in their treatment of the Negro and the brown and yellow peoples with which they have come in contact.

Although for centuries the world has sought to rationalize the disparities in a culture based upon the exploitation of human beings—chattel and industrial slaves alike—he demonstrates that the effort of the more fortunate nations' rich to get richer constantly is making civilization desperately poor.

It is the rise of the proletariat—a proletariat "not simply of white European and American workers but overwhelmingly of the dark workers of Asia, Africa, the islands of the sea and South and Central America"—in which he believes will come the rise of the world. "The problem of the twentieth century is the problem of the color line."—W. W. K.

Negro History

Black Folk—Then and Now, by W. E. B. DuBois. New York: Henry Holt and Company. 413 pages. $3.50.

IT IS ALMOST a quarter of a century since Dr. DuBois wrote his book on the Negro for the Home University Library series. This little volume has grown in usefulness and has become a standard reference. It has now been rewritten in the light of developments that have taken place in the meantime, and some of the additional material that has been made available, and makes its appearance in a new and greatly enlarged form.

Beginning his discussion with a consideration of the formation of the Negro race and its prehistory, Dr. DuBois next briefly describes the cultures of the various portions of the African continent. The study then moves from anthropology to history, and discusses the incidence of both the African and the New World slave trade, the characteristics of African and New World slavery, and the manner in which freedom was won by and for the slaves. Finally it takes up the political and economic aspects of its subject, analyzing the present-day status of Negroes in the United States and what is called "black Europe"—Africa—in terms of how Negroes are ruled and, as concerns Africa especially, what happened to their lands in the face of white colonization.

One cannot but wonder why, in a book that represents the result of so many years of investigation, thought and activity, greater advantage was not taken of the most recent work in certain of the fields it touches on, and why a more critical point of view was not brought to bear on its materials. Negro chauvinism is no less defensible than any other brand; and it is as inadvisable to insist that Egypt, for instance, had a "Negro" culture as it is to rule out the participation of Negroid folk in the making of that civilization. Dr. DuBois' sources for African materials are often quite out of date and superseded by more competent works; thus it is hard to understand why, in discussing the significance of the ruins of Zimbabwe in southeast Africa (not spelled "Zymbabwe" for many a long year), he could have overlooked the definitive work of Miss Caton-Thompson, which incidentally tends to support his thesis. He reflects neither the actualities of African social life nor the position of most modern Africanists when he indicates the choice of commodities in African markets as ranging from "earthenware to wives."

Taken by themselves, these may be minor points, but the aggregate they represent does much to lessen the usefulness of the entire first half of the book. Dr. DuBois is incomparably better when he discusses present-day problems of Negro life the world over, and his pen is tellingly employed in expounding the wrongs these people have suffered. Even here, however, one meets with constant overstatement, while the tendency found in an earlier book of his to read into slave revolts something analogous to a self-conscious modern labor movement, which these were not, is also present in this volume. Yet despite this it is extremely valuable and in the interests of clarity of thought to have it stressed that the slaves did not accept their lot, and that they did constantly and by force attempt to change their status.

The most important contribution of the book is the breadth of treatment of its subject. Ordinarily, there is a tendency for those who write of the Negro to restrict themselves to the country which they are considering, but in this work Africa, the West Indies and the United States all figure, and the early indigenous cultures of Negro folk no less than the later developments of the life of Africans in the New World and Africa itself. Time depth and geographical breadth—both are essential if the Negro problem is to be understood for what it actually is and for what it is graphically depicted in this book, a world problem, with which all peoples, whatever their racial affiliations, must be concerned if they are to assure their own best future development.

MELVILLE J. HERSKOVITS

RACE PROBLEM - 1939
BOOK REVIEWS

V. F. Calverton's New Book, 'The Awakening of America,' Is on 'Must' Reading List

By MELVIN B. TOLSON

These are the times that try men's souls—and also their pocketbooks. That eminent scholar, V. F. Calverton, in his head-shocking history, *"The Awakening of America,"* proves that American democracy has always tried the souls and pocketbooks of whites and blacks alike.

No wonder Dr. George S. Counts of Columbia university, declared: "This book is required reading for all friends of American democracy!"

Thinking Negroes are particularly interested in Mr. V. F. Calverton because of his interest in them. Through the pages of the chief French, English, and American magazines he has fought an unceasing battle for Negro intellectuals and the Negro masses. Mr. Calverton's *Anthology of Negro American Literature* is required reading.

It is significant that when Harold E. Stearns asked 36 outstanding Americans to contribute articles to his famous book, *"America Now,"* an inquiry into civilization in the United States, Mr. Calverton wrote a masterly essay on the Negro and his culture. As one of America's outstanding lecturers, Mr. Calverton has defended the rights and abilities of black men, right in the heart of the South, before mixed audiences.

In speaking of the Negro in American civilization, Mr. Calverton says: "Being a Negro in the United States today is like being a prisoner in a jail which has several corridors and squares in which it is possible occasionally to see the sun and walk amid the flowers and fields that belong to the unimprisoned elements of humanity . . . In fact, when lynching is included in the picture, the Negro's plight is far worse than that of the German Jew or Communists."

These are the challenging words of the man who wrote *"The Awakening of America,"* the man who has stripped American history of its hypocrisies, shams, platitudes, and lies. In truth, it is a re-writing of history from the view point of the Underman.

Mr. Calverton spent five years collecting the evidence, facts, and tangential data for this brain-shocking volume. He has gone back to the original sources. Therefore many will be surprised by this American Apocalypse. Let us look at some of Mr. Calverton's uncovered facts:

White men have talked a great deal about the exalted position of white womanhood. Yet, during the Colonial Period, the Indian squaws "possessed a higher and more independent status than the women of England, France, or Spain." The white man in his egotism said that God created Man first; the Indian contended that God created Woman first. Among the Iroquois all family property was in the name of the woman. Mistreated squaws could leave their brutal husbands; white woman of that period were doomed to matrimonial servitude.

In fact, the first slaves sold at Jamestown were not black men—but white women! They were sold for tobacco.

The Indians did not have jails. Justice among the Indians was impartial. Just the opposite was true among white men. The Indian was not treacherous and cruel in the beginning. He learned that from white men. At Plymouth, in 1620, the Rev. Mr. Cushman pled with the white "Christians" to be as kind and sincere as the Red men.

Mr. Calverton does not pull his punches when he summarizes the history of Indian habits: "It was not the Indians but the Europeans who were the betrayers, the disrupters, the destroyers of the friendship which had sprung up between the two peoples."

Now the Founders of America were hard on women. A man could have his wife publicly whipped. In case of an illegitimate child the man had only to confess his sin; but the church elders thought the woman should have "a public lashing."

The attitude toward white women, then, was similar to the attiude toward Negroes in the present-day South; woman was viewed as "a more evil creature than man . . . definitely inferior in economic, social, and psychological status."

Maryland was so full of bigamy, sodomy, and bastardy that an English minister called that state: "A Sodom of uncleanness, and a pest house of iniquity."

And, too, the good Baptists in that state did not permit "women to pray in public." Negro women were forbidden to marry, but they were "seduced by their masters. Such seduction had already become an old Southern custom." A fine comment indeed on white chivalry!

Mr. Calverton gives us a vivid picture of White Slavery and Black Slavery. In the beginning the masters were harder on the white slaves. One historical document says that there were "continual whippings, and extraordinary punishments such as hanging, shooting, breaking on the wheel, and even burning alive."

When the popular historians tell us that America was settled by the lovers of religious freedom, then go to Calverton's documented *"The Awakening of America"* and get the tragic truth. Here are the first-hand facts. And they are shocking. But nothing educates us like a shock.

Massachusetts as well as Virginia sold slaves, both white and black. And the hellish practice was justified by quoting the Bible! Deacons and preachers as well as cut-throats sold slaves. Announcements and advertisements of slaves, black and white, appeared in Boston newspapers.

The England that is always talking about democracy comes in for severe condemnation. Court ladies and noblemen made profitable investments by kidnapping and selling children, white children, int oslavery. In one instance 100 small children were torn from their mothers and sent over by the rich London company.

Mr. Calverton quotes the historical documents that picture the slave traffic, white and black—the misery, diseases, and terrible stench. "These slave ships were literal prisons in which men, women, and children grew sick, suffered, and died. There were no doctors on most of the ships."

Mr. Calverton has done for American democracy what Dr. Beard of Columbia university, has done for the Constitution—stripped it of its pious platitudes and revealed its stark nakedness. Out of this overwhelming multitude of facts, one theme and indictment stands forth: our democracy has been a dollar democracy; our government has been a government of the Big Boys, by the Big Boys, and for the Big Boys.

Every black American should read this book. It is a history that is different. It will rid every Negro of his inferiority complex. It will enable him to understand America Now.

This is a history of the masses and not of the classes, of the oppressed and not the oppressors, of the underdogs and not the topdogs. Here we *see* with our own eyes and *hear* with our own ears the savage *crucifixions* of black slaves and white slaves on *Crosses of Gold.*

Men of good-will in America and England look forward anxiously to Mr. Calverton's succeeding two volumes of his monumental *"History of America."*

In the meantime you may secure Mr. Calverton's *"The Awakening of America"* through the magazine, *The Modern Quarterly,* published at 16 St. Luke's Place, New York City, New York. Mr. Calverton is particularly interested in the comments and criticisms of his readers, and you may be assured of his immediate correspondence.

RACE PROBLEM - 1939
BOOK REVIEWS

Doxey Wilkerson's Book Paints Vivid Picture of Educational Inequalities in Dixie States

Startling data on the disadvantages confronting Negro pupils in the segregated school area, some 18 southern states, is brought before the public in a recent government publication, compiled by Doxey A. Wilkerson, associate professor of education at Howard university. The Call — Kansas City Mo. 11-3-39

This study is the outgrowth of investigations made for the Advisory Committee on Education, a committee appointed by the president in 1936 to study educational conditions in the United States.

Prof. Wilkerson's study, "Special Problems of Negro Education," deals with the educational dilemna of the Negro, giving attention to scanty enrollment, where compulsory attendance laws are lax, fluctuating school terms, irregularity of attendance, poorly equipped schools and other cumulative handicaps surrounding Negro students in segregated school sections.

The treatise points out first the fact that one tenth of 8,000,000 southern children between the ages of 7 and 15 in 1930 were not enrolled in school, over 16 per-cent of them being Negro children. Together with this disproportionately large percentage of school-age children out of school, there existed in many states the added handicap of relatively short terms for these pupils who were enrolled. The resulting effect, says Mr. Wilkerson, was "lower standards of scholastic achievement on the part of Negro pupils."

Transportation

Irregularity of attendance was found to be caused to a great extent in rural areas by the fact that no transportation was provided for Negro children as it was for whites, and colored boys and girls often were obliged to walk many miles each day in order to attend school.

In reporting a survey of school buildings where segregation exists, the study emphasized the fact that despite the expenditure of $4,366,519 from the Rosenwald fund, increased to $28,408,520 by tax funds and donations, for the construction of Negro school buildings in the South, school plants and equipment for Negroes in the segregated area are still far below standard. Of this Prof. Wilkerson gives an example:

"Of the 3,853 Negro schoolhouses in Mississippi, 2,313 are owned by public school authorities. The other 1,440 schools are conducted in churches, lodges, old stores, tenant houses, or whatever building is available. There is also dire need for school furniture and teaching materials, comfortable seating facilities, stoves, blackboards, erasers an so on."

A typical Negro school in East Texas was described in the following manner:: "The building was a crude box shack built out of old slabs and scrap lumber. Windows and doors were badly broken. The floor was in such condition that one had to walk carefully to keep from going through cracks and weak boards . . . The teacher and pupils had tacked newspapers on the walls to keep the wind out. Rain poured through the roof, and school was dismissed when it rained. No supplies, except a broom, were furnished the school by the district during the year."

30% Get 8% of Funds

The poor housing of Negro schools was attributed to the fact that comparisons of state aid for white and Negro schools showed striking dissimilarities. In 10 southern states, there was invested in property for white and Negro public elementary and secondary schools a total of $905,215,696 in 1935-36. Of this sum only eight per-cent or $68,914,048 was invested in Negro schools, although Negro children composed 30 per-cent of the school enrollment for that area.

Another major deterrent to scholastic efficiency of Negro pupils was found to be the sub-standard educational qualifications of teachers, and sus-sistense wages paid Negro teachers was a contributing factor here. Pupil-loads of teachers were found also to be too heavy for proper guidance of students.

Enrollment ratios for public secondary schools, high schools and junior colleges, for Negroes and whites in 1933-34 in the 18 states studied were found to show a startling disparity. The proportion of white children enrolled was 93 per-cent, and of Negro children 32 per-cent. Non-availability of public secondary education to Negroes proved to be the chief cause of this condition, which was particularly evident in rural areas.

Same in Other Fields

Similar marks of racial differences were found to exist in federally-aided vocational programs and auxiliary educational services throughout the South. This was especially noted in the field of trades and industries, and found also to a lesser degree in vocational agriculture and home economics.

Expenditures of federal funds for vocational education in the 18 states showed that 90-per-cent was spent for whites in 1934-35 and 10 per-cent for Negroes. The proportion was less than half as large as the proportion Negroes constituted of the total population.

Educational opportunities in all fields were found to be much more nearly adequate for the white population than for the colored with only scattered indications of a decrease in the disparity between the general status of education for the two groups. Most of the states studied were making few, if any, changes.

NYA Non-discriminating

Concluding findings of Prof. Wilkerson's study show that racial inequalities in educational facilities are not limited to state or locally-financed educational programs, but extend to federally-aided educational services except when federal policies specifically guard against this. Even in the emergency education classes, where more Negroes than whites are enrolled, fewer Negro teachers are employed thus diminishing the benefits to be derived from this service. The NYA alone was found to be diver-o
to be divorced from discriminatory policies.

That such inequalities cannot remain co-existent with a democracy is stressed in summary, and in view of this fact, Prof. Wilkerson presents a number of remedial measures. The study concludes with these words:

"The basic promise of American democracy is equality of opportunity. The effective application of this principle requires the adoption of policies which will correct long-continued inequalities in the administration of federal education funds by states which maintain separate white and Negro schools."

The 18 states included in the survey were: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee Texas, Virginia, West Virginia and the District of Columbia.

SILLY STUFF ABOUT ALABAMA

Some of our Alabama contemporaries are letting a certain new book get into their hair, like a cockleburr, but we would advise them not to take the book so seriously. If the whole book is as false in inference and as erroneous in its statements about other southern states as it is of Alabama, the thing will fall of its own weight. The title of the book is "Dixie Demagogues." The authors, one formerly on the staff of Time Magazine, the other now a staff member of The Philadelphia Record, seem particularly interested in Alabama. We haven't seen the book, but The Tuscaloosa News says the writers "smear" the current political leaders of Alabama, including the Bankheads and Dixon, saying:

"With the exception of Hugo Black and, to lesser degree, Lister Hill, Alabama has been without enlightened political leaders since the Reconstruction. As a result, the state has been allowed to die a lingering economic death. Vast areas of what, is paradoxically, one of the richest states in natural resources have been reduced to dismal poverty.

"Birmingham, rich with ore which lies under the crest of Red Mountain, is a city of unfulfilled promise and cultural squalor. At the turn of the century, Southerners predicted a great future for this steel-making city. Today it is a corporate colony of Northern steel-makers, notorious for its low wages, poor housing, high disease and illiteracy rates."

We come now to their study of the Alabama Black Belt. Pull your chairs up closer, children, so that you may hear and see what the Black Belt really is like. You have been deceived about it for all these years. Now ye shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free.

The Black Belt of Alabama is "a land where the promise has never been made."

"Nowhere in America," the proclaim, "is human slavery so much a reality. The worst part of the Black Belt is a huge triangular area, extending south from its apex at Montgomery, to Houston county and the east and Escambia on the west. Here thousands of Negroes are forced to live in conditions unfit for animals. The area includes Alabama's famed turpentine camps, in which Negro laborers are herded to work by armed, quick-triggered white overseers. Wages are paid infrequently, if at all, and the Negro who complains is usually answered with a bullet. The CIO has made futile attempts to penetrate the area."

The worst part of the Black Belt, we are informed, is a "huge triangular area, extending south from its apex at Montgomery to Houston county on the east and Escambia county on the west."

In the course of an extended, informed and indignant reply to its tormentors, The Tuscaloosa News says:

> Well, well, well. That would be interesting if true, but we would like to inform our two friends that not 10 per cent of the area which they describe is even in the Black Belt! The Black Belt touches only three of the counties in this entire area! The rest of the territory which they describe is not of the Black Belt, either in the color of its soil or the color of its people. Only three of the counties have a preponderance of Negroes over whites; in several of the counties the whites make up 70 per cent of the population; in two of them the whites constitute more than 80 per cent of the people. For the edification of these two self-appointed Authorities on the South, they are hardly more accurate in placing this triangle in the Alabama Black Belt than they would have been had they included Mobile Bay as a part of the Tennessee Valley. We suspect that both Dothan and Brewton will be highly amused to learn that they have become a part of the Black Belt.
>
> We might say further, for the edification of our two authorities, that turpentine is not now and never has been a major product of the Black Belt. The Alabama Black Belt is typically a rolling, grassy land—its principal trees being cedars and scrub oaks. The larger part of this territory was open or in canebrake when the earliest settlers came here. Except on those of its soils which are acid, the pine tree does not flourish in the Black Belt. Considered on a per acre basis, there are fewer pine trees in the Black Belt than in any other part of Alabama—and, still further edifying our two authorities, a territory without pine trees makes a mighty sorry place for a turpentine camp.
>
> Having drawn on their imaginations for the location of the Alabama Black Belt, and having done the same thing for a pine woods and a series of turpentine camps, these two authorities doubtless found it mighty simple to people this imaginary territory with "quick-triggered white overseers" who answer all complaints by the Negroes with a bullet. We know how it is — we're acquainted with a young 'un who can see a burglar under any bed and a goblin in every chimney. There's nothing like it — this thing of having an imagination—unless maybe it's having a good old first-class, mellowed-in-the-wood case of I-Hate-The-South.

But we stick to our original thesis — so trashy a book as this would appear to be, judging from the excerpts regarding Alabama, will crumble of its own feathery weight. The chapter on Alabama indicates that the workmen who made the book are thoroughly incompentent. We refuse to become excited about it.

RACE PROBLEM - 1939
BOOK REVIEWS

VIEWS and REVIEWS
by GEORGE·S·SCHUYLER

(This column represents the personal opinion of Mr. Schuyler and in no way reflects the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editor.)

In the "Black Workers and the New Unions" (University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, N. C., $4), Horace R. Cayton and George S. Mitchell have produced a study which ably fills the gap in interracial labor history from the publication of "The Black Worker" by Spero and Harris, which came just as the economic depression was at its lowest depths.

In the next ten years since, Negro labor and white labor in the United States have undergone revolutions in attitude toward each other. The majority of Negro industrial workers are today union-conscious. The majority of the white unionists, having learned from experience the power of Negro labor to embarrass them, defeat them or to aid them to victory, have opened the doors of labor unions as never before to their colored brethren. Where the Negro was once spurned or at best not encouraged or solicited, he is now eagerly sought. This is not true of all unions, but it is true of so many in contrast to conditions obtaining ten years ago that one is justified in saying that a revolution has taken place.

* * *

Messrs. Cayton and Mitchell tell us in detail how that revolution took place in the iron and steel industry, the meat-packing industry, the railroad car shops and the Birmingham district. It is a closely-written, well-documented account, extremely enlightening throughout and occasionally very entertaining. It is a book which I cannot too highly recommend to mine workers, steel workers, packinghouse workers, railroad workers, and all officials and rank-and-file unionists.

Speaking broadly, it can be said that with the exception of the United Mine Workers, the Hod Carriers and Building Laborers Union and the Longshoremen, Negro labor was hanging on the fringes of unionism ten years ago. To be sure, there were colored members of other unions, but they were few in number and often subject to flagrant discrimination because of color even though paid-up members.

From the death of the Knights of Labor and the birth of the American Federation of Labor, Negro labor was spurned by the unions and used scabs by the big industrialists. White organized labor had almost no understanding of the necessity of making a special effort to organize Negro labor. And Negro labor had been so often double-crossed by white unionists that it was generally pro-employer in industrial disputes.

* * *

Employers intentionally introduced Negro workers into their plants to stir dissension based on color and thus keep the workers divided. They played one so-called race against the other with cunning and skill. The result was intensification of race prejudice and proscription, and a weakening of the ranks of organized labor.

The increasing mechanization of industry forced more and more skilled workers into the semi-skilled and labor classes as buttons, levers and gadgets supplanted the old time manual skill. While Negroes in the steel plants and packing houses seldom obtained the better jobs, being confined to semi-skilled work and common labor, technological development rendered them more potent as a threat to white labor unionists who discriminated against them.

Then, too, white organized labor which clung to the moss-grown craft unionism, ignorantly spurned the idea of industrial unionism to better combat such organization among the bosses.

* * *

With the coming of the New Deal, the N.R.A. and the Wagner Labor Relations Law, organized labor, which had been in the doldrums of depression, took on new life. Labor organization was at last being encouraged and the most timid took heart. Company unions grew by the hundreds under the aegis of the bosses who wrote most of the codes of so-called fair practice (fair except to Southern Negroes). Negroes played an important role in these company unions.

But labor had few illusions about the company unions. Such organizations had no real power. So labor began to shift to the legitimate unions. Membership grew and with it the quarrel about the merits of craft and industrial organization: horizontal or vertical unionism. This culminated in the break between the A. F. of L. Old Guard and the unions which composed the C.I.O.

In the rivalry for members, Negroes were solicited. The fever of unionism was in the air. There were sitdown strikes, marches, picketing, demonstrations. A new spirit was in the air and proportionately the Negro worker was swept by that spirit.

* * *

It was my good fortune, as Courier readers will remember, to visit all the industrial areas of the country to "cover" this great upsurge of unionism as it affected the Negro. No one who saw it in so many centers could help but be thrilled by the great solidarity between white and colored workers, the courage and resourcefulness of Negro organizers, the stamina and sacrifices of the workers' wives and families as all battled for industrial democracy.

It is a thrilling story, the account of that period, and I enjoyed immensely the authors' telling of the tale. All those who actively participated in this great mass movement and made the gains which in general have not been lost should be proud.

Of course there were plenty of cowards and poltroons in both "races." Thousands of Negroes scabbed when they should have struck, but for that I blame white organized workers more than black unorganized workers.

* * *

Most labor unions had consistently ignored unorganized Negro workers. Even where Negroes were admitted to unions, no special educational work was carried on among them or in Negro districts. To the Negro workers, organized labor and organized capital seemed united on keeping them down. Few of the good jobs ever went to them. From many plants they were barred entirely. Often a white unionist was a Kluxer at night. Negroes were first to be fired and last to be hired. The A. F. of L. carefully sidestepped the South's "peculiar problem." It remained for the C.I.O. unions to write into their constitutions "no discrimination whatever because of race, color and creed." And when they did that and showed that they meant it, the Negroes with backbone instead of wishbone flocked in.

* * *

The credit must go to the radicals in the labor unions: the Socialists, Communists, etc., for initially stirring up the workers when the opportune time came. Whatever their motives were (and they were probably as pure as those of anybody else, depending on the point of view), the Communists performed yeoman service in this connection while old line unionists held back. What they started, the more trained organizers recruited from the United Mine Workers and other progressive unions finished.

Today there are nearly ten million organized workers, where there were only three million a decade ago. Where there were but a few thousand organized Negro workers, there are today hundreds of thousands of them.

Sadly enough, much of this organization was accomplished in spite of Negro leadership generally speaking. There were notable exceptions here and there, like Mr. Vann, but most of the Negro leaders strung along with the bosses who through the years have deliberately stimulated racial antagonisms in order to safeguard their profits.

By all means read this book. It relates the story of a period that marked a turning point in the history of the Negro masses.

RACE PROBLEM - 1939
BOOK REVIEWS

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"NEGRO PAST AND PRESENT."

BLACK FOLK THEN AND NOW.
By W. E. Burghardt DuBois, Holt.

In this volume Dr. DuBois, outstanding Negro scholar, teacher, editor, and author examines the Negro's past, traces his footsteps and the work of his hands in the "white" empires of both hemispheres, explains in detail the complex political and social organization of some of the long-dead Negro nations of Africa, relates the horrors of the slave trade, and traces the effects of this human bartering in terms of its destruction of African culture.

Dr. DuBois begins by discussing the concept of "race" and shows the difficulty of establishing a criterion for determining race in any hard and fast way. He describes the various regions of Africa and the peoples native to each region.

Lengthy consideration is given to the Valley of the Nile and the part played by the Negro in the histories of Egypt and Ethiopia. The author traces in broad outline the formation, development, and decline of the Songhay and Mossi empires.

Evidence indicates that in the fifteenth century there was no great disparity between the civilizations of white Europe and black Africa. The cruel slave trade, the clash between African culture and the invading Mohammedan Arabs and all the resultant turmoil meant that African civilization not only could not develop to a higher level, but was forced to retrogress.

Dr. DuBois also examines the history of the Negro in America and his position in the contemporary world.

This volume is authoritative and exceedingly well written. It throws light upon a subject where light is very badly needed and shows why, in the author's own words, the Negro can no longer be thought of as "the clown of history; the football of anthropology, and the slave of industry."—Frederick A. Breyer.—Enquirer.

Book Review

Black Workers And The New Unions

By Horace R. Cayton and George S. Mitchell—473pp. Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, $4.

By George F. McCray
Julius Rosenwald Fellow, Labor Problems
(For ANP)

Immediately before the period of "perpetual prosperity" suddenly collapsed in one of the most disastrous depressions in the history of the United States, S. D. Spero (white) and A. L. Harris (Negro) toured the country gathering data for one of the most competent analyses of the problems of Negro workers ever published on the subject. Their book, **The Black Worker,** reported very few progressive changes taking place in the relations between the htree main human factors in American industry; namely, white workers, white employers and black workers. In fact, these observers reported that in several important industries such as steel, meat packing, and longshoring a veritable stalemate existed, and the poisonous effect of the World War migration, the resulting competition for jobs, and the exploitation of racial antagonism which had marked the period were still sapping the numerical and emotional strength of the labor movement. The outlook for the Negro worker was ominous indeed.

But the observations in the **Black Worker** were made before the effects of a shattered economic system had destroyed many old fears, shaken many old prejudices and cultivatd new beliefs. For a time, at least, it seemed that the social philosophy of the American people in many important respects was undergoing almost revolutionary changes. Business regulation was extended, trade unions encouraged, collective bargaining guaranteed, and vast sections of the total population brought under the protection of social legislation enacted by the state and federal governments. That this whole progressive movement would have far-reaching effects upon the Negro community and the problems of Negro workers, seems to me to be without question.

Black Workers and the New Unions was also written by Negro and white students of social and labor problems. Horace R. Cayton (Negro) has acted as research assistant in the Department of Sociology and Anthropology of the University of Chicago; and as an instructor of Economics and Labor in Fisk University. The present study is largely based upon material which was gathered during the time the author was an assistant in the Department of the Interior in the study of the effects of the New Deal on Negro labor.

George S. Mitchell, a white Southerner, Rhodes scholar, and former professor at Columbia University, was educated at the University of Richmond and at John Hopkins University. He is now in assistant administrator of the Farm Security Administration.

..Black .Workers and the .New **Unions** is the last of a series of three books dealing with various phases of the New Deal program in relation to Negroes. The other two books, **A Preface to Peasantry,** by Arthur Roper, and **The Collapse of Cotton Tenancy,** by Charles S. Johnson, Edwin R. Embree and W. W. Alexander, deal with the effects of New Deal recovery measures upon Negro farm tenants and laborers.

The Clayton-Mitchell volume is a very frank and authoritative description of the occupational difficulties which prevent Negro industrial workers from sharing equally in the benefits of the New Deal This section of the book dealing with the position and status of Negro workers in the steel industry, the meat packing industry, railroad car shops and the Birmingham industrial area is both depressing and encouraging to anyone who believes that the salvation of the Negro lies in the ability of its thousands of industrial workers to make themselves an integral part of the national economy.

In these passages the authors tell a slightly varying but alarming story. Negro workers, through strike breaking, through willingness to be exploited, through abnormal shortages in the supply of native American and immigrant workers.....have been able, over a generation, to do little more than maintain a precarious hold on the hottest, dirtiest and most unhealthful laboring and semi-skilled jobs in the steel and meat packing industries.

The Negro worker having first entered these industries as a strike breaker, had not completely freed himself from the stigma as an anti-union man. However, the authors report that Negroes for diverse reasons had supported unions about as well as other workers when conscientious efforts were made to ruin their support. In a lengthy recital of labor history and by statements taken from plant managers, labor union officials and Negro workers themselves, it is made quite clear that after many years, large sections of the labor movement, including the C. I. O. and many A. F. of L. unions, have discovered a method for handling the problem of the Negro worker in trade unions. The Communists unions first discovered the method. It was: "Treat the Negro worker as an equal and a fellow worker."

In the Birmingham area, trade union activity on the part of the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. is reported to have materially improved interracial relations. Also, the elevation of Negroes as officers in mixed unions is raising the self-esteem of Negroes.

Upper class Negroes are severely criticized for not following the lead of the National Negro Congress in giving enthusiastic and material support to trade unions. The labor attitudes of the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., the Urban League and the Negro ministry as a whole, is found to be generally unsatisfactory. The authors recommend the formation of a Negro trades council to deal with the above situation as well as to organize Negroes and drive discrimination out of the labor movement.

BOOK REVIEW

Synopsis and Criticism

"LET ME BREATHE THUNDER," by William Attaway. Doubleday Doran. 1939.

Most novelists of ordinary means dream of making enough money by sales of their published works to spend all their time at writing. Negro novelists seldom reach this goal because their work, for the most part, appeals to a rather select group of readers. William Attaway, young author of "Let Me Breathe Thunder," published Friday by Doubleday Doran, has the best chance of obtaining financial success of any recent novelist of color.

Mr. Attaway's book is not a Negro book, for its main characters are not Negroes nor does it deal with interracial problems. It is the kind of book that could have been written by a white person with sympathy for the minor colored characters who are in the story, and represents one of the few times in American literacy history in which a Negro has forgotten race and written of his Caucasian brother.

"Let Me Breathe Thunder" tears a period of several weeks from the lives of Step and Ed, two depression youths drifting from town to town in the West. With them is Hi-Boy, a Mexican lad of 16 whose past they cannot fathom. The story is of the two older youths and their young pal who touches in them fine emotions they hadn't dreamed they possessed and his tragic death while the three hobo from Oregon to Denver. Ed relates the narrative in the first person.

The result is gripping realism of the "hardboiled" school. In this it is akin to Cain's "The Postman Always Ring Twice" and McIntyre's "Steps Going Down." It's a story snatched from life itself, and so powerful as to defy being laid aside until all 267 pages have been read.

Mr. Attaway has written a book which most of our famous white writers might be proud to author. He has a natural easy style, economy of words, a flair for strong imagery and the ability to make his characters come to life on the printed page. At 25, this brilliant young writer, a graduate of the University of Illinois who has done a stretch of hoboing, looms as one of the brightest new stars on the whole literary horizon.—FRANK MARSHALL DAVIS.

RACE PROBLEM_ 1939
BOOK REVIEWS

"BLACK WORKERS

Book Written By Colored And White Students Authoritatively Discusses Negro Workers And Unions

By GEORGE F. McCRAY
Julius Rosenwald Fellow, Labor Problems (For ANP)

IMMEDIATELY before the period of "perpetual prosperity" suddenly collapsed in one of the most disastrous depressions in the history of the United States, S. D. Spero (white) and A. L. Harris (Negro) toured the country gathering data for one of the most competent analyses of the problems of Negro workers ever published on the subject. Their book, THE BLACK WORKER, reported very few progressive changes taking place in the relations between the three main human factors in American industry. namely, white workers, white employers and black workers. In fact, these observers reported that in several important industries such as steel, meat packing and longshoring a veritable stalemate existed, and the poisonous effects of the World war migration, the resulting competition for jobs, and the exploitation of racial antagonism which had marked the period were still sapping the numerical and the emotional strength of the labor movement. The outlook for the Negro worker was ominous indeed.

But the observations in the BLACK WORKER were made before the effects of a shattered economic system had destroyed many old fears, shaken many old prejudices and cultivated new beliefs. For a time, at least, it seemed that the social philosophy of the American people in many important respects was undergoing most revolutionary changes. Business regulation was extended, trade unions encouraged, collective bargaining guaranteed, and vast sections of the total population brought under the protection of social legislation enacted by the state and federal governments. That this whole progressive movement would have far-reaching effects upon the Negro community and the problems of Negro workers, seems to me to be without question.

Authors Well Informed

BLACK WORKERS AND THE NEW UNIONS was also written by Negro and white students of social and labor problems. Horace R. Caytor (Negro) has acted as research assistant in the Department of Sociology and Anthropology of the University of Chicago; and as an instructor of Economics and Labor in Fisk university. The present study is largely based upon material which was gathered during the time the author was an assistant in the Department of the Interior in the study of the effects of the New Deal on Negro labor.

George S. Mitchell, a white Southerner, Rhodes scholar, and former professor at Columbia university, was educated at the University of Richmond and at Johns Hopkins university. He is now assistant administrator of the Farm Security administration.

Book Last Of Series

BLACK WORKERS AND THE NEW UNIONS is the last of a series of three books dealing with various phases of the New Deal program in relation to Negroes. The other two books, A PREFACE TO PEASANTRY, by Arthur Roper, and THE COLLAPSE OF COTTON TENANCY, by Charles S. Johnson, Edwin R. Embree and W. W. Alexander, deal with the effects of New Deal recovery measures upon Negro farm tenants and laborers.

The Cayton-Mitchell volume is a very frank and authoritative description of the occupational difficulties which prevent Negro industrial workers from sharing equally in the benefits of the New Deal. This section of the book dealing with the position and status of Negro workers in the steel industry, the meat packing industry, railroad car shops and the Birmingham industrial area is both depressing and encouraging to anyone who believes that the salvation of the Negro group lies in the ability of its thousands of industrial workers to make themselves an integral part of the national economy.

Unions More Favorable

In these passages the authors tell a slightly varying but alarming story. Negro workers, through strike breaking, through willingness to be exploited, through abnormal shortages in the supply of native American and immigration workers . . . have ben able, over a generation, to do little more than maintain a precarious hold on the hottest, dirtiest and most unhealthful laboring and semi-skilled jobs in the steel and meat packing industries.

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Raphael P. Powell Is Author Of Book Which Opposes Classing Colored People "Negroes"

By MARY FINGER

The discussion of the word "Negro" has created many a controversy between friend and foe. Another problem which one oftimes leaves us in a quandary is the simple sentence, "What's in a name?"

These are just a few of the many things referred to in Raphael P. Powell's "Human Side of a People and the Right Name." The old Biblical quotation "A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches," seems to sum up the literary substance of the author's work.

This book of nearly four hundred pages its readers a digestible portion of history, biography, logic, philosophy and applicable doses of sociology. Although "Human Side of a People and the Right Name" was published by the Philemon Company of New York in 1937 and is dry of printer's ink still has ideas and truths concerning some of the fallacies connected to the word, "Negro" still hold good for today.

The author emphatically believes that our race has been ignorant and indifferent as to what the black race has stood for in the past, and what it still can mean in years to come. It is also Mr. Powell's fundamental belief that the black man has been miscast, degenerated and shown inferiority by the use of "Negro" before or after his Christian name.

Whether the reader agrees or disagrees with the author one thing is certain, the reader is frequently answering certain racial perplexities for himself which he should have done years ago had he not been persuaded by his white friends in believing distorted truths.

In order to understand and think properly with Raphael P. Powell's book, we first must analyze the title bit by bit. The first half being, 'Human Side of a People," simply means the hopes, aspirations and our aims in making us as individuals or as a group the success we should attain. Forgetting personal enmities which unfortunately have a tremendous bearing on the race as a whole. Refreshing our memories which have become lethargic by misinformation and flowery words of praise from the other races, Mr. Powell goes to the treasure chest and unearths data about the Negro race which has been kept from us in schools and fear of superiority. After reading some of the achievements and immortal events by reigning kings and queens of African blood who once ruled, the black man should be proud that he belongs to the dark group.

To bring the lesson closer home, lives of black emancipators in the fields of art, music, education, law and etc., have been depicted for enlightenment for those who are unfamiliar with the black men and women who have labored long in their respective fields to speed the progress of the black race.

The second half, "The Right name," has caused Mr. Powell to give unlimited illustrations on why the word, "Negro" has hindered our progress in America. He has come to the conclusion that since "Negro" comes from a Latin word meaning the color black and not man, we are put on unequal basis when we are addressd as "Negro" in preference to "black man." In his study he says since God made no creature by the name of Negro it should be eradicated from every book and newspaper in the country. The author argues pro and con on the question that if albo means white, why aren't the white people called "albos and Albess," instead of white men and women respectively.

Your reviewer feels that since since time is short and costly, why must we as a group spend all of our leisure moments debating on whether to be called a Negro, black, or colored people? Why don't we put what spare minutes we have to some constructive use for the building of a better tomorrow on educational, industrial, commercial lines? Why must we waste paper and ink writing documents on whether we are Negroes or not? If says, it would be proper if we are our ancestors were red, black or addressed as the Black Man.
white and rose above these handicaps, why can't we do the same If you are curious in finding out thing instead of moaning about the Mr. Powell's answers to Who's A color of our skin. While Negroes Negro- Is Negro the Right Name? are sitting down arguing, members and Are You A Negro? and many of the white race are still making more race problems read "Human you their means toward an end. Side of a People, And the Right

In the final analysis the author Name."
refers to the black man as a group of the human race, therefore, he

Critics Raving Over Novel Written By Race Youth About White People

Attaway, 25, Proves That Negroes Can Write About Other Races—Sets Example For Scores of Harlem Would-Be Authors.

By MARC TRAYDE

NEW YORK, June 29—In Harlem, where scores of would-be authors have been turning out Negro novels for the past ten years, but without finding publishers to print them, there has been an overnight change in the average conception of what a novel should contain, thanks to William Attaway.

In case you have not heard the news, young Attaway is being hailed in literary circles as the best and most promising of the 1939 crop of young authors. His first book, "'Tough' and Tender," published this week by Doubleday, Doran and Co., New York City, is all about white people, and the critics call it grand.

Stanley Young, writing in the New York Times, says of young Attaway's first literary effort: "This novel by a 25-year-old Negro quite definitely proves two things: that it is possible for a Negro to write about whites, and that William Attaway has a legitimate reason to face a typewriter in years to come.

"In his first work he has paralleled the style of [illegible] more eminent contemporaries. He has, in many moments of the book, equalled them, and, in the poetic overtones of the writing, occasionally surpassed them. He is an authentic young artist, not to be watched tomorrow, but now."

Young Attaway recalls that years ago when Negro novels were rolling off the presses every month, Negroes did not buy them and the white book-buying public was not deeply interested. As a consequence, a number of publishers pocketed losses and took the oath never to publish another Negro novel.

Young Attaway profited to the extent that he decided to write his novel around white characters, something he was sure the white book-buying public would be interested in. Because of his success, scores of embryo authors in Harlem have torn up their Negro manuscripts or laid them away, and are now busily engaged on white novels. They have simply decided that they will write about people.

Attaway's novel deals with two box-car wanderers who have taken a liking to a homeless Mexican boy who wraps himself so tightly around their hearts that in the end they take no step and indulge in nothing without seriously consulting his judgment and taking his reaction into consideration. The Mexican waif becomes a sort of adopted son and the two older wanderers seek to provide him with most of the benefits which they have missed in life.

Farmers Have Seen More Than Seven Lean Years

SEVEN LEAN YEARS, by T. J. Woofter Jr. and Ellen Winston; University of North Carolina Press; $1.50.

Reviewed by Harold Preece

Dry rot has over-taken much of the life as well as the crops of the American farmers. Novelists have written much of the dreariness of the rural scene, but it has remained for these two sociologists to give us scientific data explaining the poverty and the sheer misery of country life in these long, gaunt years of depression.

There is none of the prettiness of a pastoral poem in this factual study of that one-fourth of America who find farming, under present conditions, a road to peasantry. Once, so the authors, emphasize by way of comparison, the covered wagons pushed forward in long caravans to new homesteads in the West.

But today, those who have tilled and sown the fields decay in shanties which would not pass any decent housing standards, or else live like nomads, wandering from state to state in search of odd jobs.

Tragic Conditions Among Rural Population

Meanwhile, the rural population—far more prolific than urban dwellers—is producing more workers than can be accommodated under the system of private employment in either agriculture or industry. In the past, the country not only sent its crops to feed the city's millions of mouths. It also sent its young men and women to man the city's factories and to bring the inescapable touch of the soil to city's culture.

But that was before the depression, before "No Help Wanted" signs became permanent inscriptions on factory gates, before millions in town and country were forced to look upon the relief check as their measure of life. Those seven lean years, 1931-37, have not been succeeded by any fat years although there has been some improvement when New Deal spending policies were not defeated by reactionary congressmen.

The authors describe feelingly the condition of the most tragic element in our rural population—the children.

"While the farm population earns about 9 per cent of the nation's income," their facts show, "it is responsible, except as aided from other sources, such as state school funds, for financing the education of 31 per cent of the nation's children are ill-equipped to take jobs requiring any training.

Country People Need Medical Aid

This book would be important if only for the scholarly but effective manner in which it demolishes the belief that country people, deprived of adequate medical care, are naturally healthier than city folk who at least have limited acess to doctors and clinics.

Well-chosen photographs from the collections of the Works Projects Administration and Farm Security Administration placed throughout the book, reinforce the arguments of these two sociologists to whom consideration for humanity means positive action as well as pity.

For we can deny that the farmers are still the weakest sector of American democracy, that demagogues in the Corn Belt backed with Republican money and propaganda are trying to divide the farmers against those others who toil in the city?

Depending upon the measures taken to relieve the farmer, rural America may well become a bulwark or the cemetery of our democracy.

RACE PROBLEM - 1939
BOOK REVIEW

BOOK REVIEW

8-25-39
Synopsis and Criticism
Kansas City, Mo.
Call

'O Canaan!', New Novel by Turpin, Pictures Migration to Chicago

By FRANK MARSHALL DAVIS FOR ANP

Those who contend that in order to have fiction published a Negro must write of the lowest classes or else play to traditional white attitudes toward the race will find this theory blasted in "O Canaan!", a second novel from the pen of Waters E. Turpin whose first book was "These Low Grounds."

In this volume of 311 pages, just published by Doubleday Doran of New York, Mr. Turpin is not concerned about pandering to Caucasian slants on Aframericans. Instead he is occupied with the story of a family which migrated from Mississippi to Chicago during the World war days, rose to wealth and prominence, lost nearly all in the stock market crash of 1929, and out of the debris went on to again find itself.

Big Joe Benson, 40, over the protests of his wife, Christine, takes her and their five children North to Chicago in 1916 along with many others lured by the promise of big money in industry. He sets up a store, goes to night school, buys real estate, watches his fortune rise, and moves into a white neighborhood. Later comes the 1919 race riots in which he loses his oldest son, Sol. Afterward comes prohibition.

In partnership with a Jew he becomes a big bootlegger, riding high until his arrest which costs him a pretty penny. But the family is now wealthy and "in society." He helps start a bank just before the depression and loses all his money in effort to save the enterprise. Although wiped out and suffering from a bad heart, he never loses his nerve and becomes a Pullman porter which he still is as the story ends.

Christine, his wife, can't stand reverses and returns home. Lem, another son who becomes a social worker, finally dies of tuberculosis and Junior, family black sheep, succumbs to syphilis. Connie marries a young doctor and Essie, his youngest daughter, turns their mansion into a rooming house and after meeting Paul Johnson, graduate of a Southern college caught in depression's whirlpool, starts a beauty parlor in partnership on his policy winnings and finally marries him.

It is refreshing to find an author willing to write of Negroes outside Harlem or the deep South. Chicago is exceedingly rich in source material, but heretofore little of it has been used, Mr. Turpin deserves credit for transcribing an authentic picture of Negro life in America's great inland metropolis.

"O Canaan!" is interesting and easy to read, although the author now and then becomes a bit flowery in his phrases. His use of dialect is skillful and never boresome. Mr Turpin's book should appeal to those who want a good readable story of a Negro family with no more interracial conflicts than those which customarily beset the lives of most Dusky Americans.

BOOK REVIEWS

Read More—Learn More

"TELL MY HORSE".....by Zora Neale Hurston....J. B. Lippincott Company....Philadelphia....1938 ....$3.

By GERTRUDE MARTIN

Zora Neale Hurston's book, "Tell My Horse," the story of voodoo and life in Jamaica and Haiti is a little disappointing after "Their Eyes Were Watching God," her earlier work. Perhaps it was that I expected this new book to come up to the high standard set in the other book or perhaps it is that Miss Hurston is more at home in the field of the novel.

At any rate, "Tell My Horse" lacks the finished style and the beauty of language of "Their Eyes Were Watching God." There are passages, it is true where Miss Hurston writes skillfully but on the whole the book seems a little hurried and there are a number of poorly written sentences and even several errors which may, of course be typographical.

"Tell My Horse" is divided into three parts, Jamaica, politics and personalities in Haiti and voodoo in Haiti in which Miss Hurston is at her best. In her discussion of Jamaica she contrasts the American Negro with the Jamaican. She ridicules the mulatto's attitude toward his black brother in Jamaica without noting that his actions are largely a matter of expediency.

The English are the lords of the universe there and it has been unfortunately always to the advantage of the mulattoes to be as much like these lords as possible. Although Miss Hurston fails to make the comparison we have the same attitude in the American Negroes who strive hard to be replicas of their white brethren.

Our many Negro beauty parlors are only one evidence of this desire. In contrasting the enviable position of the American woman with the decidedly inferior role of the Caribbean woman we wonder if the author has forgotten that this may be true of the American white woman but that the American Negro women are not considered by their males quite as important in the scheme of things.

The section devoted to politics deals chiefly with political personalities and there is little discussion of politics in any unified way. Perhaps our knowledge of Haitian affairs is less than average, but we would have liked for Miss Hurston to have given us a few more facts with which to tie together our impressions. However, the sketches of important characters in the Haitian politics are both interesting and alive.

Miss Hurston not only witnessed the voodoo ceremonies but participated in some as an initiate. Her writing is excellent in the descriptions of the voodoo rituals and of the different gods whom the peasants worship. Voodoo has much that is weird, terrifying and disgusting but the author points out that the sects which practice human sacrifice are only hiding under the voodoo and really are no part of it.

Miss Hurston defends voodoo itself as a religion as worthy as any other. There is certainly much that is beautiful connected with certain aspects of the worship but Miss Hurston herself states that often the symbolism is lost upon those taking part and all that is left is the most primitive worship.

Christian man in reaching out to a spiritual God has passed beyond this primitive stage in his culture and in so doing most people would agree has passed to a superior conception of the divinity.

We heartily recommend "Tell My Horse" particularly for its treatment of the voodoo. Miss Hurston has been careful in securing her information first-hand and her discussion can be accepted as authentic. She has among other things an interesting explanation of the Zombies, the living dead. There is some superficiality and even flipancy in certain parts of the book, but the whole has the stamp of Miss Hurston's very engaging personality. As such it is definitely good reading.

Dixon's Book Called 'Vicious' By Educator

"Flaming Sword" Attacks Nation's Race Leaders

9-16-'39

NEW YORK— (ANP) —"The new novel by Thomas Dixon entitled "The Flaming Sword" is the most vicious anti-Negro propaganda of the decade," said Dr. L. D. Reddick, curator of the Schomburg Collection of Negro Literature.

Dr. Reddick continued: "This book makes a frontal attack on the NAACP, the Commission for Interracial Cooperation, the CIO and all organizations north and south which are working for the extension of human and constitutional rights to Negroes. Dr. W. E. B. DuBois is the chief symbol of hate. His writings are quoted and distorted throughout the work It is claimed that a poem of the late James Weldon Johnson incited an almost illiterate Negro laborer to commit a rape."

Other prominent liberals and race leaders who come in for censure are: Kelly Miller, Joel Spingarn, Walter White, Claude McKay, Oswald Garrison Villard, A. E. Pilsbury, Morefield Storey and Angelo Herndon. Lynch law is defended. Higher education for the race is denounced.

This is the same Thomas Dixon who wrote "The Leopard's Spots" and "The Clansman" from which were made "The Birth of a Nation."

"In 'The Flaming Sword' Dixon presumes to speak with the voice of the south. This is a golden opportunity for the 'Liberal South,' if it is really liberal, to show its true colors and repudiate this violent appeal to race hatred," concluded Dr. Riddick.

BOOK REVIEW

By L. F. COLES

"American Caste And The Negro Colleges" is a book that can be read by both white and black people very profitably. especially if they want to understand what goes on in Negro Colleges throughout the United States.

Dr. William H. Kilpatrick, professor of Columbia University, wrote the foreword to the book. and it is a masterpiece. The following subjects are discussed: No Armor For His Back—The Nature of Prejudice—Prejudice At Work—The Caste System—Pathological Results of Caste—Dilemmas of The Caucasian Caste—Dilemmas of the Negro Caste—Achilles Had A Heel—Detours and Dead Ends in Negro Education—A Conception of a Functional College and Educative Administration, are some of the subjects discussed by Dr. Buell G. Gallagher.

He approaches all of his subjects quite frankly, which is unusual for a college president. and especially when he is white and at the head of a Negro College.

Dr. Gallagher was for some time a pastor of a church in a section of the state of New Jersey where he

witnessed many strikes. where men and women were thrown out of the textile mills, and sometimes clubbed over the head by the 'capitalists' police and thugs. He was a near Socialist. I believe, at one time, probably he was what the Communists would call a 'pink tea Socialist.'

Dr. Gallagher might have stated, however. that Negro Colleges are run, for the most part, just as any other colleges are run, and especially just as Southern colleges are run. If any one will read the current issue of the Virginia Quarterly, an article under the caption "Let's Join the United States" by Ex-Congres man Maury Maverick, Texas, he will understand just how colleges are run for white people in the South.

Mr. Maverick says there is not but one college in the South, where any conception of the truth abouth history is taught and that is at the University of North Carolina. In fact, Dr. Gallagher could have said that the caste system not only is in evidence in Negro colleges, but he could have gone further and said that it is a part of the tradition of the entire South.

One has only to read "A Southerner Discovers the South" by Jonathan Daniels. to understand this. The Negro cannot escape being a part of the place where he lives, in fact, Negroes are as much Americans as any other group in the United States, therefore, they act just like other people in the United States. Why! it may be surprising to know that Negroes even defend lynchings. just as white people do. They defend the Southerner for robbing them of their school funds, and they defend the system which segnegates, jimcrows, disfranchises and vilifies them.

Therefore, the wonder is not that there is caste system in Negro colleges. but rather the marvel is that there is not more of it. The reviewer recommends "American Caste And The Negro College" to all people who are earnestly trying to understand the so-called race problem and who are sincerely interested in making democracy work in the United States.

Negro Writes Of His Race

'O Canaan!' Described Flight Of Emigrant To North

By The United Press

A fine story of the Southern negro's exodus to the factories of the North, his striving for a new social consciousness to match his economic success, and his ultimate failure to overcome a heritage of servitude is told by Waters E. Turpin in "O Canaan!" (Doubleday Doran).

With a force that sometimes approaches epic proportions, Turpin tells the story of a race in transition, and he does it through a score of characters who are the negro at his best and worst among whites of the same social hues.

This talented negro writer in the characters of Joe Benson and his family and his friends epitomizes the flight of the Southern negro from his economic stability to the promised land of milk and honey. In Joe's failure to eke out a living from his meager cotton crop is centralized the economic problem in the South. In the exodus and transplantation to Chicago's South Side, Turpin finds the tempo and the spirit of the emancipated negro in a land where economic betterment did not spell new human rights.

"O Canaan" becomes, through the sympathetic pen of this negro, a story of emotionalism, of incomprehension, of dark prisoners unable to hold their unshackled bodies in check. It thus becomes a story of primal force in conflict with so-called civilization. It is at its best, the chronicle of the negro's unequal struggle in the North where he was hated and seldom accorded the tolerance of the Southland.

Joe Benson is a symbol of the uneducated negro trying for betterment, confused by the glitter of easy gold, and swelled by power he never knew before. Benson becomes wealthy through bootlegging activities, achieves power in the white man's political councils, and loses all when his concepts lose their sense of balance.

BOOK REVIEW

Written with a simple dignity that adds much, Charles W. Cansler sets forth his family history and personal memoirs in his new book, "Three Generations."

It is the memoirs of a man who has led a rich, varied, and useful life. From its pages is reflected the picture of a man of high ideals and integrity.

This history begins in the year 1847 when two families of free born Negroes decided to leave Statesville, North Carolina, and move to Knoxville, and follows through to Mr. Cansler's retirement from the teaching field after 43 years of continued service. Many fascinating tales and illustrations fill up the intervening years, but we invite the reader to discover them for himself.

The story of the Cansler family is woven into the larger pattern of historical events, including the change brought about during and after the Civil War. The material included strikes us as being so typical that it would parallel the story of many of our leading Negro families.

There is much of value here beyond information about this family's lineage. It is never dull reading. Incidents are plenteous and the book reads from page to page like a historical novel.

The book is divided into three sections. We found the autobiographical section more worthwhile than the first two, which tell of the first and second generations. Our judgment here may be a bit warped because we so admire the author, counting him a personal friend, that we may have been unusually eager to know him better via his self revelations.

It is a book which all should read. The Negro for inspiration (one meets so many famous Negroes between the covers of this book); the whites for a better understanding of the Negro. Some readers may be disappointed in the mild way Mr. Cansler writes of racial injustices and inequalities. He is never militant. There is no chip on his shoulder. He describes what he has seen calmly and clearly.

We would like to read another book from this pen; A book based on Mr. Cansler's experiences as a school principal. The chapter in "Three Generations" on this topic is one of the most valuable in the entire book. The author's profoundness, his experience, his tempered wisdom, fit him ideally to write of the educational problems confronting us today.

RACE PROBLEM- 1939
BOOK REVIEWS

William Attaway, Negro Novelist

'Let Me Breathe Thunder,' Just Issued, Creates Stir in Literary Circles

By Milton Meltzer

When William Attaway's first novel landed on the desks of the critics the other day they got excited. From left to right the reviews are alive with paragraphs punched out enthusiastically.

"Let Me Breathe Thunder" is the story of Step and Ed, young men with no childhood behind them, no security before them. They are vagrants bumming their way around the country in a never-ending circuit. With them is Hi-Boy, a little Mexican of [illegible]. The way the three keep [illegible] riding the rods and following the crops and the relations that develop between them make the story.

Author Has Experienced Material in Novel

The novel is real and good because Attaway knows what he's writing about. He comes from a little town in Mississippi, where he lived until he was five. Then the family moved north to Chicago. "My father, who was a doctor," says Attaway, "had a notion that Negro kids brought up in the South unconsciously accept the whites' estimate of them, and they never get to know what it is to be a human among humans. He brought us north hoping we wouldn't absorb these false Southern ideas."

In Chicago Attaway went through grammar and high school very unwillingly. Teachers told the pupils to stay away from him if they wanted to go straight. Tired of being rated the neighborhood nuisance, Bill started to imitate his sister, whose future was considered very bright because she was always reading books. He began to look at them, very often upside down, when people were around, but after a while the print got him and he fell hard for good stuff. He was 12 then.

But motion for its own sake still had him. In high school he used to skip classes to go out to Checkerboard Field and watch the planes go up. The pilots set him to washing planes, telling him he'd learn fast that way. After six months they were taking him up with them, but Bill's father got wise and yanked him home again.

Maybe because Bill's father had sized his son up well and knew he wouldn't stay put, he didn't push him to follow his medical career. But Mrs. Attaway wanted him to be a doctor too, so off he went to the University of Illinois. Bill had started scribbling over long sheets of paper by that time, and at college he would write all night. Science courses all came in the early morning, so he slept over his microscope. Noticing that law courses were scheduled for the afternoon hours, Bill decided to take up law.

"The best course those years was a seminar in creative writing. We'd simply talk the night away. I never showed my writing to the prof and he never asked to see it. When the term was up he gave me an A, saying 'If I'm wrong, Bill, that's your funeral, not mine. I have confidence in you as a man, so what the hell,' I got along fine with him."

Meets Richard Wright At Chicago Lecture

About this time Richard Wright, then living in Chicago, appeared at the University to talk on trade-unionism. Bill heard him and invited him to speak to the college literary society on writing. When Wright showed up that night, he faced an audience of formal clothes and gowns, lots of fancy trimmings. He didn't know whether to go ahead, but Bill urged him on and he pulled out the manuscript of his "Big Boy Leaves Home," one of the short novels in his "Uncle Tom's Children." "He started to read that swell story," said Bill, "and when he got to the second paragraph, half the audience had fled. Dick went on, set on giving it to them, and at the end, the room was empty of the literary set and only Dick and I were there."

Two years of college seemed enough, so Attaway hopped a freight on the Milwaukee line, $40 in his pocket. At Kansas City he hit a carnival and played the wheel, one buck a try. Forty spins and he was broke. Once he had come across a book on Hindu philosophy, and he wanted to see the Orient and how people lived there. He got as far as the West Coast, but couldn't ship out. The seamen's union required a $30 initiation fee at that time, and Bill could raise as much as $29 now and then but couldn't make his quota. But he did get to Canada as cabin boy. Then he got a stevedore's job on the Frisco docks.

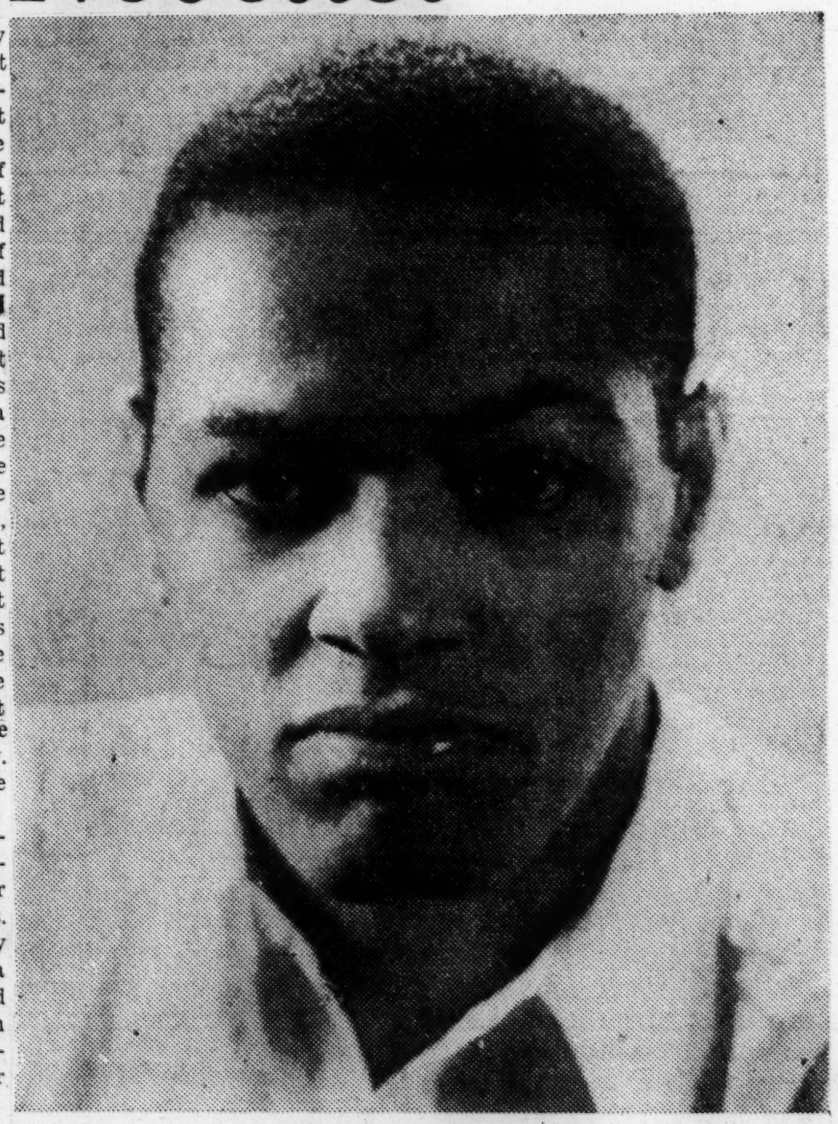
Attaway knows most of the western states pretty well, for he followed the crops with the other migratory agricultural workers. From El Paso he made his way across the border for Mexico in a refrigerator car. He almost starved to death, and his college Spanish failed him when he tried to remember the words for sandwich or meat.

Beating it back across the border, Bill wound up on a farm near Topeka, Kansas. He worked for three months and wrote a book which he took to New York in search of a publisher. "A friend kindly told me it was lousy," says Bill, "so I thought I'd stick to hoboing for my career." I rode the freights out to the Coast, and a Japanese family in Frisco took me in, giving me a bed in their attic. For three months I had a wonderful time, going out to the soup kitchen for my meals, then climbing up to the attic to read the slew of library books I had gathered."

Worked As Union Organizer in Harlem

It was nearing the end of 1933 and Bill thought he'd go home for Christmas. "I had a hard job making it. Going over the mountains in an empty I froze so badly I lost all sensation in my fingers for almost two years. Once home, they got me back into college, and in two years more I walked out with my B.A. That summer I cut mint in the fields to earn money for a stay in New York. The $8 I had when I got there my sister and I spent celebrating the first night. In Harlem I worked as a union organizer for six months, and then took a job in a dress shop, the only male clerk in the place. That was too much for me. I quit fast."

There were several odd jobs after that, until one day Bill's sister, an actress in the Broaday cast of "You Can't Take It With You," decided to make an actor of him. Kaufman and Hart and Harris were casting a road company, and Bill was dragged down to try out. "I never wanted to be an actor," he says. "I was so scared reading those lines they all thought I was very funny. I got the part and we played in Chicago for one year. Then touring all over the country, and it seemed I'd never get out of that play. In Philadelphia I wrote "Let Me Breathe Thunder" while we were playing there. It took three and a half months. When John Woodburn at Doubleday, Doran read the manuscript, that ended my two years as an actor."



William Attaway

Attaway is working on another novel now. It's about the share-croppers who were brought up to work in the Allegheny steel mills during the World War.

Let Me Breathe Thunder*

New York City.

Editor, Daily Worker:

My heart is longing
to travel and admire
To sleep in the open
near a fire
To ride on a freight train
take a hike
And breathe the thunder
at night
* * *
My soul is aching
Clamoring for air
Longing for freedom
nature could spare
Thriving and beating
for it might
Miss the thunder
at night
* * *
Let me breathe thunder
underneath the sky
Where no skyscrapers
muffle the cry
Of nature's outburst
thundering at those
Who keep me in misery
and ragged clothes.

L. ROEMER.

*With apologies to William Attaway, author of the new book, "Let Me Breathe Thunder."

Critic Says "The Black Worker" Competent Analysis of Problems Of Negro in American Industry

By GEORGE F. McCRAY
(For ANP)

Immediately before the period of "perpetual prosperity" suddenly collapsed in one of the most disastrous depressions in the history of the United States, S. D. Spero (white) and A. L. Harris (Negro) toured the country gathering data for one of the most competent analysis of the problems of Negro workers ever published on the subject. Their book, THE BLACK WORKER, reported very few progressive changes taking place in the relations between the three main human factors in American industry, namely; white workers, white employers and black workers. In fact, these observers reported that in several important industries such as steel, meat packing, and longshoring a veritable stalemate existed, and the poisonous effects of the World war migration, the resulting competition for jobs, and the exploitation of racial antagonisms which had marked the period were still sapping the numerical and the emotional strength of the labor movement. The outlook for the Negro worker was ominous indeed.

But the observations in the BLACK WORKER were made before the effects of a shattered economic system had destroyed many old fears, shaken many old prejudices and cultivated new beliefs. For a time, at least, it seemed that the social philosophy of the American people in many important respects was undergoing almost revolutionary changes. Business regulation was extended, trade unions encouraged, collective bargaining guaranteed, and vast sections of the total population brought under the protection of social legislation enacted by the state and federal governments. That this whole progressive movement would have far-reaching effects upon the Negro community and the problems of Negro workers, seems to me to be without question.

BLACK WORKERS AND THE NEW UNIONS was also written by Negro and white students of social and labor problems. Horace R. Cayton (Negro) has acted as research assistant in the Department of Sociology and Anthropology of the University of Chicago; and as an instructor of Economics and Labor at Fisk university. The present study is largely based upon material which was gathered during the time the author was in the Department of the Interior in the study of the effects of the New Deal on Negro labor.

George S. Mitchell, as white Southerner, Rhodes scholar, and former professor at Columbia university, was educated at the University of Richmond and at John Hopkins university. He is now assistant administrator on the Farm Security administration.

BLACK WORKERS AND THE NEW UNIONS is the last of a series of three books dealing with various phases of the New Deal program in relation to Negroes. The other two books, A PREFACE TO PEASANTRY by Arthur Roper, and THE COLLAPSE OF COTTON TENANCY by Charles S. Johnson, Edwin R. Embree and W. W. Alexander, deal with the effects of New Deal recovery measures upon Negro farm tenants and labcrers.

The Clayton-Mitchell volume is a very frank and authoritative description of the occupational difficulties which prevent Negro industrial workers from sharing equally in the benefits of the New Deal. This section of the book dealing with the position and status of Negro workers in the steel industry, the meat packing industry, railroad car shops and the Birmingham industrial area is both depressing and encouraging to anyone who believes that the salvation of the Negro group lies in the ability of its thousands of industrial workers to make themselves an integral part of the national economy.

In these passages the authors tell a slightly varying but alarming story. Negro workers, through strike breaking, through willingness to be exploited, through abnormal shortages in the supply of native American and immigrant workers . . . have been able, over a generation, to do little more than maintain a precarious hold on the hottest, dirtiest and most unhealthful laboring and semi-skilled jobs in the steel and meat packing industries.

The Negro worker having first entered these industries as a strike breaker, had not completely freed himself from the stigma as an anti-union man. However, the authors report that Negroes for diverse reasons had supported unions about as well as other workers when conscientious efforts were made to ruin their support. In a lengthy recital of labor history and by statements taken from plant managers, labor union officials and Negro workers themselves, it is made quite clear that after many years of blundering, large sections of the labor movement, including the CIO and many AF of L unions, have discovered a method for handling the problem of the Negro worker in trade unions. The Communists unions first discovered the method. It was: "Treat the Negro worker as an equal and a fellow worker."

In the Birmingham area, trade union activity on the part of both the AF of L and CIO is reported to have materially improved interracial relations. Also, the elevation of Negroes as officers of mixed unions is raising the self-esteem of Negroes.

Upper class Negroes are severely criticised for not following the lead of the National Negro congress in giving enthusiastic and material support to trade unions. The labor attitudes of the Y. M. C. A., the NAACP, the Urban league and the Negro ministry as a whole, is found to be generally unsatisfactory. The authors recommended the formation of a Negro trades council to deal with the above situation as well as to organize Negroes and drive discrimination out of the labor movement.

This Inside Story Of Asia Is Solid Yet Brilliant

INSIDE ASIA, by John Gunther. Published by Harper and Brothers, 599 pages, $3.50.

As a companion volume to the now famous "Inside Europe," Mr. Gunther's latest book follows the technique of its predecessor by basing its study of Eastern peoples and nations upon the personalities of outstanding men and women. Such key figures as the Emperor of Japan, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek, Mahatma Gandhi, King Ibn Saud and a host of other notables are treated as representatives of ways of thought and feeling among the people they lead. Though Mr. Gunther does not limit his study to the individual even in that individual's relation to the masses.

Besides showing how emperor worship unites the Japanese, how Ibn Saud unified most of the Arabian peninsula, how Chiang Kai-Shek dealt with mutiny among his soldiers, Mr. Gunther restates whatever is significant for the present about Eastern history and discloses much that has not been revealed before about the machinations of the men behind governments.

He explains the problems and conflicting forces throughout Asia, from Japan through the East Indies to Persia and Palestine, and shows the place of religious, military and social forces in the contemporary trends among Eastern peoples.

He makes clear the tangled threads that connect the fate of Asia with the fate of Europe, with the accent placed on Japan as the dominant power and trouble-maker among the Asiatic countries. And he points out the ways in which Japan is drawing into the seine of her empire the weaker or less aggressive people around her and is becoming a threat to America as well as to Russia.

All this sounds terribly serious and not very interesting for readers who have suffered a several years' deluge of explanations of foreign affairs, and it does not give at all the correct impression of the book. Because scattered between and in the very middle of Mr. Gunther's thoughtful analyses of conditions and problems are delightful anecdotes, comments on character and customs that make the book a highly-spiced fruitcake to be nibbled on over a period of weeks or months whenever the news about the Rome-Berlin axis, or France or the Sino-Japanese war tastes too flat. Here is reporting with a difference, the difference being John Gunther's love for illustrative detail and his humorous knack for the right phrase.—F. K. L.

RACE PROBLEM- 1939
BOOK REVIEWS

For Truth First

Jonathan Daniels, the intelligent, warm-hearted and still aspiring Southerner who recently, in his mid-thirties, "discovered the South," appears now, as he grows yet older, to be "discovering" still other realities, which, like the South he found, have been around and more or less obvious for a long, long time.

In an article in *The Saturday Review of Literature*, for example, Mr. Daniels, brightly and entertainingly, as usual, reveals that he has come upon such reflections (we do not even intimate that they are literally discoveries for him) as that human intelligence prevailed in the horse-and-buggy days and did not come in only with the automobile; that political and economic doctrines and prejudices greatly influence American writing and that many writers are more concerned to uphold their doctrines (and themselves) than they are to find and portray the whole truth.

* * *

It was Grover Hall who, in reviewing Mr. Daniels' book, "A Southerner Discovers the South," suggested that Mr. Daniels had mainly discovered himself. The process continues. Coming on for 40, time is having its way with Mr. Daniels and his viewpoints. He is undergoing that evolution that every active mind should know as years, thoughts, experiences accumulate.

By no means, we hasten to say, do we suggest that this is necessarily a deteriorating or even crystallizing intellectual process.

On the contrary, wisdom can grow only that way and true wisdom counsels the continuing, active search for the better, while it holds fast to that which has been proved to be good.

Mr. Daniels' intellectual and spiritual evolution from a perhaps somewhat impatient young liberal into a more mature, less restless social philosopher of sorts, who sees that there always was a great deal of illusion in the "American Dream;" that there always have been hard times in America, but who nevertheless still yearns toward that dream and is determined to do what he can toward its realization—this evolution is something that all thoughtful persons undergo, in one degree or another.

Upon how generally it brings wisdom. without insulating hope and aspiration or devitalizing the impulse to action, depends the rate of sound social, political and economic progress among a people.

If our leadership of thought and action do not attain such an evolution in wisdom, only increasing prejudice, greater conflict, more forced standardization and perhaps even chaos lie ahead.

So we are all interested in the evolution of Mr. Daniels as we are interested in our own. Our impression is that his has been an exceptionally sound development. Perhaps we will all profit by consideration of how his thought is tending.

* * *

There have been innumerable definitions and interpretations of the difference between the extreme conservative or do-nothing and the radical or extreme activist. Possibly one of the better simplifications would be to suggest that the conservative is dominated by the long view and the radical by the moment. It is entirely natural that youth should tend to be dominated by the moment, as it is that age should tend to be dominated by the long view. Mr. Daniels is approaching middle age. It is perhaps entirely natural that he now should seem to be seeking—and with considerable success—that balance of mind, character, impulse and understanding that brings together wisdom and action in dynamic and fruitful union.

Such a balance and such a union should be the clearly-conceived objective of all free men as they seek to find a way to preserve and extend liberty, toleration and moderation in the modern world.

* * *

Mr. Daniels writes of "The Face of America." He knows that our collected facts, photographs and literature on the subject steadily grow more stupendous. But he fears that "The Face of America"—the true face—has grown dimmer all the while.

We understand so little of the facts we gather.

We see as through a camera—"the most plausible liar on this earth because in its very limited sphere it tells the unquestioned truth." But it is "the half truth triumphant."

Our writers are caught in "doctrinaire provincialism," using selected facts—usually truthfully enough—to prove their points. But the selection is incomplete. "There is hardly a road in America upon which both (writing gentlemen of the extreme right and left) cannot report in absolute truth facts which serve their purpose."

Mr. Daniels makes similar comment to that of that mature liberal, Walter Lippmann, remarking upon how little men know of the processes of ordinary life upon which they daily depend. "Once in the nearly self-sufficient village or town the American knew his world, knew it intimately and understood it. Better than he knew, perhaps, he understood also America."

Despite all our literature, the reading American, Mr. Daniels say, still lacks for "a picture of America which contains him." That is what this American wants. He wants it for this present.

* * *

There are many men and women, though sometimes they may seem distressingly few by comparison, who in sincerity, determination and cool appraisal are steadfastly seeking the balanced and full view of modern life that would make possible a clearer sight of the face of America.

There are some writers seeking to present such a picture, though we agree with Mr. Daniels that most contemporary scribblers seem to be more concerned with themselves and their own vanities and preconceptions than anything else.

Perhaps Mr. Daniels himself will one day give us such a picture as he suggests. There is no other hope for such broad views and true pictures of life save in the growth of individual wisdom and of a seemingly paradoxical capacity both for selfless objectivity and aspiring action.

But there can be such a hope. The evolution, the revelations, confessions and discoveries of Mr. Daniels and not a few other American seekers for the truth, the truth first of all, disclose and strengthen the basis for that hope.

BERLIN (CNA)—"Uncle Tom's Cabin" is not a suitable book for German children to read, in the opinion of Nazi educators.

Education [illegible] Hans Meinhausen, addressing a Hitler Youth gathering, said "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was [illegible], "because it runs counter to our racial ideals."

BOOK REVIEWS

Read More—Learn More

"A Puritan in Voodoo Land"

By Edna Taft . . . Penn Publishing Co. . . . Philadelphia; $3.00

By GERTRUDE MARTIN
(United Negro Press)

Haiti, the Gaudy Island, as Arna Bontemps termed it in his recent lecture tour, is becoming the vogue for an increasingly large number of writers and travelers. As one indication of this trend, 1938 marked the publication of two extremely readable accounts dealing with the Black Republic by two very different women—Zora Neale Hurston and Edna Taft. Miss Hurston's "Tell My Horse" was reviewed in this column some time ago.

The things that interest, surprise and shock these two writers are often quite different. Miss Hurston, a Negro, evidently was able to acquire much more first-hand information on the Voodoo rites.

On the other hand, Miss Taft is far more detailed and complete in her presentation of Haiti's background and of the Haitian aristocracy and peasantry. Miss Hurston's book is impressionistic and sensational. Miss Taft's account more cautious and critical.

"A Puritan in Voodoo Land" is a very intimate travel log giving as it does the author's reactions to all that she met in her first experience with Negroes as equals.

We feel sure that had Miss Taft undertaken a similar trip through the United States she would have discovered many of the same phenomena which were new and strange to her in Haiti. In this case we believe that Miss Taft was definitely the loser in not having seen America first.

"A Puritan in Voodoo Land" is full of Haiti's bloody background, and some of the incidents are unbelievably cruel and gory. Miss Taft attempts to debunk much that has been written of Toussaint and indicates the possibility that he may have been simply an opportunist interested in self-advancement.

She also gives rather sketchy outlines of the other Haitian heroes, Henri Christophe, Dessalines and Petion.

The book is one that is both entertaining and informative in its point of view. Much of its interest is derived from the fact that a New England gentlewoman is recounting her honest reactions to those around her.

She is able to see both good and bad in her blue-blooded associates but is more charmed by the sincerity and simplicity of the peasants.

Her attitude towards her colored hosts when in their homes as a guest sometimes smacks of ingratitude when she decides that she does not like such proximity with colored people. The book contains a large number of excellent photographs.

How to Keep the Colored People Down?

Same Arguments Were Used to Hobble Women, Says Author

"American Caste and the Negro College," by Buell G. Gallagher, white, president of Talladega College, Talladega, Ala., published by the Columbia University Press.

Mr. Gallagher's book is concerned with problems affecting the racial groups in the South.

He points out that most of the arguments used to thwart the education of colored people, or else to give them an education that varies from that accorded other racial groups, were the same arguments used by those who opposed education for women.

These arguments included:

1. A biological difference in the

sexes, which would call for different education; 2. an inherited mental inferiority; 3. the preponderance of intuition rather than reason in feminine psychological processes; 4. women could expect to find no use for their education in later life;

5. Not finding a place for their education, women would demand that a place be made for them; and 6. the idea of educating the sexes in the same manner would imply an effort to assimilate the two.

Mr. Gallagher goes on to prove that all of these theories have been exploded in the case of education for women and that many of them have been exploded in the matter of colored people.

He also points out that a number of "detours" and "dead ends" have been provided by the white race in an effort to keep colored citizens from obtaining a classical education, chief among which is shunting them off into a vocational or industrial education field.

The purpose of the book seemingly is to point out to colored colleges and teachers how they may better serve the people. In the end, the author gives a general outline for an effective college and gives suggestions for its operation.

Atlanta Ga Constitution
February 9, 1939

Only Two Protest in Book Purchases

Racial Charge Entered, 'Omissions' Criticized at Public Hearing Held by Legislative Probers.

Only two complaints concerning purchase of new textbooks by the State Department of Education were registered yesterday in a public hearing before a special legislative investigating committee. Chairman J. Frank Hatchett, of Meriwether county, called for any persons who wished to file complaints on distribution to appear, and none answered.

The hearing lasted an hour. When it was completed Representative Hatchett announced the committee's work was "virtually completed" and a report would be made to the house next week.

Racial Charge Made.

W. W. Brewton protested adoption of a text, "Civics Through Problems," as an "insult to the civilization of Georgia." He said the book had been changed five days before adoption, and that there were 15 errors in the "Georgia supplement," which he said was inserted.

A picture advocating racial equality was deleted, Brewton declared. He asserted Governor Rivers had refused him a hearing on his contentions the book was "unfit for Georgia children."

Brewton admitted he had failed in an attempt to sell a book of which he was the author to the state.

Sidney Rose, Atlanta attorney, appeared in behalf of Walter Hill, of Chapel Hill, N. C., former employe of the school department, to protest asserted omissions in a sixth grade history book adopted by the state, "History of Georgia."

Adoptions Explained.

Rose said Hill declared Caroline Miller, Pulitzer prize author; Robert Loveman, poet, and George Crawford were not represented and that famed jurist, L. Q. C. Lamar was "insufficiently treated."

Judge Alvin H. Freeman, of Newnan, vice chairman of the board; W. W.: McCay, of Toccoa member, and M. E. Thompson, assistant superintendent of education, explained the textbook adoptions. Judge Freeman said he regarded it as highly complimentary that the board had purchased 4,000,000 books and only two complaints had been made at the hearing on them.

Freeman said the books were purchased at the best possible price and "distributed the best we knew how."

PEACE IN THE BLACK BELT

The Birmingham News, in copying one of our recent editorials regarding the prospects of a new Negro school for Demopolis, captioned the article "Peace in the Black Belt." If The News will observe more closely it would find that to be a good heading in this section of the Black Belt at any time. When there are racial disturbances in the Black Belt those participating are not usually of the Black Belt.—Demopolis

BOOK REVIEW

By FRANK MARSHALL
(For ANP)

Those who contend that in order to have fiction published a Negro must write of the lowest classes else play to traditional white attitudes toward the race will find this theory blasted in " Canaan," a second novel from the pen of Waters E. Turpin whose first book was "These Low Grounds." 1-2-39

In this volume of 311 pages just published by Doubleday Doran of New York, Mr. Turpin is not concerned about pandering to Caucasian slants on Aframericans. Instead he is occupied with the story of a family which migrated from Mississippi to Chicago during W o r l d War days, rose to wealth and prominence, lost nearly all in the stock crash of 1929, and out of the debris went on to again find itself. Big Joe Benson, 40, over the protests of his wife, Christine, takes her and their five children North of Chicago in 1916 along with many others lured by the promise of big money in industry. He sets up a store, goes to night school, buys real estate, watches his fortune rise, and moves into a white neighborhood. Later comes the 1919 race riot in which he lost his oldest son. Sol. Afterward comes prohibition.

In partnership with a Jew he becomes a big bootlegger, riding high until his arrest which costs him a pretty penny. But the family is now wealthy and "in society." He helps start a bank just before the depression and loses all his money in an effort to save the enterprise. Although wiped out and suffering from a bad heart, he never loses his nerve and becomes a Pullman porter which he still is as the story ends.

Christine, his wife, can't stand reverses and returns home. Lem, another son who becomes a social worker, finally dies of tuberculosis and Junior, family black sheep, succumbs to syphilis. Connie marries a young doctor and Essie, his youngest daughter turns their mansion into a rooming house and after meeting Paul Johnson, graduate of a Southern College caught in depression's whirlpool, starts a beauty parlor in partnership on his policy winnings and finally marries him.

It is refreshing to find an author willing to write of Negroes outside Harlem or the deep South. Chicago is exceedingly rich in source material, but heretofore little of it has been used. Mr. Turpin deserves credit for transcribing an authentic picture of Negro life in America's great inland metropolis.

"O Canaan!" is interesting and easy to read, although the author now and then becomes a bit flowery in his phrases. His use of dialect is skillful and never boresome. Mr. Turpin's book should appeal to those who want a good, readable story of a Negro family with no more interracial conflicts than those which customarily beset the lives of most "Dusky-mericans.

RACE PROBLEM- 1939
BOCK REVIEWS

Waters E. Turpin Writes New Book And Gives Defender Readers A Short Biography Of His Life

(Waters E Turpin is a resident of Baltimore, Md., whose first novel, "These Low Grounds" so moved Edna Ferber that she called it "possibly the greatest novel ever written by a Negro." Mr. Turpin's second book, a chronicle of the great migration of the World War period, when farm hands and sharecroppers were lured from their fields to Northern factories by promises of fantastically high wages, is entitled "O Canaan," and scheduled for publication on July 28.)

"Sometimes when my mother and I are together I cannot help looking at her in wonder . . . here's a sense of timelessness about her—she looks almost as young today as she did twenty years ago. And "Life ain't been no crystal stair" for her. Yet, when I reflect, I find that her story is somewhat universal: a lone woman seizing Fate by the forelock, slapping him dizzy, and carving as best she can with the tools at her disposal a destiny for herself and her son. That essentially is my biography until I finished college. The facts are as follows:

"Birth and childhood in the tidal lowlands of Maryland's Eastern Shore and the awareness of seasonal rhythms in nature that the city-born child never enjoys to its fullness. I've picked crabs, picked strawberries, tomatoes, thinned corn, and I've swum in the rivers in the summer; I've shucked oysters and lifted my voice along with those of the other shuckers in the spontaneous songs of our people.

HIS SCHOOL DAYS

"Schooldays were a mixture of Maryland rural and Jersey urban—contrasts of contrasts!—and between the two I received something better than either one alone. In the former I played and fought with little Josh, George, Jim, and David; in the latter I played and fought with little Mike Silensky, Nick Popolonas, Sellie Bernstein, and Mickey McQuire.

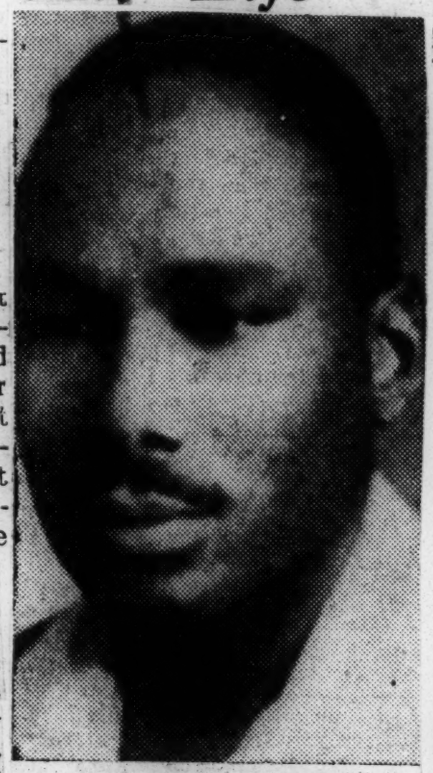
"I found them just about the same under their ragged pants, dirty skins, and unkempt hair. And I'll never forget how little Mickey McQuire (that was his real name, so help me!) and I fought one day from Oakwood Avenue grammar school (in Orange, N. J.,) all the way to my house four blocks away, and then to his house another two blocks away; and how after that titanic struggle no one had better touch one of us unless he wanted to take on the pair. And, believe me, a red-headed Irish boy who grins queerly while he lashes at you with freckled rocks plus a darting, flashing son of Ham with snarling eyes, are a pretty tough combination! I'd like to see Mickey again; I don't believe life has anything that can lick him.

"Youth—and bell-hoppin', dish washin', hash-slingin' summers along the Jersey coast to gain college tuition (and the chance to fling your body recklessly around on the gridiron, meeting the sinew of other youths with yours in the shock of battle, and the glory of playing on the first championship football team at your college . . . Triumph? There's none like it!).

STARTS TO WRITE

"Graduation, graduate school and the depression . . . an unaccountable urge to write that would return at intervals with fiercer intensity. I remembered much of what I'd heard from the older members of my family. My grandfather and mother were especially fruitful sources, being natural story tellers. Out of this and five years of scribbling came "These Low Grounds" and an idea on a larger scale: a pentology of American Negro life done with as near an approach to truth as possible. I looked down through the years of Negro life in America and they grouped themselves into Epochs all stemming to and from the Civil War.

"Even before I had finished "These Low Grounds" (for two years, to be exact) I had become aware of the dramatic material presented by the migration of Southern Negroes during the World War period. Statistics, treatises, newspapers and magazines of the period, everything on the subject I devoured. For two more years while working on the WPA in New York, I nursed the idea. Then after I'd been on my first teaching assignment in West Virginia, had married, and had seen the publication of the first book, the urge grew to be an obsession and I spoke to Miss Ferber about it. "You must go to Chicago!' she exclaimed. 'Why, the idea's wonderful!' And that was that—I went, wife and baggage, in a broken-down eight-year-old car. And that 'O Canaan' wrote itself.



WATERS E. PERKINS

LIKES CHICAGO

"Those people of 'O Canaan' I've lived with. To me they are a part of a great American city, one which I admire as much in retrospect as I did when first I saw it from the prairie. And I've come to the conclusion now that it isn't so much of Negroes I want to write—it's about America; not the conflict of race units, but the inevitable interweavings of racial and individual patterns that become slowly, year by year, the beautiful and magnificent tapestry which must have been in the minds of the more far-seeing back in the early days of the republic (Mrs. Trollope to the contrary notwithstanding).

"Sounds peculiar coming from a Negro? Perhaps, I hope in my next effort to carry that theme—the interweaving of patterns—to a further development. A most interesting period to work with I have, too: that of 1830 to 1860. Most romantic and vital period in the history of the American Negro; the most interesting in the Nineteenth Century for America. I hope I'll be able to do it a measure of justice."

SOUTHERN WRITER 'ROASTS' LEADERS

NEW YORK, Sept. 14—(ANP)—The new novel by Thomas Dixon entitled "The Flaming Sword" is the most vicious anti-Negro propaganda of the decade, said Dr. L. D. Reddick, curator of the Schomburg Collection of Negro Literature.

Dr. Reddick continued: "This book makes a frontal attack on the N.A.A.C.P., the Commission for Interracial Cooperation, the CIO and all organizations north and south which are working for the extension of human and constitutional rights to Negroes. Dr. W. E. B. DuBois is the chief symbol of hate. His writings are quoted and distorted throughout the work. It is claimed that a poem of the late James Weldon Johnson incited an almost illiterate Negro laborer to commit a rape."

Other prominent liberals and Negro leaders who come in for censure are: Kelly Miller, Joel Spingarn, Walter White, Claude McKay, Oswald Garrison Villard, A. E. Pillsbury, Morefield Storey and Angelo Herndon. Lynch law is defended. Higher education for Negroes is denounced.

This is the same Thomas Dixon who wrote "The Leopard's Spots" and "The Clansman" from which were made "The Birth of a Nation."

"In 'The Flaming Sword' Dixon presumes to speak with the voice of the south. This is a golden opportunity for the 'Liberal South,' if it is really liberal, to show its true colors and repudiate this violent appeal to race hatred," concluded Dr. Reddick.

Dixon's Book Vicious Says Prof. Reddick

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BOOK REVIEWS

Read More — Learn More

The Negro Immigrant . . . by Ira De A. Reid . . . The Columbia University Press . . . New York City . . . 1939 . . . $3.50.

By GERTRUDE MARTIN

Mr. Reid is concerned here with the adjustments, attitudes and background of the 100,000 foreign-born Negroes who have immigrated to the United States. At the same time he discusses the problem of the second generation, children of mixed or foreign-born parentage, who although native Americans are faced with a variety of adjustments in their contacts with their parents and associates.

The Negro immigrant to the United States is faced with the necessity of accommodating himself to a new country as well as to a new outlook of race. For the most part he is accustomed to a classification of Negroes as mulattoes and blacks in his native country and often there are numerous divisions between these two extremes. In the new environment he finds that all Negroes are lumped by whites into an inferior group regardless of color, class or profession.

Although the immigrant finds usually that his economic status is measurably improved he finds it hard to accept the discrimination which he meets on every side even in the North. Besides, he is often faced with the necessity of accepting labor of a kind which he would have considered far below him in his country, and larger wages do not always compensate him for what he looks upon a loss of status.

The immigrant's intra-racial adjustment looms high when he is first introduced to the Negro community. There is mutual jealousy and mistrust. The native Negro resents the immigrant's air of superiority and his pride in his British or French citizenship as well as the economic competition which the foreign-born offer him. This is true, of course, only in those sections where the forign-born Negroes have settled in large numbers, in New York, Massachusetts, and in Florida. The majority of Canadian immigrants have settled in Detroit, but their number is relatively small.

The difficulties between the native-born and the foreign-born are brought out well in the author's discussion of the political situation in Harlem, where West Indians have gained much of the political leadership. The resultant jealousy and suspicions have caused the Negroes to split on several occasions when a united front was necessary to keep Negroes in office. This is only one of a large number of examples of different kinds which Mr. Reid mentions in the course of his book.

The author believes that the coming of the Negro immigrants has resulted in a broadening of the native-born Negro's approach to his own problems and a better understanding on his part of the international situation. The immigrant often gains a more practical outlook on life as a whole and loses some of his ideas on caste when he sees similar opportunities open to the sons of all classes.

The book also shows some of the differences in cultural patterns between the different immigrant groups here and reveals to what extent many of thme keep their customs and observances in the new land.

Considerable space is given to personal accounts by immigrants which clarify many of the points which Mr. Reid makes. The book is one which will be extremely helpful to anyone interested in the Negro outside of the United States, particularly in the West Indies, the Cape Verde Islands and Canada, which places lead as sources of Negro immigration today.

The earlier chapters are sometimes repetitious and laden with biological terms which might easily have been expressed in simple language which would have made the book more accessible to the uninitiated layman. The facts which Mr. Reid presents are sufficiently important to all Negroes, however, to make it well worth the reader's while to find his way through the heavier sections of the book.

BOOK REVIEWS

Read More—Learn More

Black Folk, Then And Now. . . .by W. E. Burghardt Dubois. . . .Henry Holt and Company. . . .$3.50.

By GERTRUDE MARTIN

This monumental work which is dedicated to Dr. DuBois' granddaughter "in the hope that her bright eyes may one day see some of the things I dream," represents a brilliant peak in contemporary scholarship. As the author states, it is an "essay in the history and sociology of the Negro race." In one broad and searching sweep, Dr. DuBois takes something of an inventory of his people. He indicates the importance of Negro history and establishes a continuity between the ancient civilizations of Africa and Egypt and the Negro culture of today.

Dr. DuBois who writes with an admirable mastery of the language, declares that two reasons account for the peculiar history of Africa. One is climate which made a "land of jungle, desert and disease," and the other is that "mankind in Africa became goods — became merchandise." Beginning with the fifteenth century and culminating in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, "Men were bought and sold for private profit and on that profit Europe, by the use of every device of modern science and technique, began to dominate the world."

The chapter entitled "The Trade in Men," represents one of the most illuminating essays on African slavery ever published. This slavery or trade in men becomes the foundation for the rise of capitalism, ushering in the industrial revolution and delivering world powers to the slave trading nations of Europe. "The basis of the English trade, on which capitalism was erected, was Negro labor," DuBois declares.

The author pays Toussaint L' Ouverture a glowing tribute and credits him with killing the ambitions of the French in the colonization of America thus leaving the door open for Louisiana Purchase by which we acquired virgin territory. Hardly a figure of African descent who has made a contribution in the long and strange history of the Negro race escapes unmentioned. In 16 chapters, Dr. DuBois historically traces the Negro from Africa to the scattered places of the globe and discusses his contemporary status as well as his promise for the future.

We believe that every serious student as well as the general reader interested in the Negro will find "Black Folk, Then And Now" something of a Bible on the Negro.

We agree with the author in the prefatory paragraph in which states, "I do not for a moment doubt that my Negro descent and narrow group culture have in many cases predisposed me to interpret my facts too favorably for my race; but there is little danger of long misleading here, for the champions of white folk are legion. The Negro has long been the clown of history; the football of anthropology, and the slave of industry. I am trying to show why these attitudes can no longer be maintained. I realize the truth of history lies not in the mouth of partisans but rather in the calm science that sits between. Her cause I see to serve, and wherever I fail, I am at least paying truth the respect of earenst effort."